"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today, fair, warmer tomorrow; northeast to southeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,794. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1917—TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

MITCHEL WINS IN COURT, BUT LOSES BROOKLYN VOTES

Gets Order for Recount, Which Will Be Started This Afternoon.

TO TAKE AT LEAST 2 WEEKS

Mayor's Supporters Believe Result Will Be a Four-Cornered Fight.

PRIMARY LEAD IS NOW 392

Errors in Brooklyn and Richmond Give Bennett a Net Gain of 203 Votes in One Day.

While an agreement was being reached before Supreme Court Justice Daniel F. Cohalan yesterday by the Mitchel-Bennett forces regarding the procedure for a recount of the ballots cast in the Republican Mayoralty primary last Wednesday, the official count filed at the Board of Elections of the vote cast in Brooklyn, Queens, the Bronx, and Richmond Counties had reduced Mayor Mitchel's majority from 595 to 392. The official Manhattan vote will be compared today. Each side asserted last night that the Manhattan figures would show a majority for its candidate.

The largest discrepancy between the figures of the police count on the night of the primary and the official count yesterday was shown in Brooklyn. The official count in that borough gave William A. Bennett 201 more votes than were credited to him by the police. The total vote of the borough now stands as follows: Bennett, 26,588; Mitchel, 13,401, a lead of 7,187 for Bennett. Bennett on the official count also gained 9 votes in Richmond. To offset the Bennett gains, it was discovered that as a result of errors, Mayor Mitchel was entitled to one more vote in Queens and six in the Bronx. This made a gain for Mitchel of 7 votes and 210 for Bennett, giving Bennett a net gain for the day of 203 votes, and reducing the Mayor's majority in the entire city to 392.

Mayor Mitchel's plan to have a recount of the Republican primary vote, which he began last Saturday night when he obtained an order from Justice Newburger to show cause why the Republican vote should not be recounted, met with complete success yesterday. After hearing arguments on both sides, and the Bennett forces agreed to the Mayor's demand, Justice Cohalan granted the order, and the recount will begin this afternoon. In the meantime the ballot boxes are being gathered from the various police stations throughout the city and will be stored in a city-owned building at 125-127 Centre Street.

When the recount is started this afternoon a clerk from the Board of Elections will read each ballot as it is drawn from the box, and counsel from the Mitchel and the Bennett sides will examine each ballot. A tally clerk will then enter the count. Under this arrangement it was predicted that the examination of all the ballots cast will be very slow, and the result may not be known for more than two weeks. Without figuring the time for interruptions on the part of counsel, it was said that not more than 100 ballot boxes would be examined in one day. There are 2,000 ballot boxes, one for each election district. Police Commissioner Woods conferred with President Edward F Boyle of the Board of Elections yesterday and agreed to give full police protection to the assembling of the ballot boxes at 125 Centre Street.

Did Not Oppose Mayor.

The Mayor's application for an inspection of the ballots was made by Abraham S. Gilbert, Chairman of the Law Committee of the Fusion Committee. Hamilton McInnes, attorney for Mr. Bennett said that his client was not only willing but anxious that the ballots should be examined. At the same time Theodore T. Baylor, on behalf of Mr. Bennett, filed an affidavit with the court complaining that the Mayor's application was not sufficiently broad and reserved his right to ask for a review of the primary when the official count had been completed. This affidavit read in part:

"The petition of John Purroy Mitchel asks only for examination of the ballots 'cast' at said election. Pursuant to Section 8 of the election law I desire an inspection of all the ballots upon which his and my names appear as candidates; that is to say, all the ballots in each and every box, whether cast, spoiled, defective, or unused. In connection with the examination of these ballots I also desire that the examination should include an inspection of the ballot clerks' returns, tally sheets, night slips, statement of result sheets, original signature books for registration and primary poll books containing the original signatures of those who voted at said primary."

After George P. Nicholsen, Assistant Corporation Counsel, had stated that he appeared for the Board of Elections and that he did not oppose the Mayor's application, Justice Cohalan asked the opposing counsel to agree upon a form of order and present it for his signature later in the day. This was the final order agreed upon and accepted by Justice Cohalan:

At a Special Term of the Supreme Court of New York County, held at Part 1 thereof at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City

Continued on Page 20.

Germans Are Continuing Deportations of Belgians

HAVRE, Sept. 24.—The Belgian Government is advised, according to official announcement, that the Germans continue numerous deportations of men from Roulers, Menin, Wervico, and Warneton, sending them to forced labor on trench and fortification work behind the lines and in Germany.

MEANS ARRAIGNED ON MURDER CHARGE

Asks for Adjournment Until Today After the Prosecution Presents Its Case.

CHANGE OF MAGISTRATES

Defense Makes Request When Hearing Opens—His Counsel Appeals to Local Sentiment.

Special to The New York Times.

CONCORD, N. C., Sept. 24.—Gaston B. Means, his family, and his eight lawyers, who have made every effort to win over local and sectional prejudice to their side, because the prosecution is aided by New York and Chicago authorities, listened with increasing perplexity and concern while the great crowd of townsfolk, at the preliminary hearing today, threw the proceedings again and again into an uproar by their applause for smart retorts by witnesses for the prosecution.

Today's proceedings against Means, on the charge of murdering Mrs. Mary King, were a real test of public sentiment in Concord. Hitherto there have been only guarded discussions of the case on the streets of this small town, and those who believed that Means had something to do with the death of his benefactress have kept their opinions to themselves.

Since rumors of foul play in the death of Mrs. King first began to grow, the family and their friends have circulated the story that financial institutions and enemies of Gaston Means were conspiring against him and sought to make the community look upon the case as a simple question whether New York and Chicago should be allowed to come down South and dominate over Cabarrus County. In furtherance of this line of campaign, Means, who has stated that he still has $80,000 left from the wrecked $1,800,000 estate of Mrs. King, engaged a total of eight lawyers, comprising almost the entire bar of Concord and the vicinity.

E. T. Cansler, Sr., considered one of the best lawyers in the State, took the lead in the proceedings today. He overlooked no opportunity to drive home the geographical issue.

"New York," as he said it, was a masterpiece of elocution, full of distilled scorn.

During the morning session he had a good deal of success in his cross-examinations and took the edge from some of the prosecution's testimony, but in the afternoon the defense did not fare so well.

The first hard blows at the defense came from Charles Dry, a farmer, who lives about 300 yards from the spot where Mrs. King was killed. He testified that it was approximately 8:30, and "as dark as it was ever going to be," on the night of Aug. 29, when he heard the shot fired which killed Mrs. King. His testimony was introduced to destroy the story of Means that he had Mrs. King out for revolver target practice.

Handclapping Arouses Means Family.

Dry's bright replies, which were without a touch of flippancy, caused laughter several times at the beginning of the cross-examination. This did not please the defendant and his group, but it did not greatly worry them at first. Finally, after Dry had scored heavily, some one in the audience clapped his hands.

Brandon Means, the most powerful and pugnacious of the brothers, shot up from his seat in an instant and swept the court room with scathing glare, seeking to identify the applauders. Gaston Means turned his head sharply and joined his brother's investigation. Two or three times there was more handclapping, and almost continuously the court room, including Justice Pitts, was laughing. When Dry left the stand there was quite a round of applause, and the Judge warned the court room.

But the heaviest blow was to come. Dr. Otto H. Schultze, the medical examiner for District Attorney Swann, who started under the double disadvantage of being a New Yorker and of being a medical expert, became the most popular witness of the day with the crowd. Hoping to gain some of the ground lost for the defense while Dry was on the stand, counsel for the defense set out to handle Dr. Schultze rather roughly.

In the intellectual fencing that followed Dr. Schultze was brilliantly successful. His retorts pleased the crowd as much as those of Dry, and again and again proceedings were stopped because the court room was in a roar. Handclapping came plentifully and the Justice issued another warning. But when Dr. Schultze finally left the stand and walked to his seat, nearly every man and woman in the audience began to clap hands or cheer, and kept it up until the physician was in his seat. After getting order by the vigorous use of his gavel, Justice Pitts said:

"If there is any more cheering or handclapping in this court room, I want the Sheriff to bring those doing it to me. Now don't do it any more."

E. T. Cansler, Sr., who had been examining Dr. Schultze, exclaimed to the Justice:

"Oh, let them go ahead. That's the way they went on when the Saviour was crucified."

Solicitor Clement, in charge of the prosecution, objected to the remark, but Mr. Cansler, shaking his head angrily, said:

"It's just the same thing."

Dr. Schultze on the Stand.

The prosecution rested its case with Dr. Schultze. The eight lawyers and the family of the defendant consulted during a brief adjournment, and then Judge Frank I. Osborne, a brother of Samuel W. Osborne of New York, an-

Continued on Page 20.

STEEL PRICES CUT A HALF OR MORE FOR ALL ALIKE

President Approves Voluntary Agreement by Producers with War Industries Board.

$65 A TON FOR SHIP PLATES

Iron Ore, Pig Iron, and Coke Are Also Regulated—Wages Not to be Reduced.

NEW RATES SATISFY GARY

Priority Plan for Controlling Iron and Steel is Announced by Lovett.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24. — Prices which the United States, its allies and the public are to pay for steel products essential to the war program, after existing contracts expire, were approved today by President Wilson following the announcement of an agreement entered into on a voluntary basis by the steel interests and the War Industries Board.

The maximum figure allowed was $65 a net ton of 2,000 pounds for steel plates, which are needed in great quantities for shipbuilding. Steel bars will sell at $58 a ton and steel shapes at $60. The prices fixed by the agreement, according to an official statement, represent savings of from 47 to 70 per cent. over the highest prices which have recently been paid on private contracts.

Raw materials such as iron ore, coke, and pig iron necessary to the steel industry also were placed under control and, except in the case of iron ore, prices were lowered with a sweeping hand.

Coincident with the President's announcement, Judge Robert S. Lovett, Chairman of the Priority Board, issued a statement placing the distribution of iron and steel under absolute control by license. Preference will be given to the War and Navy Departments and the Emergency Fleet Corporation of the United States Shipping Board. Next will come the supply for the needs of the Allies. Private interests not engaged in war work must wait until the last before obtaining supplies.

Predict Profit for All Mills.

Following the announcement of the price-fixing schedule, experts here watched the movements of the stock market carefully, and when the market closed felt that their belief that $65 steel plates would not cause depression was justified. It is stated that while some of the small steel concerns may feel their wings clipped a bit, all will obtain a profit which will make possible the payment of high wages and the attainment of maximum production.

The prices fixed by the President and the War Industries Board will remain effective at least until Jan. 1, thus giving an opportunity to make a close study of the situation and determine whether they should be cut or increased. It has been stated by some who have fought for radical reductions that the United States Steel Corporation could produce plates at from $34 to $36 a net ton. While $65 steel will represent a large profit, much of this will enter the Government coffers by means of war taxes.

It is understood that the prices now quoted will not affect existing contracts, at least where war work is involved, and that pending the time when these contracts run out—they are usually for about seven months in the steel industry—the average price paid for steel will be at least $75 or $80, perhaps somewhat more.

The United States Shipping Board, through its Emergency Fleet Corporation, has been paying $50 a ton on account for steel plates, pending the announcement of the Government price. On all of its work the $65 price for plates will be paid, and, as it involves something like 2,000,000 tons in the next year, this will mean an increase of approximately $30,000,000 over the tentative payments agreed upon.

The Navy Department has been paying, under agreement with the steel industry, $58 a ton for plates. This price will be maintained for the contracts already entered into, and the navy will then join the other Governmental agencies, the Allies, and the public in paying $65 for its plates. It is understood that pending contracts entered into by the Navy Department and the steel industry do not cover materials for the proposed fleet of destroyers.

Announcement of New Prices.

Here is the formal announcement issued by the Committee on Public Information concerning the price fixing:

The President has approved an agreement between the War Industries Board and the steel men, fixing the following prices, which become effective immediately, and are subject to revision Jan. 1, 1918:

Commodity and Basis.	Price Agreed Upon.	Per Cent. of Reduction.
Iron ore, lower lake ports	*$5.05	
Coke, Connellsville	†5.00	62.5
Pig iron	*$33.00	43.1
Steel bars, Pittsburgh, Chicago	‡2.90	47.3
Shapes, Pittsburgh, Chicago	‡3.00	50.00
Plates, Pittsburgh, Chicago	‡3.25	70.5

*Gross ton. †Net ton. ‡Hundredweight.

It was stipulated, first, that there should be no reduction in the present rate of wages; second, that the prices above named should be made to the public and to the Allies, as well as to the Government, and, third, that the steel men pledge themselves to exert every effort necessary to keep up the production to the maximum of the past, so long as the war lasts.

Signatures will be required by the War

Continued on Page 4.

German Aviators Drop Bombs on London and Southeast Coast; Kill 6, Injure 20

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 25.—Hostile airplanes attacked the southeast coast of England last evening. According to the official announcement, the raiders appeared in different places in Kent and Essex.

A few of them followed the Thames and attacked London. Bombs were dropped at several points. The casualties so far reported are six persons killed and about twenty injured.

Zeppelines appeared early yesterday morning off the coasts of Lincolnshire and Yorkshire. An official announcement says the raid is still in progress and that no details have yet been received.

British airmen engaged the raiders, but with what results is not yet known. The Germans used a number of aerial torpedoes.

The German airplanes appeared over the southeastern district of London Soon afer 8 o'clck last evening, and the engagement lasted until nearly 9:30. The raiders were scattered and did not come in compact formation. Many star shells were used by the defense guns, giving the appearance of spectacular fireworks. The scream of the torpedoes used by the Germans was distinguishable easily from the explosions of guns or bombs.

The noise of battle was heard throughout the city. Anti-aircraft guns were being fired from numerous points, and bombs could be heard exploding. Searchlights played over the city, and the rocketlike bursts of shrapnel furnished an interesting spectacle.

The purpose of the Germans apparently was the indiscriminate slaughter of the civilian population. As far as investigations of The Associated Press up to 2 o'clock this morning were able to discover the casualties were few.

The Germans did not attack any points of military importance, but dropped their bombs, as usual, on the residential districts, mostly upon the dwellings of the poorer classes.

If a panic might be expected anywhere while the noise of battle was proceeding it would be in the crowded theatres, but the performances in the majority of the playhouses proceeded without a break. The second night of the grand opera in Drury Lane was on and the program was carried through to the end, only a few persons leaving the house.

In one theatre, where an American play was being presented, the audience applauded the actors enthusiastically and the company responded by giving a cheerful round of applause on the stage for the audience. Another theatre lowered the fireproof curtain after the first act. The manager came to the front and said the interval would be longer than usual and requested the auditors to go into the passageways, where it would be safer than in the auditorium, which they did. They returned to their seats after half an hour.

One of the largest music halls has a war-time orchestra of sixty women. They played the accompaniments to the acts without interruption.

Many persons living in the neighborhood of the underground railways took refuge in the stations. The work of the police, firemen, civil constables, and Red Cross, as well as the women's auxiliaries was prompt.

The latest reports indicate that the Germans came in three squadrons. The first warning was given in the outlying districts at 7:20 o'clock, and the Police announced "all clear" about 10:20 o'clock.

DRAFT LIMITED IN BIG WAR BILL

Senate Committee Reports Against Examining All of the 10,000,000 Men Now.

CALLS FOR $7,992,000,000

$850,000,000 Added to House Measure—20% Bonus for Soldiers Serving Abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The Appropriations Committee this afternoon reported to the Senate a bill providing for the expenditure of more money than had ever been carried in any single legislative measure in the world's history, or, for that matter, ever authorized in any way by a Governmental authority. This is the War Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill previously passed by the House. Its total of expenditures authorized is $7,992,000,000.

An amendment inserted by the Senate committee is to prevent the War Department from carrying out its plan to have an immediate examination of the ten million men of draft age with a view to drafting them as needed. Prompt passage of the measure is recommended by the committee.

The committee allowed the War Department $2,000,000,000 more than allowed by the House, for the registration and selection of drafted men, but specifically provided that none of the money was to be spent for the examination and selection of men in excess of the one million authorized for active service in the Draft act. Unless the Senate reverses the committee this provision, it is believed, would block the War Department's plan to examine all the registered men and establish the order of the call to service of the entire ten million.

As another step in the Administration program to improve the condition of the enlisted men in the army, the committee added an appropriation of $15,000,000 to allow a bonus of 20 per cent. to privates and non-commissioned officers for service abroad. Under the present law, enlisted men are allowed 10 per cent. additional for foreign service. If the Appropriation Committee's amendment is accepted, privates of the lowest grade in service in France would receive $36 a month. The 10 per cent. bonus to officers for foreign service was not increased by the committee.

The row between the Navy League and Secretary Daniels found its way into the committee's report in the form of an amendment "authorizing" the Secretary of the Navy to accept donations of the league. The amendment, offered by Senator Curtis of Kansas, "directed" the Secretary to accept furnishings and supplies from the Navy League or other patriotic societies. The committee thought the word "directed" implied a direct slap at the Secretary, and substituted "authorized."

The committee added approximately $850,000,000 to the total provided in the measure as it passed the House. The bill now provides for direct appropriation aggregating $5,606,960,000, and authorizes the executive department to enter into contracts to the extent of $2,385,900,000. The committee added $779,000,000 in direct appropriations, and authorized expenditures of more than $70,000,000.

The War Department's appropriations were increased $749,000,000. Many requests of the War Department for money, denied by the House, were granted by the committee, after hearing Secretary Baker. The Navy Department was allowed an increase of $24,000,000 over what the House gave it. This increase, however, is somewhat below its estimated needs. Appropriations of $47,000,000 were added to the measure for aviation. Ten million dollars of this amount was given to the Navy Department and $37,000,000 was allowed to the Signal Corps.

The Treasury Department gets an additional appropriation of $4,683,000 largely to take care of increased work required in the collection of internal revenue under the new War Revenue bill soon to be enacted.

Here are the big items added to the

Continued on Page 4.

TELLS OF REVOLT PLANNED BY I.W.W.

Witness at Oklahoma Draft Trial Testifies Hostilities Were to Have Opened July 27.

WERE TO BURN SMALL CITIES

And Shoot Officers of the Government—Similar Evidence Introduced at Trial in Texas.

ENID, Okla., Sept. 24.—A revolution of 2,000,000 malcontents, nation-wide in scope, backed by the I. W. W. and forty-eight affiliated organizations, including the Working Class Union, in which it was planned to apply the torch to small cities, shoot officers of the Government, and demoralize communication, was planned for July 27 last, according to the testimony today of Will Hoover, State witness in the trial of eleven alleged anti-draft agitators from central Oklahoma.

The Industrial Workers of the World were to launch the uprising, Hoover said "Rube" Munson, alleged State organiser of the W. C. U., told a meeting of the Friendship Local in an open cornfield near Sasakawa. At a prearranged time the W. C. U., was to capture small towns, take charge of banks, burn bridges, and cut telegraph wires while the I. W. W. cared for the larger cities in a like manner.

President Wilson and Governor Williams of Oklahoma, Hoover said Munson declared, would have such a large force of soldiers for personal protection and on the Mexican border that none would be available to send against the rebels.

Members, Hoover said, were told by H. C. Spence, accused State Secretary of the W. C. ., that two carloads of rifles would be available when needed, and that the W. C. U. had as much right to conscript recruits for a revolution as the Government had to draft men for the trenches in France. At this meeting early in July, appropriations were made for the purchase of 100 pounds of dynamite, Hoover declared.

ABILENE, Texas, Sept. 24.—Members of the Farmers and Laborers' Protective Association, members of which are on trial here for conspiracy against the Government, were instructed by the Hamby local to procure rifles and resist conscription, according to testimony today by Ed. Goodman. Frank Bolt, one of the defendants, so advised members of the local, he said.

Another defendant, W. T. Jernigan, the witness testified, advised them to "go when called," but to shoot down officers after they were armed and then return home.

E. B. Potter of Abilene advised members of the organiaztion to try to get on juries in case charges were filed against any of the members, J. W. Kilgore of Abilene testified.

The association operated in Oklahoma under the name of the Working Class Union, according to other testimony. The number of defendants was reduced from fifty to forty-nine late today when the court ordered a mistrial in the case of Sam Fee, on the representation of a physician that he would not be able to attend court for several weeks owing to an operation.

The most important testimony today was that of Goodman. The instructions to get rifles and resist conscription were given to the Hamby (Texas) Local by Frank Bolt and W. T. Jernigan, both defendants in the present trial, Goodman said.

Ed Patterson, another witness, today testified that G. T. Bryant, a defendant, told delegates to the Farmers and Laborers' Convention at Cisco, Texas, last May that the organization in Oklahoma had been absorbed by the Working Class Union operating in that State.

Government counsel announced they probably would rest their case tomorrow.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 24.—J. E. Wiggins, alleged head of the Working Class Union, who has been in the city jail here since last Thursday, is charged with a series of crimes in dispatches received by Federal officials here today. It is alleged that he dynamited the water and sewer mains at Henryetta, Okla., last Spring, and later set fire to a school house near Henryetta, and that he armed negroes and others near Dewar and Kauza, Okla., and urged them to obstruct the draft law.

Wiggins was a waiter sixteen days at the encampment at Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash., and his conduct while so employed is being investigated.

ARGENTINA ORDERS NAVY TO MOBILIZE; WAR PLANS READY

Strike Is Given as Cause, but General Staff Has in Mind "Other Necessities."

BERLIN NOTE DISAPPROVED

Deputies Still Discuss Break with Germany, Having Lost Faith in Teutons.

ELEVEN RAILROADS TIED UP

Kaiser's Agents Are Believed to be Behind Strike—No Trains Into Buenos Aires.

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 24.—Mobilization of the Argentine Navy has been ordered at a rendezvous thirty-seven kilometers from Buenos Aires. There is also unusual military activity in the republic. Although this is ostensibly due to the general strike, a high official said today that the General Staff had its eyes open to "other necessities."

The question of a rupture with Germany is still being widely discussed by members of the Argentine Congress and the public in general, despite Germany's recent notes. Many of the Deputies say that they no longer have confidence in Berlin, because if the Government disapproved of von Luxburg's dispatches it should have taken action against the Minister and not waited until after Lansing's revelations to express its disapproval.

The Cabinet and Deputies do not yet consider the question closed, and there is widespread disapproval by the newspapers and Deputies of the personal guarantee sent by Dr. Luis B. Molina, the Argentine Minister at Berlin, that Germany would keep its promises.

It is learned that the General Staff since the beginning of the Toro incident has had the matter of mobilization under consideration and that war plans have been completed and campaign commanders appointed. If there is a declaration of war, it is asserted, Argentina will send two divisions to Europe and will not be content with a passive attitude. The men and equipment are ready for almost immediate embarkation if the necessity arises, and the Allies in that event will be asked to furnish artillery.

A general strike on eleven Argentinian railroads began at midnight last night. Traffic has been absolutely paralyzed on all railroads except some small Government lines in the interior. Not a wheel is moving on any railroad entering Buenos Aires.

Naval vessels are carrying the mails to river towns. Other places are without mail service.

German influences are believed to be behind the railroad strike. Throughout the day, it has been ascertained by the authorities, strike agitators were offering strikers orders on a German electric company with which to pay grocer and butcher bills.

DISAPPOINTED OVER SWEDEN.

British Fear Cabinet Will Not Retire as Result of Elections.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Political developments in Sweden the past few days are not regarded here as satisfactory. The parliamentary elections now have been concluded, and although complete results have not been announced, Hjalmar Branting, the Socialist leader, apparently has not made as large inroads on the Conservatives as expected.

Branting, with Socialist and Liberal support, will have a large majority in the lower house, but it appears doubtful now whether the present Government will acknowledge it is defeated by retiring.

If the present Conservative Government endeavors to continue in power with the support of the King, the situation from an Entente viewpoint will be extremely unsatisfactory.

SUPPRESS GERMAN PAPER.

Guatemala Authorities Act Against Publication Hostile to the Entente.

GUATEMALA CITY, Sept. 24.—The German daily newspaper, Eco Aleman, published in Spanish, which has been active in its hostility to the Entente, has been suppressed.

TOLD DEWEY OF PLANS FOR WORLD'S CONQUEST

Senator Lewis Quotes Report of Talk With German Who Predicted Capture of New York.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Prediction that Germany would wage a war for world conquest in about fifteen years was made to the late Admiral Dewey at Manila in 1898 by Captain von Goetz of the German Imperial Navy, Senator Lewis today told the Senate.

Quoting a report from Admiral Dewey to the Navy Department, the Illinois Senator said that von Goetz told the American naval officer that Germany would capture Paris as the first step to subjugating England. The taking of New York and Washington was to follow in order that Germany might secure an enormous cash indemnity.

The wiping out of the Monroe Doctrine and the control of South America by Germany also were predicted by the German officer, declared Senator Lewis, who was discussing peace negotiations.

For some reason the Government had not given the report wide circulation, Senator Lewis continued, but in the face of it now "any Senator who speaks here or elsewhere against any measure of its country lends himself to the enemy."

Characterizing the German reply to Pope Benedict's peace note as "Prussian peace hypocrisy" and an affront both to the Pope and President Wilson, Senator Lewis scored what he termed "laggards in patriotism" and those who argue against the war.

"The country guarantees free speech to every American," the speaker said, "but that man who uses free speech against America is not the American to whom free speech is guaranteed. In this country there can be no free speech to any man to destroy the freedom of his fellow-man. There can never be liberty of speech to an American citizen to destroy the liberty of the American Nation."

Crown Prince Is Rebuked for Trainload of Singers

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Bavarian Socialist newspapers are quoted by the Exchange Telegraph Amsterdam correspondent as protesting against the action of the German Crown Prince in inviting a number of singers from the Munich Opera to proceed to his headquarters by a special train.

The newspaper critics characterize this proceeding as scandalous at a time when the railway congestion is so great that even foodstuffs cannot be transported. Two of the newspapers have been suppressed for publishing the attacks upon the Crown Prince.

COHALAN INQUIRY LIKELY AT ALBANY

Legislators Predict Investigation of the Jurist's Alleged German Activities.

TAMMANY MEN BEHIND HIM

John Devoy Attacks von Igel Disclosures as a Blow at the Irish Cause.

It is the opinion of lawmakers representing districts in this city that a concurrent resolution providing for an investigation of the disclosures involving Justice Daniel F. Cohalan in pro-German machinations prior to the entry of this country into the war will be introduced in the Legislature when that body meets again next Monday. It was stated yesterday that a Republican Senator from Brooklyn in all probability would be sponsor for the resolution.

Friends of Justice Cohalan expressed the opinion that he was running little risk of removal at the hands of the Legislature. Under the form of procedure which in all likelihood will be adopted, should the Legislature determine to entertain charges against him a two-thirds vote would be required in both branches of the Legislature before these could be sustained. The Assembly must act on the charges before they can come before the Senate. In the lower house Tammany Hall and the Socialists together control 52 votes, a sufficient number to block action adverse to Justice Cohalan. The Socialists, it is generally expected, would make common cause with the Tammany men.

A Tammany leader in the Legislature said yesterday that if, as he expected, a resolution instituting proceedings against Justice Cohalan would come before the Legislature, he would not be "swept from off his feet." He said that his attitude in all probability represented the general attitude of the Tammany lawmakers. Together, with one Senator and three Assemblymen from Erie County, they constitute all there is of the Democratic minority in both branches of the Legislature. This Tammany legislator added that in all probability there would be Republican votes in favor of Justice Cohalan in the Legislature, unless charges graver than those reflected through the Lansing disclosure were made.

Cohalan Silent.

Of those whose names have been mentioned in the revelation of German intrigue given publicity by the Washington Government, only John Devoy had anything to say at length yesterday regarding the von Igel papers or their connection with pro-German activities.

Justice Cohalan, who is alleged to have given advice that England be attacked by air raiders and that the freedom of Ireland be favored by the German Government, would not discuss the subject.

Jeremiah A. O'Leary, head of the American Truth Society, whose name was mentioned in von Igel's papers, was not in town, and it was said at his office in Park Row that he would not return from the Adirondacks until today. George Sylvester Viereck, editor of Viereck's Weekly, once The Fatherland, said he had little to add to what comment he has already made, and then he added that little John Devoy brands the Government's revelations as a mixture of invention, falsehood, and stupid assumption.

"So far as it concerns the Irish, the statement published last Sunday by the Committee on Public Information in regard to the documents seized in von Igel's office on April 18, 1916, is an achievement similar to its report of the great battle with the submarines which never took place," Mr. Devoy said. "It is a mixture of invention, suggestion of falsehood, and stupid assumption based on nothing but a desire to injure the Irish cause and certain men connected with it. And the additions made in the headlines, introductions, and editorials in some of the newspapers show reckless disregard for truth.

"The newspaper comment is so blended with the statement of the committee that it is difficult to separate one from the other, or to properly place the responsibility. The statements made about me contain deliberate untruths, the malignant purpose of which is very clear. The statement says 'John Devoy was one of the active agents' in plots between German officials and Irish revolutionists, and that he 'handled' a check for $1,000 for, or in some way connected with Sir Roger Casement. But the headlines in one of the papers put it definitely that 'Devoy got $1,000 check to be used in promoting Casement's rebellion,' while the introduction to the statement said bluntly 'that John Devoy, editor of The Gaelic American, was one of the agents employed by Ger-

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QUEEN BRAIN WEARY.
Take Bromfort's Nux Phosphate if you have the headache due to mental strain. Invigorates. Sold by druggists.

HINTS OF GERMAN BRIBES STIR HOUSE; DEMAND INQUIRY

Two Resolutions Offered to Investigate Intimations by Heflin and Howard.

ALABAMAN UNDER HOT FIRE

Floor and Galleries in Tumult When He Is Called Upon to Explain Charges.

REFUSES TO GIVE NAMES

Norton Declares No Punishment Could Atone for Such Hints Against Fellow-Members.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—In the most turbulent session the House of Representatives has seen since the struggle to overthrow Speaker Cannon in 1911, Representative Norton of North Dakota today called to account Representative Heflin of Alabama and Representative Howard of Georgia for insinuating that members of Congress had profited by German intrigue. The trouble arose over the disclosure by Secretary Lansing that Ambassador von Bernstorff had asked his Government for $50,000 to influence Congress.

Two resolutions of inquiry, one by Representative Norton and the other by Representative Fordney of Michigan, were introduced and sent to the Rules Committee. The first resolution called upon both Representative Howard and Representative Heflin to make good, and the second mentioned only Representative Heflin.

Before a full membership, while the galleries were crowded with spectators, Representative Heflin stood up under the hoots and jeers and heckling of practically the entire House. When called upon time and again to name the men who had received money from Germany he evaded the question. Representative Norton asked him to prove his charges or be expelled from Congress. This received the cheers of both Democrats and Republicans.

"No punishment," said Representative Norton, "is too strong nor too severe for him if he cannot substantiate those charges."

Representative Heflin made a speech Friday afternoon on the subject of the von Bernstorff corruption fund, saying he had in mind thirteen or fourteen members of the Senate and House who "acted suspiciously." Newspapers the following day printed interviews with Mr. Heflin in which he said he had heard of a cardroom in Washington run by a German, where "peace-at-any-price Congressmen" and others could win large sums of money easily if they were on the German side of the argument. The same newspapers had an interview with Representative Howard in which he was quoted as saying that he knew of certain members of the House who seemed to be better off financially than they were a few months ago. As the interviews were on the subject of the corruption fund, the inference was plain, and the House today lashed itself into a fury when the interviews and speeches were brought up by Representative Norton.

Norton Denounces Heflin.

Representative Norton practically charged Representative Heflin with uttering falsehoods. He told the House that the harm done to the Government by allowing such a statement to go broadcast could not be allayed, not even if Representative Heflin "got down on his marrowbones to apologize."

Representative Heflin, growing flowery in his answer and injecting a tribute "to the boys in the trenches," drew the fire of the House, which heckled him severely, forcing him to speak only to the question at issue. When asked the direct question, Would he name the men he referred to as acting suspiciously? he refused pointblank. This stirred the House to jeers and hoots.

After obtaining permission to speak on a matter of the highest privilege, Representative Norton said it was plain that for years there had been an evident purpose in certain quarters to discredit the ability and integrity of Congress. Although no individual member had been singled out, he said, nevertheless it seemed to be true that people had been led to believe to some extent that Congress had a lowered degree of honesty and ability.

"What will the people think," he asked, "when last Saturday morning there was heralded all over this country from Canada to Mexico and from the Atlantic to the Pacific in every paper of importance the statement that the gentleman from Alabama says he can point out thirteen or fourteen members of this Congress who have acted suspiciously and inferentially who have received a part of this $50,000 reported to have been asked from the German Imperial Government?

"I do not believe there is a scintilla of truth in this charge, but if it is true, there is no punishment severe enough to deal out to such a man or such men if found."

The House broke into wild cheers at this.

"If I had the suspicion against the honesty or integrity of any man, I would not insinuate it," he said, "but I would be man enough to investigate it, and find out if it were true; and if it were, then I would present it to this House."

Mr. Norton then read a statement from the Heflin speech in which he charged

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suspicious moves to "thirteen or fourteen members of the House or Senate."

"The gentleman from Alabama should be required," asserted Mr. Norton, "to prove his statement to this House and to the country or accept the punishment, in so far as it can be given, that a statement of that kind—a false statement—so richly deserves."

He then read the following from The Washington Post:

"Representative Howard of Georgia said that he would point to the men in this House who, he believed, received money, if their actions almost certainly indicated it and they are certainly more prosperous now than they ever have been before.'"

Representative Norton then ascribed Mr. Heflin's speech to political aspirations and concluded in a bitter denunciation of the Alabaman while the House went wild with applause.

Representative Heflin arose, red in the face, and began to talk about "the boys who are going to the trenches." Far back in the hall, Representative Campbell of Kansas jumped up with a point of order, stopping Representative Heflin.

"The gentleman is neither discussing a point of personal privilege nor privilege of the House," said Mr. Campbell.

Speaker Clark drew Mr. Heflin back to the question at issue. Mr. Heflin then said he had never accused members of getting money from German sources and that he had wanted to say so when Representative Norton rose, but that he had been cut off.

"The gentleman wants to take snap judgment on me," said Representative Heflin. "I recall I had a controversy with him on one occasion when he referred to the Allies as our so-called Allies."

Speaker Clark called Mr. Heflin sharply to order again.

"Now, Mr. Speaker," said Mr. Heflin, "I do not know of any member who has been influenced by this money, and I said so. But I said if I were permitted to name some I could mention some whose conduct, according to my judgment, had been suspicious."

Demands Names.

Representative Caraway of Arkansas walked down the aisle on the Democratic side of the House.

"Will you name them?" he asked.

Instantly the Representatives roared approval. "Good boy, Caraway!" "That's the stuff!" "Name them, name them!" yelled members in every part of the House. Speaker Clarke hammered his desk, and then served notice that if members didn't behave he would order arrests by the Sergeant at Arms.

When the House had quieted down Mr. Heflin renewed his attack on the thirteen or fourteen unnamed members, saying that, according to his way of thinking, they were disloyal. But he mentioned no names.

Representative Little of Kansas then tried to get permission for Representative Heflin to proceed in his own fashion in or out of order, provided he would answer Representative Caraway's question and name the thirteen or fourteen suspicious characters. This provoked a long row, but finally Representative Heflin shook himself free and started off, only to be tripped in a few seconds by Representative Campbell. Mr. Heflin charged the Republicans with wanting to shut him off entirely. He had uttered only a few sentences when Representative Gordon of Ohio made vigorous objection that Mr. Heflin was simply repeating his charges and not explaining them. This sort of thing proceeded for several minutes. Then Representative Heflin said:

"You cannot take from me impressions that men make upon me by their conduct. If I am true to my oath I have a right to say a member's conduct is suspicious. If I take the responsibility of saying it, why not give me the credit for that much loyalty to my Government in time of war? I could recite the things that some have done, but you would not permit it, you would strike it out of the record. I never said any member had been corrupted by money. I do not know what influenced them. But I do know that some have not according to my way of thinking, been loyal to this Government since the war began."

"Name them," roared Mr. Gordon.

"I will not yield to the gentleman from Ohio," responded Mr. Heflin.

"But if the House decides that an investigation is necessary and that I express my opinion of the men who have not been loyal I will name them. But I cannot prove anything."

This caused uproarious laughter.

Mentions Women Spies.

Mr. Heflin then proceeded to say something about the gambling house story. "That was something said outside in the lobby," he explained. "We were talking about women spies who had been here."

Mr. Cooper made another objection. "The gentleman is arraigning the motives of thirteen or fourteen of the members of this House," he declared, "practically insinuating they are traitors to their country. He is called upon to name them and he does not do it, but digresses and talks about female spies."

Mr. Heflin said he had been talking in the lobby about spies and the rumor of a gambling house in Washington "run by a German where slackers and pacifists played and that those who were friendly to Germany won easily at the game."

He was asked whether he had said "peace-at-any-price Congressmen" got their pay that way.

"I have stated what I said," he answered.

EXPOSURES WORRY GERMANS.

Bernstorff Disclosures Highly Regrettable, Says a Cologne Paper.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—In commenting on the latest Washington disclosure concerning the activities of Count von Bernstorff, former Ambassador to the United States, the Cologne Volkszeitung, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to Reuter's, Limited, says:

"This affair, if true, has a very disagreeable character, and it is highly regrettable. The American Government, God knows how, was able to get hold, apparently, of the whole collection of German diplomatic documents, which it is now exploiting against us and Sweden. That the State Department remarks about the relation between von Bernstorff's policy and the U-boat war can be recognized as a misleading invention by every one who knows the history preceding the U-boat campaign."

GOT $30,000 PEACE OFFER.

Ex-Member of Friends of Peace Says Germans Paid Their Bills.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—J. J. Tobias, Chancellor of the Chicago Law School, once leader of the Friends of Peace, an organization at one time active in furthering peace talk, told today of having received an offer of $30,000 to work for an embargo on munitions and to influence sentiment in this country in favor of peace with Germany. The offer, he said, came from a man calling himself E. J. Thyme, a banker from Stockholm, Sweden.

The $2,400 with which the convention of the Friends of Peace on Sept. 6, 1915, was financed, was raised by twenty-five local Germans and German-Americans, according to Dr. Tobias, and the money which supplied funds for the organization's mail propaganda came from the German committee in New York, he said. Mr. Tobias said he became suspicious and withdrew from activity in the organization when he was convinced it was pro-German.

LUFBERY GETS ANOTHER.

Destroys One German Airplane and Forces Another to Earth.

By The Associated Press.

SOMEWHERE ON THE FRENCH FRONT, Sept. 22, (Delayed.)—Lieutenant Raoul Lufbery of Wallingford, Conn., one of the most prominent members of the Lafayette Flying Corps, continued his brilliant aerial exploits today when he destroyed one German machine and forced another to land near the front lines.

Sergeant Kenneth Marr of San Francisco was attacked by four German machines, and was forced to land when the wires controlling the elevating planes of his airplane were cut by bullets.

The members of the Lafayette Squadron witnessed a fight over their own lines this morning, when a French pilot of another squadron forced down a German machine, which crashed to earth about a mile away.

OUST LA FOLLETTE, ROOSEVELT URGES

Colonel Says the Wisconsin Man Disgraces Senate by His Presence There.

CALLS HIM SINISTER ENEMY

General Wood, Also Speaking at Kansas City, Deplores Lack of an Efficient Army.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 24.—"If I were this minute a member of the United States Senate I would be ashamed to sit in that body until I found out some method of depriving Senator La Follette of his seat in that chamber which he now disgraces by his presence there," Colonel Theodore Roosevelt declared in a talk today at a luncheon given for Major General Leonard Wood, and himself as a part of the Middle Western patriotic celebration of this city.

The Colonel spoke of Senator La Follette as "an American who represents the worst of American characteristics."

"Senator La Follette is at this moment loyally and efficiently serving one country—Germany," he said. "He is acting in such fashion as to make him one of the most potent enemies of this country and a most sinister enemy of democracy. He claims, and it is the emptiest claim, to stand for democracy. He is doing everything in his power to enthrone autocracy under the German flag throughout the world by the attitude he is now taking toward the war. He is showing himself the worst enemy that democracy has now alive.

"I read a couple of days ago of Senator La Follette's utterances before an organization out in Minneapolis, and hereafter any organization that asks Senator La Follette to speak ought to be made to show conclusively why it should be considered a patriotic organization thereafter."

Colonel Roosevelt disputed the statement that America was fighting the German Government and not the German people.

"For no nation does Germany feel and express such bitter and contemptuous hostility as for the United States," he said. "There is no nation on the face of the globe which they would be more delighted to ruin and plunder. Germany embodies the principles of successful militaristic autocracy. Much has been said about our being against the German Government but not against the German people. The attitude of the German-American press and the German Alliance in this country in their hearty support of the German Government and the practically unanimous support of that Government heretofore by the Germans at home shows that at present the Germans are back of the German Government.

"They have enthusiastically supported its policy of brutal disregard of the rights of others. Until they reverse themselves, until they cast off the yoke of militaristic autocracy, they identify themselves with it and force us to be against them. It is for the German people themselves to differentiate themselves from their Government. Until they do this they force us to be against the German people as a necessary incident of being against the German Government.

"The Germans govern from above down. The people of this Republic, like the people of France, like the people of England, believe in government from below up. In other words, we believe in government by ourselves. The Germans believe in being governed by an autocratic dynasty which rests primarily on a great militaristic class and a great bureaucratic class. No man who supports Germany at this time can claim to be a real democrat or a real lover of free institutions. He is false both to democracy and freedom."

Germany had well-matured plans for the conquest and oppression of the United States, the Colonel asserted. This was evidenced, he said, by the conversation of some recently captured German officers who talked to their English captors freely without knowing that an American officer was present.

"These Germans announced that Germany was going to win and that they were going to smash the United States and bleed it white with an enormous indemnity and make it pay the whole expense of the war," he said. "They had no thought of peace, and no man in his senses doubts that this would be the policy adopted as a matter of course by Germany."

Saying that the preparedness measures we were taking now should have been carried out three years ago, the Colonel declared that "if Germany could land a single small army of 50,000 men in this country we would be wholly unable to match it, for we have neither artillery nor airplanes that could be put against them. If at this moment our allies suddenly made peace, we would be a helpless prey to Germany or any other first-class European or Asiatic military power."

Colonel Roosevelt asserted that if Congress had taken the action three years ago that it has since it declaration of war, the war would be over now.

"If we take heed of any peace utterance Germany prepares we will show that we are not prepared yet to go out into the world without a guardian," he added. "America must make good the words of President Wilson, (make the world safe for democracy.) For this reason we should declare war against Austria and Turkey."

At the conclusion of his talk a gold quill was presented to Colonel Roosevelt, with the reminder that the pen is mightier than the sword.

"Less talk and more action was advised by General Leonard Wood as the best means of winning the war.

"This is all foolish talk," said the General, "in regard to our being first in this or that. The idea of saying that America can win the war in the air is ridiculous. What we want, what we need is less talking and more action. Stop and consider that the war has been under way for eight months and that we are not yet ready to put a competent army in the field.

"The reception today to the young Captain of French Artillery was a fitting one. He has been at Fort Sill giving one of the few lessons American soldiers have had in real warfare. American officers, whether they be Major Generals or Second Lieutenants, could not but profit by his teachings.

"It isn't our money that will win; it isn't our food. It is the consecration of every American to the cause of his country, coupled with an honest desire to get ready quickly so we may strike without further delay of the cause on which we are embarked."

LABOR WILL SEND 50 MEN TO RUSSIA

American Alliance Completes Plans to State Case of Workers to New Government.

The Executive Committee of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, of which Samuel Gompers is the head, met yesterday at its headquarters, 280 Broadway, and decided to send a mission to Russia to represent the Alliance. This mission will be organized as soon as possible, it was announced, and will probably consist of about fifty persons. It is felt that the coming to the new republic of labor's representatives from America would do much to clear up the misunderstanding that may now exist as to the attitude of the working man toward the war. It will also clear the fog that German progapanda has conjured up regarding the loyalty of the wage earner in the United States. It is said that the proposed mission will contain representatives of all the professional and working classes of America. It is planned to pay the expenses of the mission by making a public appeal for funds.

In view of the evident misunderstanding on the part of the public concerning the recent strikes, the Alliance issued a statement in which labor's position is defined. While the workers pledge their support to the Government they ask in return that the workers be protected from the profiteers. The Alliance goes on record as favoring Government control of industries when differences between owners and workers threaten a discontinuance of production necessary for the war.

"The United States Government has committed itself to a policy of fairness toward labor," the committee says. "But the Government does not control all industry. Private employers have taken advantage of the war situation to seek to extend the hours of employment and to require intolerable conditions. In many cases the employes have revolted against such processes, and in some cases have been branded by greedy employers as unpatriotic because of such opposition. The first concern of this nation is the well-being of its working people. Its working people are the foundation of its existence. They are loyal and self-sacrificing to the last degree. And because of their loyalty to America they will not permit employers moved by greed to inflict conditions out of all harmony with the spirit of the American nation.

"This alliance insists that one of the gravest menaces America has to meet is the menace of that profiteering group which has placed upon this country. We declare that industrial enterprises should be the servants, and not the masters, of the people, and that in cases where differences between owners and workers threaten a discontinuance of production necessary for the war the Government should assume complete control of such industries and operate them for the exclusive benefit of the people."

VICTOR RIDDER OUT OF MAYOR'S COMMITTEE

His Resignation Follows Report of Dissatisfaction With His Recent Letters and Articles.

Victor Ridder, brother of Bernard H. Ridder, President and editor of the Staats-Zeitung, resigned yesterday from the Allen Committee of the Mayor's Defense Committee. It was said at the editorial rooms of the Staats-Zeitung that the demands on his time as one of the managers of the newspaper had made it impossible for him to continue as a member of the committee, but this did not agree with the reports circulated during the afternoon at the City Hall.

According to these reports, Mr. Ridder had recently written letters and articles not in accord with the views of some members of the committee, and had thus found himself at odds with this chief Ewing Stevenson, its Chairman. Mr. Stevenson, according to these rumors, wrote Mr. Ridder a letter demanding an explanation, and the editor's reply was his resignation.

Philip G. McCook, Secretary of the Mayor's Defense Committee, would not make a statement last night, although he said one would be issued by the committee at 10 o'clock this morning. Mr. Ridder confirmed the rumor, but that was all. He had very little information to give on the subject.

Victor Ridder was one of several prominent Germans appointed on the Allen Committee of the Mayor's Defense Committee several months ago. The committee has been very active, much of its work having been done among Germans.

COHALAN INQUIRY LIKELY AT ALBANY

Continued from Page 1.

many to organize support for the Casement revolution, and that a check for $1,000 was given to Devoy to be used in that connection."

Calls It a Lie.

"This is a lie made out of whole cloth, and I challenge those who make it to produce the proof. They have none. I never received $1,000, or $1, by check or otherwise, from the German Government or any of its agents or representatives, for any purpose whatever. I absolutely deny that any evidence was found, in von Igel's office or anywhere else, to show or lead to the suspicion that I had received any money whatever, either to promote rebellion in Ireland, or for my private use. If these raids and investigations should be continued until the Day of Judgment not a scrap of evidence will be found that will either disprove or throw doubt on this statement. The onus of proof is on those who uttered the falsehood. Let them produce that proof if they have it, or confess that they have told a malignant lie.

"Another allegation made in the committee's statement is that they found a 'Devoy cipher' in von Igel's office. Why don't they roduce it? I deny that any such cipher ever existed.

"Another statement made by the committee regarding me is a repetition of a falsehood which I refuted more than a year ago. It was to the effect that I, or The Gaelic American, had accused Secretary Lansing of betraying to England information which led to the arrest and execution of Sir Roger Casement. I never made any such accusation. What I charged was that information obtained in the raid on von Igel's office on Tuesday, April 18, 1916, was given to the British Government by a United States official and enabled it to capture a ship laden with German arms off the southwest coast of Ireland on Friday, April 21, 1916. That charge was made immediately after the seizure of the ship. In a few days the State Department issued a statement denying a charge that nobody had made—that Mr. Lansing had given any information to the British Ambassador that would lead to the arrest of Sir Roger Casement. I branded the statement at the time as an evasion, and yet the evasion (a reported in the committee's statement published last Sunday, with the assertion that Secretary Lansing and Attorney General Gregory had 'refuted the charge'—namely, a charge that nobody had made. And the additional information is conveyed that the von Igel documents did not reach the State Department until the day before Casement was arrested. That, of course, shows that the State Department was innocent of a charge that had not been made, but it leaves the real charge absolutely unanswered. Why does not the committee undertake to refute the charge that was actually made—that the information which led to the capture of the Aud was given to the British Government in New York immediately after the raid on von Igel's office?

"And there is a remarkable and very significant suppression in the committee's statement. They insert a letter saying: 'Inclosed herewith a ——— report received by us from John Devoy.' What was the word omitted and why was the report not given with the letter? Evidently the committee has some reason. Why don't they state it?

"The purpose of the attack is plain. It is to injure the cause of real Irish nationalism in the minds of the American people.

In the von Igel documents, given out by the Committee on Public Information, were two letters in which Devoy's name is conspicuous, and the text of the committee's statement clearly indicates that the Government has more information concerning the activities of Devoy. The committee makes the flat statement that there is "one record of a check for $1,000 for Casement, evidently handled by Devoy."

In one of the letters to Bernstorff Devoy is referred to as "Confidential Man John Devoy." The letters follow:

New York, April 8, 1916.

The following communication from confidential man John Devoy was duly transmitted:

"'Letter dated March 22, delayed by censor, seems conclusive that first messenger arrived safe with proposal to send supplies and that cable was suppressed. Second also safe. Third, with change of plans, due about April 15.'"

John Devoy further requests that the following telegram be dispatched to Sir Roger Casement:

"'No letter now possible. All funds sent home. Sister and M.'s family well.'"

Should Sir Roger be absent or ill, then J. D. requests that the telegram be delivered to John Monteith.

(Signed) K. N. St.

To his Excellency the Imperial Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, Washington, D. C.

New York, April 15, 1916.

Herewith inclosed a ——— report received by us today from John Devoy. Kindly order further steps to be taken.

The important parts of the report were sent there today per telegram. (S. copy.)

(Signed) K. N. St.

To the Imperial Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, Washington, D. C.

The State Department gave dates in refutation of Devoy's charge that Washington apprised the British Government of Casement's movements.

VON IGEL ONLY A CLERK.

Papers Seized in His Office Belonged to von Papen, Chief Aid to Bernstorff.

The so-called "von Igel papers," which were seized when the agents of the Secret Service raided von Igel's office at 60 Wall Street early in the morning of April 18, 1916, could more properly be called the "von Papen papers," as practically all of the documents were addressed to von Papen, who was, until he was ordered out of the country by the State Department, second in command to Count von Bernstorff, so far as plots and conspiracies against the United States and the Allies were concerned.

Von Igel was only an employe of von Papen, and it was not until the Government agents seized the incriminating documents that von Bernstorff made the claim that von Igel was an attaché of the embassy. In one of the letters written to Captain von Papen by Dr. Heinrich Albert, another of the German plotters, Dr. Albert refers to von Igel as "Herr Amanuensis Igel," while in other documents which have come into the possession of Secret Service agents he is referred to as a secretary and never referred to as a man of much importance.

When von Papen was expelled from the country he took some of his papers with him and the others he left in charge of von Igel at 60 Wall Street. The British Secret Service seized the papers von Papen carried at Falmouth on Jan. 2, 1916, and about three months later the American Secret Service forces got those he left behind.

The fact that the "von Igel papers" are in reality the "von Papen papers," was called to the attention of THE TIMES yesterday by a former high official of the Department of Justice who was one of those in charge of the investigation which followed the raiding of von Papen's old office.

"As a matter of fact," said the former Federal official yesterday, "von Igel was only one of von Papen's many hirelings. He received a salary of $225 a month, and during the days when the plotters were working at top speed in their efforts to create pro-German sentiment and to destroy American property von Igel was chased all over the country as a confidential messenger and paymaster of von Papen."

GERMAN SOCIALISTS IN DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS

Democratic Congress Plans Modified.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 23.—The Democratic Congress, according to the present program, will be composed of 1,500 members, but demands to participate are arriving from political organizations from all parts of the country, and the definite composition of the congress has not been decided.

As the Organization Committee has decided to give a small number of seats to representatives of professional and industrial associations, the middle or property classes will not be altogether excluded. The overwhelming majority of the members, however, will represent the peasantry.

It is announced that the congress may open on Sept. 26, a day later than originally proposed.

Michael V. Rodzianko, President of the Duma, in view of the reports of peace negotiations, separate or general, today read a lecture to the Moscow Union of Public Workers on the theme "Could Russia Conclude Peace?"

The lecturer sought to prove that any peace which it was possible to conclude at the present juncture must humiliate Russia, and he gave convincing facts why this was so. M. Rodzianko referred to the German plan to conclude a peace at Russia's cost, and then expressed confidence that the Entente Allies would reject it. He warned Russia, however, that she must create a strong power; otherwise the nation would inevitably suffer when peace was negotiated.

Although the Petrograd Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates has fallen under the power of the Bolsheviki, it is notable that the Isvestiya, the organ of the council, does not shrink today from declaring that a strengthened army is the only way of preventing the country from falling a victim of aggression.

RUSSIAN CABINET UNEASY.

Ministers Look with Misgiving at Congress Preparations.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 23.—The attention of the Petrograd press is divided between peace rumors and the question of the reorganization of the Government in connection with the forthcoming democratic conference. The discussion of the Government crisis is rambling and vague, and is concerned chiefly with the struggle of the rival Socialist factions for control of the Soviets, and consequently of the conference, and ultimately of the Government itself. Kerensky has not yet returned from headquarters, and representatives of the Government here look on at the preparations for the Soviet conference with some misgiving.

The Bolsheviks secured another victory yesterday in the Petrograd Soviet, which rejected a vote of confidence in the late Moderate Socialist executive and proceeded to new elections. The executive of the Moscow Soviet also resigned in consequence of the adoption of the Bolshevik resolution. The so-called bourgeois parties are holding aloof from the Democratic conference which in their absence probably will become the battleground of the socialist factions.

Kerensky is pressing forward the inquiry into the Kornilov affair in order to be able to publish an official statement before the conference meets and so clear himself of charges of connivance or complicity urged against him in the extreme socialist press.

Much more definite and pointed is the discussion of peace rumors. Nearly all sections of the press are very seriously alarmed at the possibility of the conclusion of peace at Russia's expense. The Socialist papers, with the exception of that jeune, herald of misfortune, the Novaya Zhizn are doubly depressed. They mourn the failure of the attempt to unite the forces of the international proletariat in a campaign for democratic peace and admit that the cause of failure lies in the weakness of revolutionary Russia and the retreat of her armies. At the same time they are angry and embittered at the prospect of the humiliation of Russia.

DECLARES FAITH IN RUSSIA.

American Red Cross Head Says Her Troubles Are Not New in History.

PETROGRAD, Sunday, Sept. 23.—Raymond Robins, head of the permanent Red Cross Commission in Petrograd, and Catherine Breshkovskaya, known as the "Grandmother of the Revolution," spoke from the same platform this afternoon at the Yeniseief Auditorium, both assuring their audience that Americans, Englishmen, and Russians had mutual faith in the ultimate outcome of Russian democracy.

Mr. Robins drew a parallel between Russia's troubles today and early American history. He said the outbreaks here were nothing new in history, and he urged foreign business interests to deal with new Russia on lines of economic freedom.

Mme. Breshkovskaya, who spoke in English, was cheered when she expressed faith that her people, as the result of education, would form a true democracy after vanquishing Germany, the common foe.

David R. Francis, the American Ambassador, and other members of the Diplomatic Corps in Petrograd, were present.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE GERMAN POSITIONS

Recover Some Ground on Riga Front—Foe Claims Much Booty at Jacobstadt.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 24.—Russian forces on the Riga front, in the region south of the Pskov highroad, yesterday took the offensive, and after a fierce struggle occupied the German positions in the sector of Silsema, the Russian War Office announced today. The statement reads:

In the Riga region, south of the Pskov highroad, our detachments initiating an attack occupied, after a fierce struggle, the enemy positions in the sector of Silsema, one mile northeast of Spitalitmerman. The enemy losses were severe, and on the battlefield we found more than 400 corpses. We captured 60 prisoners and 10 machine guns. The brilliant General Sokolov was wounded in the head by a shrapnel splinter.

Western, Southwestern, and Rumanian Fronts—There were fusillades and reconnoitring operations.

Caucasian Front—There is nothing to report.

Aviation—On Friday in the region of Kovel our airmen bombarded the enemy rear and stores at Jino, Melnica, and Nagel, dropping about a hundredweight of bombs. Several fires broke out. West of Husiatyn Lieutenant Jachello brought down an enemy machine. In the region of Kedzi-Vasarhely on Thursday a Rumanian airman engaged an enemy machine and forced it down in the enemy lines. In the region of the Lower Danuba our hydroplanes successfully dropped eighteen bombs on the enemy lines.

BERLIN, Sept. 24, (via London.)—The following statement was issued today by the War Office:

Eastern Theatre: Front of Prince Leopold—Among the booty of 55 guns captured in the Jacobstadt bridgehead were a mounted battery and five heavy guns of between 26 and 28 centimeter calibre. The town itself afforded quantities of provisions, including bread and flour, which fell into our hands.

North of Baranovichi and west of Lutsk the Russian artillery displayed lively activity.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen—In the mountains northwest of Fokshani and on the Sereth there was frequently lively artillery activity and outpost fighting. The railway station at Galatz was bombarded with visible success.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD HAMPERED BY STRIKE

5,000 Men Out Demanding New Wage Scale—10,000 May Go Out on Lakes.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 24.—Approximately 5,000 men employed at the navy yard here struck today, pending an agreement on a new wage scale. Work in many departments of the plant was said to have been virtually suspended.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The Navy Department was advised today by the commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard that about 50 per cent. of the men employed at the plant had walked out because of a wage disagreement. The situation is being handled by the officers at the yard, and Secretary Daniels is confident that an adjustment will be arranged within a day or two whereby the men will return to work.

The Labor Adjustment Board, of which V. Everit Macy is Chairman, began active negotiations today to bring about a permanent settlement of the disputes in the Pacific oCast shipyards, and it is believed that the danger of a serious situation, which might tie up Government work for a long period, has been averted. President Wilson has asked the workmen to go back to their shops as a patriotic act.

Reports were received here today that about 4,000 men in three Portland steel plants had walked out, and A. J. Berres, a member of the Adjustment Board, representing the metal trades department of the American Federation of Labor, immediately sent a telegram asking the men to co-operate with the Government and return to their tasks.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 24.—Ten thousand members of the Lake Seamen's Union, comprising 4,000 seamen, 4,000 firemen, and 2,000 cooks, have voted tonight to strike, according to Victor Olander, Secretary of the organization. The ballots will not have been counted for several days.

The effect would be to tie up all lake traffic. Shipments of iron ore from Duluth to Gary, South Chicago, and Indiana harbor would be at a standstill, as would traffic from Lake Erie ports to points on Lake Superior. The transportation of grain from Duluth to Buffalo also would be seriously interfered with. The men demand the extension of the Atlantic agreement to the Great Lakes.

America's Foreign Trade Nearly Nine Billions

America's foreign trade for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, reached the unprecedented total of $8,953,000,000, of which $6,294,000,000 was exports and $2,659,000,000 imports.

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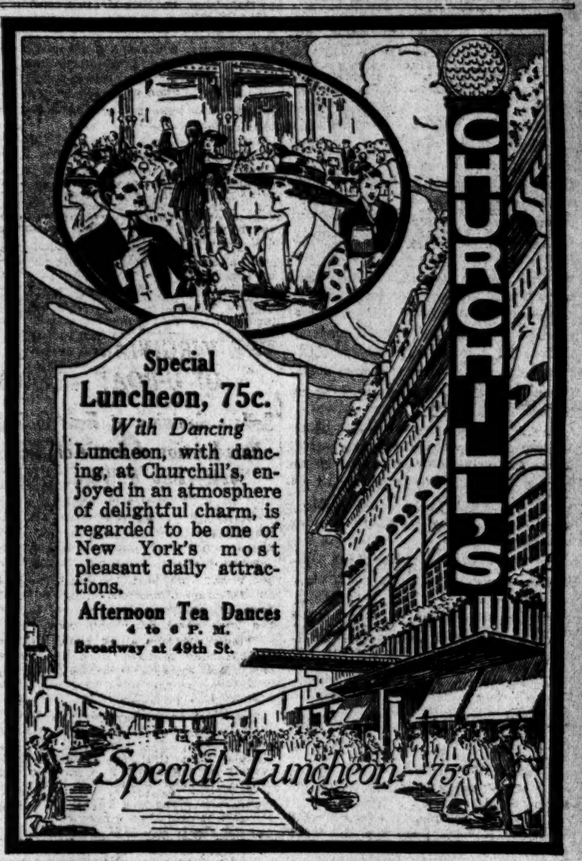

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Women's Wear, Autumn and Winter
The Rotogravure Fashion Section, The New York Times, Sunday, Oct. 7, will present a series of photographs of fashionable women's wear obtained in Paris especially for The Times. Reproduced in the soft tones of the rotogravure process, the photographs will show every detail of the new Autumn and Winter gowns, wraps, suits, blouses, hats, lingerie and accessories. Articles by well known writers will describe the designs.
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 7th

FRENCH FIRE CHECKS FOES BEFORE VERDUN

Germans Fail in an Assault on 1¼-Mile Front, Incurring Heavy Losses.

KILL TWO GERMAN CAPTIVES

Kaiser's Airmen, Raiding a Camp Near Bar-le-Duc, Also Wound Seventeen Compatriots.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—The Germans made repeated attacks against the French lines today, particularly north of Verdun, where they were driven back under the French fire along a front of about a mile and a quarter. Secondary attacks north of Bézonvaux and near Beaumont were also repulsed with sanguinary losses, according to the statement of the War Office issued tonight.

Last night, in the course of a bombing raid by enemy airmen, a camp of German prisoners near Bar-le-Duc was hit, and two of the prisoners were killed and seventeen wounded.

The text of the night report reads as follows:

On the Aisne front the artillery action was very spirited in the neighborhood of Braye-en-Laonnois, Cerny, and Hurtebise. We repulsed a surprise attack against our small posts north of Braye.

On the right bank of the Meuse, following the bombardment reported in the morning communication, the Germans attacked our trenches north of Bois le Chaume along a front of about two kilometers. The attack was carried out by four battalions supported by special assaulting troops. Disorganized by our fire, the enemy was unable to reach our lines on the greater part of the front of the attack. In some trench elements in the centre, where the enemy had succeeded in gaining a foothold, violent fighting ensued, which ended to our advantage. Our soldiers, after inflicting heavy losses on the adversary, remained masters of their positions.

At the same time two secondary attacks were delivered, one north of Bézonvaux, the other southeast of Beaumont. These likewise suffered a sanguinary check by reason of the valor of our troops, who, leaving their own trenches, advanced fiercely to meet their assailants.

In the course of the afternoon two new attempts carried out against our trenches in the Bois le Chaume resulted only in augmenting the number of losses suffered by the enemy without gaining for him the slightest advantage. We took about fifty prisoners in the course of this action.

German Air Raiders Kill Prisoners.

The afternoon statement follows:

Violent artillery actions occurred in the region of Braye-en-Laonnois, the Froidmont Farm, and Hurtebise. An enemy surprise attack on the last-mentioned point failed.

In Champagne we raided the German lines east of Téton.

On the left bank of the Meuse enemy reconnoissances which attempted to reach our lines were dispersed by our fire. On the right bank the artillery actions took on a character of extreme intensity during the night in the neighborhood of the Bois des Fosses and the Bois le Chaume. Everywhere else the night was calm.

Enemy airplanes last night bombed the region north of Bar-le-Duc. Several bombs fell on a camp of German prisoners, two of the prisoners being killed and seventeen wounded.

On Sept. 23 our pilots brought down six German airplanes.

Berlin Reports Violent Gun Duels.

BERLIN, Sept. 24. (via London.)—From General Headquarters is reported violent artillery fighting on the Aisne, Champagne, and Verdun fronts. The French suffered losses in reconnoitring engagements, says the official statement, which follows:

Army Group of the German Crown Prince: In several sectors on the Aisne front and in the Champagne the firing was increased frequently to great violence. The enemy suffered losses in reconnoitring engagements. Before Verdun there was very active artillery fighting in the afternoon and night. Lively fighting was in progress this morning on the Eastern bank of the Meuse.

Fourteen enemy airplanes were brought down.

BRITISH REPEL ARTOIS RAIDS.

Five German Assaults Net the Attackers One Prisoner.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Under cover of a heavy bombardment the Germans early this morning attempted to raid British trenches at several points on the Artois front, the net result of the attacks being the capture of one prisoner.

Following is the official afternoon report:

A hostile raiding party last night near La Bassèeville was driven off with loss after a short fight. A few of our men are missing.

The enemy's artillery was active early this morning on both banks of the Scarpe, and artillery activity also was shown during the night south of Lens and northeast of Ypres.

The official report from British Headquaters in France tonight reads:

Under cover of the bombardment alluded to in today's commque. the enemy attempted two raids early this morning in the neighborhood of Monchy-le-Preux and another south of the Arras-Doual Railway. In all three cases the hostile parties were repulsed by our fire, leaving a number of dead in front of our trenches.

Another enemy party raided our trneches early this morning west of La Bassée. One of our men is missing. The report this morning that some of our men were missing as a result of a hostile raid carried out last night near La Bassèeville has since been found to be incorrect, as none of our men was missing.

On the battle front our patrols have been active today. A number of prisoners were brought in. Our artillery activity continues, but no infantry action occurred.

An Associated Press correspondent in a dispatch from the British front in France and Belgium says:

"The German guns were exceedingly active during last night on the northern half of the recent battlefront, and at times the artillery duel reached a stage of great intensity. Several enemy barrages were put down on the British front line, while on the extreme left considerable gas was employed; but no infantry action is reported as having taken place.

"Further north the French also were under an increased fire, and in the coast sector the enemy's artillery fire likewise was heavy. Nieuport, being made the objective of a severe bombardment.

"In the southern section of the field of the recent offensive conditions were more quiet.

"A hard local battle was fought at close quarters just northeast of Langemarck yesterday as a result of a German attempt to regain lost positions. The outcome of this struggle was that the German assault not only was broken up, but in a counterdrive the British hurled the enemy from a strong position which he had held since the offensive began last Thursday.

"The conflict centered in a strong defense trench near the Louis Farm. The British occupied part of these defenses on Thursday, but the Germans had clung tenaciously to several hundred yards of ground. On Saturday they brought up storming troops and yesterday launched a furious attack in an endeavor to dislodge the British.

"Brief but bitter fighting followed with rifle and bayonet, and so strongly did the British meet the onslaught that the enemy was driven back, leaving behind a considerable number of prisoners.

"Half an hour later the British launched an attack on the section of the trench held by the Germans. The battle raged for several hours, the attacking troops finally driving the enemy out and securing the whole position.

"The weather continues ideal, and the British are carrying out rapidly the work of consolidation throughout the front.

"Last evening the Germans made a local attack on an advanced British post northwest of the City of Lens after heavy artillery preparation, and pushed this post back to the British front line.

"Early today the enemy laid down a barrage fire on trenches east of Monchy, and also from Roeux to the chemical works for a short time, but thus far no infantry attack has been reported."

No British Attacks, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, Sept. 24, (via London.)—Violent artillery fighting in Flanders, both on the coast and in the Ypres salient, is reported from General Headquarters, but the British have made no fresh attacks, according to the following official statement:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—In Flanders in the afternoon the artillery battle again increased to great violence on the coast and from Houthulst Wood to Westhoek. On the battlefront the fighting continued actively in the night and early morning. There have been no fresh British attacks up to the present. The good effect of our artillery defense has been ascertained from the behavior of batteries which we bombarded, and also from the destruction of numerous munitions dumps.

Near Lens and St. Quentin, against whose cathedral the French continued their work of destruction by a fresh bombardment, the artillery activity was revived.

DOWN 8 GERMAN AIRPLANES.

British Force Six Others to Descend; Lose Three of Their Own.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—An official communication respecting aviation operations, issued tonight, says:

"On Sunday again there was a slight lull in the aerial operations, though our airplanes and balloons continued to observe for our artillery. Successful bombing raids also were undertaken, in the course of which the airplanes dropped 167 bombs on hostile billets, hutments, and airdromes.

"In the air fighting eight enemy machanes were brought down, and six were brought down out of control. Another machine was brought to earth on Saturday in addition to those already mentioned. Three of our machines are missing."

THE VIRGINIAN VICTIM OF U-BOAT ATTACK

Sailors Arriving at Halifax Tell New Version of Battle off Irish Coast—Say 8 Were Sunk.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 24.—The British steamship Virginian of 6,827 tons, formerly an Allan liner in transatlantic passenger trade, is said to have been one of the victims of the massed attack by German submarines on a convoyed fleet of British merchant vessels off the Irish coast early this month.

Persons arriving at an American port on Saturday brought word of this attack, their statements setting forth that five merchantmen and two convoying destroyers were sunk.

An officer on a steamship now in Halifax said that eight steamships, including his own, and not five, were destroyed, and that the Virginian, seriously damaged and in a sinking condition, managed to make the beach. The officer was unable to say definitely whether any U-boats were sunk by destroyers, as reported previously.

"We were scattered over quite an area and our ship had her own troubles in getting away," he said. "The destroyers were busy, however, and I am quite sure some of them got what they were aiming at."

In August, 1914, the Virginian was one of the first steamships to sail from Liverpool with Americans returning from European war zones. The vessel was one of the steamships which responded to the Titantic's wireless calls for aid, but arrived too late to be of assistance.

NEW HONOR TO HINDENBURG

Kaiser May Make Him Prince—Schools Will Celebrate Birthday.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Emperor William has decided that on Oct. 2, the seventieth birthday of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, addresses shall be delivered in all the schools in Germany by the teachers, who will emphasize to their pupils the value of the Field Marshal to the Fatherland, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam. Money is to be collected from the pupils on that day for the Hindenburg Fund for the Sick and Wounded.

It is said, adds the correspondent, that Emperor William will grant Hindenburg the title of Prince.

American Torpedo Boat Disabled.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The Navy Department announces that a torpedo boat on patrol duty off the Virginia Capes has been disabled by a minor mechanical accident on board and has been towed to port. The accident involved no injury to any of the crew.

Nusillard Chief French Censor.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—Captain Nusillard Marquejouls of the diplomatic service as today was appointed to succeed M. Director of the Censorship Office.

HARDEN ASKS WILSON TO CALL ARMISTICE

Wants Bloodshed Stopped Before Americans and Germans Meet in Battle.

DEFENDS THE GERMAN NOTE

Asserts It Opens Way to Peace, Backed by Surety of the German People.

Germans Inspire Suggestion of Alfonso as Arbitrator

PARIS, Sept. 24.—News distributed to Spanish newspapers by German representatives, according to a dispatch to the Temps by way of the Spanish frontier, announces that German newspapers say the Pope intends to propose to the belligerents that King Alfonso of Spain act as arbitrator of the war. The German press is described as welcoming the suggestion.

"It appears, therefore," the dispatch adds, "that the Government at Berlin, seeing the wreckage of its manoeuvres through the Vatican, is pursuing other tactics by placing the King of Spain in the foreground of the peace movement."

BERLIN, Sept. 23, (via London, Sept. 24.)—In response to a request for his opinion of the German reply to the Pope's peace note, Maximilian Harden, editor of Die Zukunft, in a statement to The Associated Press today, prefaced his remarks with the reminder that every nation and every Government was more or less tradition-bound, none probably with tighter cords than Germany. Tradition, he said, heavily impeded any effort to break through the "terrifying charmed circle" with which the war's afflictions encompassed Germany.

"The German reply," said Herr Harden, "is the first visible attempt to escape from this charmed circle, whose final obliteration is a preliminary condition to an enduring peace."

Herr Harden proceeded to say that the note reflected the honest and sincere will of the majority of the people as unequivocally expressed in the Reichstag resolution, adding:

"So far as lies in our power we want to stop the war and prevent the possibility of new wars by the cultivation of a new spirit, which will so completely impregnate international intercourse with ethical feeling that never again will humanity behold the day when force will strangle right."

Denying that the German people ever seriously intended to apply open or covert force to the people or Government of Belgium, he said:

"The words that were so construed were intended only to serve the purpose of war tactics, or sad necessity. Most eagerly do we desire to co-operate in the work of converting the misery and disgrace of this war into the turning point for a new epoch in which the sun will rise for the soul of mankind. That is the spirit and import of the German answer.

"The German Empire will now be told that its answer is not sincerely meant and that it is, in addition, a plain indication of the beginning of exhaustion. If in this most tragic hour of all human experience we are unable to rise above the unclean vapors of such little machinations, then we are indeed dwarfs in the presence of mighty fate."

"I am not given to adoration of my Government, yet my conscience commands me to say that the German Government in the full flush of military successes and in the exuberance of national strength in this hour has attempted the possible, and the unbending and determined will of the majority of the German people stands surety for that which the Government and the Reichstag majority have promised.

"I belong to that by no means small number who, despite misunderstanding and baiting on both sides, still believe in the lofty ethical seriousness of President Wilson. Tomorrow that seriousness of purpose can and must affirm itself. If I were President Wilson, and in unbounden knowledge realized that the gap between the hostile camps was no longer wide enough to justify a continuation of the carnage, on any pretext I would tomorrow attempt to force a short armistice before the American and German soldiers meet on the battlefield.

"The purpose of this brief respite must be to establish whether, at last, the conscience of mankind everywhere has been aroused, and whether an understanding is possible which will lead to the birth of a new spirit, bringing us deliverance from the misery that now runs red with blood.

"All nations are abiding the advent of this spirit. So Germany, too, is abiding it without fear. Woe unto him who in this hour of fate fails in his duty toward this epitome of the union of mankind and the Godhead."

DICTATION TO GERMANY VAIN, SAYS GASPARRI

Suppose the Central Powers Demanded an Emperor for America, He Argues.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Sept. 24.—"The proposal of President Wilson to enforce democratic government in Germany is impractical," said Cardinal Gasparri, discussing the reply of the Central Empires to Pope Benedict's note. He added:

"You will understand the impossibility of any country submitting to foreign dictation in regard to its internal affairs. It is sufficient to imagine the situation reversed. Suppose the Central Empires insist that they will not conclude peace until England becomes a republic or, worse still, until America is ruled by an Emperor.

"This could only be obtained by force of arms, but the moment the last German soldier crossed the channel or embarked from America King George would be again the most popular ruler who ever existed, while Wilson would be elected President by universal acclamation.

"President Wilson's desire that the conditions agreed upon be guaranteed not only by the German Government but also by the German people is quite justifiable; in fact, I am satisfied that the conclusion of peace would be agreed to not only by the Kaiser and his Ministers, but also by the Reichstag, which represents the German people.

"In any case, if the fundamental principles proposed by the Pope and agreed upon by the Central Empires be accepted, the condition of civilized nations will be so changed that no Government will have the possibility of declaring or carrying on war without the consent of the people. In fact, a repetition of war will be extremely improbable. Accepting a reduction of armaments and international arbitration, all countries should abolish conscription, which is an essential factor of militarism, necessarily breeding war."

Commenting on the replies of the Central Powers to the Pope, the Giornale d'Italia says:

"The Pope had hoped to succeed in solving the questions of Trent, Trieste, and Alsace-Lorraine, but did not succeed in obtaining from the Central Empires any kind of promise or even a reference regarding Belgium. Thus there only remains to him an invective against the satanic pride of the two Emperors or prayer to the Almighty for the triumph of justice over barbarity. As to diplomatic notes, experience has proved it useless to waste time over them."

By The Associated Press.

ROME, Sept. 23, (via London, Sept. 24.)—The entire Liberal press continues to attack the replies of Germany and Austria to the Pope's peace proposal as "a unique example of revolting cynicism."

The Corriere d'Italia has modified the tone of its comment from criticism to mild approval. It says that the replies, although "reticent to represent adhesion to the Papal proposals, can be considered as evidence of the success of the Pontifical initiative."

The same paper remarks that evolution is noticed in German public opinion toward peace, and that the movement toward a democratic government is not likely to be arrested.

DOUBTS GASPARRI INTERVIEW.

Washington Questions Authenticity of Statement Printed Sunday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Doubt was expressed at the State Department today as to the authenticity of the statement attributed to Cardinal Gasparri, the Papal Secretary of State in the interview printed on Sunday morning.

The department does not hold that the interview had no basis, but believes that some mistake was made. The interview referred to is the one in which the Cardinal was quoted as saying that "President Wilson's proposal to reduce armaments and impose international arbitration by force through a society of nations is a dream."

FEARS AMERICA'S ONSET.

Advocate of Middle-Europe Scheme Wants Peace Hastened.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 23, (via London, Sept. 24.)—Friedrich Naumann, who devised the middle Europe scheme, has an article in the Düsseldorf General Anzeiger, in which he gives away the reason why Germany is anxious to pretend to make concessions. He says:

"Europe should once more seriously consider if it cannot find a way to peace on its own account before in the fourth year of the war America completes the preparation of her armies."

Professor Naumann, who is a member of the Reichstag, is the chief sponsor of the theory that Germany and Austria must become the nucleus for a combination of the European Continent against the British Empire and the United States. His anxiety to see the war ended before America launches her armies against the Teutons is thus intelligible.

It seems likely that Germany's reply to the Pope was dictated partly by recognition, at last, of the fact that America means business.

FINDS "COWARDICE" IN NOTE.

Germany Fears to Admit Wrong, Says Manchester Guardian.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The Manchester Guardian considers that the German reply is not strictly an answer to the Pope's appeal for peace. The Guardian says:

"We are sorry to say it, but we find a good deal of moral and political cowardice in the note. There was only one way by which Germany could convince the world of the sincerity of her return to the humanities, and that was by explaining why she deserted them and what atonement she meant to offer. That would have been the brave thing to do, but Germany hasn't done it."

The Guardian draws the conclusion that Germany's rulers desire peace with a passionate intensity, declaring "we must help the German people, so far as it is possible for us, in their struggle with their Government," and concludes:

"But we must beware of rallying the forces of the enemy by language that will help the Government to identify itself with the interests of Germany and her people, which they so shamefully mismanaged."

TEUTONIC NOTES REVISED.

References to Territorial Questions Were Cut, Milan Learns.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Sept. 24.—According to information obtained direct from Vatican sources, the definite texts of the Austrian and German replies to the Papal note respond only in an incomplete manner to the summaries of the notes with which the Pope had been favored beforehand. The sections dealing with specific territorial questions mooted by the Pontiff were suppressed shortly before publication under the pressure of the supreme military command.

The Giornale d'Italia learns that while Cardinal Gasparri makes no secret of his pessimism respecting the opportuneness of further action at present, Benedict XV. is about to make verbal approaches to the Central Powers through the Papal nuncios at Vienna and Munich for the purpose of ascertaining whether the respective Governments indorse his particular proposals relating to the reconstitution of Poland and Belgium, and further as to their attitude toward the problem of Alsace-Lorraine.

ATTACKS LAUDATION OF KAISER

Newspaper Predicts Rejoinders on His Peace Record.

ZURICH, Sept. 24.—In its comment on the German reply to Pope Benedict, the Munich Post (Socialist) protests against half of the German answer being devoted to the attitude of Emperor William. The Emperor, it sets forth, is constitutionally only the President of the German Confederation, and when the note says that the German people stand behind the Emperor in the desire for peace it is reversing the situation, as the people stand before the Emperor.

It is not a matter of indifference, either, continues the Post, that the person of the Emperor should be pushed to the foreground.

"We all know very well his declarations on the peace question," it says, "but we also know that during the twenty-eight years of his reign he made utterances extremely disconcerting to foreign nations. Thanks to the small cleverness shown in the composition of this part of the note, it is tolerably certain that the foreign Governments will dwell upon these utterances."

The Post deplores the fact that a number of men in "high and royal" positions have begun an agitation against peace, and that instead of being energetically disavowed by the highest quarters they have been thanked for their attitude.

Two Paris Hotels for Our Men.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—The American Army Y. M. C. A. has leased the Hôtel Richmond, just off the main boulevards, and it will be opened on Oct. 1, as a combination officers' clubhouse and hotel. The Hôtel du Pavillon, which was opened recently for enlisted men, is now accepting soldiers attached to the departments here, but later it will be devoted exclusively to men on leave in Paris.

DRAFT LIMITED IN BIG WAR BILL

Continued from Page 1.

measure by the Appropriations Committee:

Army.

Military information section, $469,000.
Registration and selection, $2,000,000.
Signal service of the army, $57,164,060.51.
Pay of officers of the line, $13,412,026.
Enlisted men of the lane, $17,847,939.
Enlisted men, Ordnance Department, $2,-323,519.
Enlisted men, Quartermaster Corps, $8,141,-919.
Enlisted men, Medical Department, $7,281,-902.
Pay of officers, Corps of Engineers, $2,313,-
Pay of officers, Ordnance Department, $2,-
Pay of officers, Quartermaster Corps, $3,-
Pay of officers, Medical Department, $9,-
Additional 10 per cent. increase to officers on foreign service, $3,000,000.
Additional 30 per cent. to enlisted men on foreign service, $15,000,000.
Total pay of the army, $85,628,722.50.
Subsistence of the army, $146,985,357.
Regular supplies, Quartermaster Corps, $63,917,925.
Incidental expenses, Quartermaster Corps, $2,023,271.50.
Transportation of the army and its supplies, $63,567,777.92.
Clothing and camp and garrison equipage, $7,506,097.85.
Horses for cavalry, artillery, and engineers, $18,591,220.
Civilian military training, $800,000.
Engineer equipment of troops, $7,800,000.
Engineer operations in the field, $86,000,000.
Ordnance service, $10,000,000.
Ordnance stores, ammunition, $37,270,000.
Small-arms target practice, $70,676,000.
Manufacture of arms, $32,600,000.
Ordnance stores and supplies, $40,000,000.
Armored motor cars, $20,000,000.

Navy.

Aviation, $10,000,000.
Civilian Naval Consulting Board, expenses, $50,000.
Fuel lands for armor and projectile plants, investigation, &c., $25,000.
Contingent expenses, Bureau of Yards and Docks, $750,000.
Hospital construction, $2,575,000.
New London, submarine base, $90,000.
Training camps and equipment, $6,000,000.
Ordnance stations, $1,342,500.
Repairs and preservation at navy yards and stations, $500,000.
Cold storage, naval operating base, $950,000.
Temporary storage, $1,000,000.
Land for ordnance storage, $500,000.
Naval Academy, $7,000.

Officers' "Sam Browne" Belt

Authorized by General Pershing

Sold by Franklin Simon & Co.

$14

"When in Uniform all Officers will wear the Sam Browne Belt, except when actually serving in the trenches."

From Dress Regulations issued by Gen. Pershing in France, as published in New York Times.

MOST shops have not got them—we have plenty.

Made of entirely hand-sewn heavy soft bridle leather.

U. S. Government finish oxidized metal trimmings to match uniform insignia.

Splendid quality, superbly made, and just the requisite touch to make Olive Drab as artistic as it is honorable.

Sizes in stock to fit all Officers

Franklin Simon & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE

Men's Furnishings Shop 4 West 38th Street

Protection!

Every tablet and every package of genuine Aspirin bears the Bayer Cross. It is there for your protection. Refuse substitutes.

"The Bayer Cross— BAYER *Your Guarantee of Purity"*

TABLETS in pocket boxes of 12
Bottles of 24 and 100
CAPSULES
in sealed packages of 12 and 24

The trade mark "Aspirin" (Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.) is a guarantee that the monoaceticacidester of salicylicacid in these tablets and capsules is of the reliable Bayer manufacture.

Balch, Price & Co.

Fulton and Smith Streets
Brooklyn

The Fashion Decrees Furs

Whether expensive or inexpensive our collection comprises designs which reflect every approved style-trend, whether for Street Wear, the Theatre or the Motor.

"FAMOUS THE WORLD OVER"

Rector's

Announce, In Addition to the Usual Superior Program, the Engagement of

"TED LEWIS"

the Eccentric Clarinetist and Comedian, with America's Greatest Jazz Band.

"FRISCO"

the KING of the JAZZ Dancers, in the Futurist Ball Room.

An Unequalled Rector Table d'Hote Dinner Served in the Futurist Ball Room, $1.50.
A la Carte Service in the Main Dining Room.

THREE ORCHESTRAS. DANCING ON THREE FLOORS.

48th St. and Broadway

WORDS

Four words once cost a man the Presidency of the United States, and another man's failure to say four words probably elected Mr. Wilson.

If you should go through a file of New York Newspapers you would find that the present epidemic of Hand-Tailoring began shortly after Franklin Simon & Co. introduced Hand-Tailored Clothes for Men.

The point is this—

The Value of Words consists in their truthfulness rather than in their expediency, and we respectfully suggest that you verify the first if you do not wish to be victimized by the second.

Franklin Simon Clothes are Hand-Tailored and there are no two ways about it.

Men's Ready for Service
Suits and Overcoats . $25 to $60
Aquascutum Overcoats $26 to $60

Hand-Tailored at the price of those that are not

Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE
Men's Clothing Shop, 8 West 38th Street
Separate Shop on Street Level.

Colgate & Co., Jersey City. Warren Dewey, Architect.

"Turner for Concrete"

49% of Turner's business is repeat orders from old clients.

51% is from new clients—influenced in many cases by the opinion of the 49%.

TURNER Construction Co

The Arrow At The Fork In The Road: Stein-Bloch

THIS season, you, Mr. Clothes Buyer, are halting, puzzled, at the Fork in the Highway. Straight ahead leads on to the broad and safe macadam of Quality-As-Usual. Sharp left takes you along the snaky and risky road of Quality-Knifed. This arrow guides you true—*Stein-Bloch.*

$20, $25, $30 and up to $50 for Town-or-Country Suits and Topcoats, which transcend in basic value of *clothes-for-currency* anything I have ever seen.

Army Officers' Uniforms of finely poised distinction $40 and $45.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

IS YOUR BOY AT CAMP?

This is a vital week for every father and mother, brother and sister, of a soldier boy.

You can help to make his long hours cheery and profitable.

Give One Dollar or more, now, that your boy may have BOOKS to read.

Contributions may be sent to:
Treasurer, Library War Council,
SAM A. LEWISOHN,
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Any Library, or care this newspaper.

FRANK A. VANDERLIP,
National Chairman.

MORGAN J. O'BRIEN,
Greater New York Chairman.

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THAT'S our telephone number. Call it any time you would like to increase your sales or decrease the cost of your sales.

Call it any time you feel dissatisfied with the results of your present advertising methods.

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Selling · Advertising · Merchandising
212 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK, N.Y.

Take Six (6) Bell-ans

in hot water, when you suffer the pain or distress of Indigestion. It's harmless and pleasant, and every druggist every where sells and recommends it.

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

No payment accepted unless successful.

FREDERIC H. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Attention, Officers!
Sam Brown Belts
$15.00
Delivery at once.
Army & Navy Equipment Co., Inc.,
224 West 42nd St.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

"Where the Blazed Trail Crosses the Boulevard."

Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street

Autumn Trails

Mountain paths are filled with riders—the logs are blazing in the fireplaces.

Tweeds and topcoats that smell of the heather—the gun rack open—the dogs barking in the dooryard.

In the Berkshires—at White Sulphur—in the North Woods—among the Southern pines, the breath of Autumn sport is crimsoning cheeks tanned by Summer suns.

Everywhere the trail leads straight back to this storehouse of sport, where the lore of the woodland and the lure of the wild are understood.

Abercrombie & Fitch Sportswomen's Clothes

Topcoats for the rider, for motoring, for the golfer—exclusive sporting materials selected by this store from the world's looms.

Special coats up to $200—and a very serviceable tweed coat for $19.50.

Trench coats, cape coats, raincoats and leather coats.

Suits made to order of imported Killicrankie, Harris, Welsh and Irish tweeds, Scotch homespuns and Shetlands—$125.

Abercrombie & Fitch ready-to-wear suits, $50 up.

Women's saddle clothes, made to order or ready—and many original leather waistcoats and suede shirts.

Complete outfits for Autumn shooting.

Women's Sporting Hats and Footwear

The hat that completes the costume—and stays on.

Of velours, tweeds, corduroys, felts—with the necessary and correct touches of sporting colors.

Town-and-Country walking boots—the tailor-made model, $10 up.

Fall golfing boots, sturdy boots for rougher country use, and high boots for hunting.

Abercrombie & Fitch Sportsmen's Clothes

The largest department of its kind in existence—covering the entire sporting field, custom-made and ready-to-wear.

Autumn topcoats of sporting woollens, $30 up; imported motor topcoats with detachable leather shells, $75.

Sporting Guns and Ammunition
Officers' Uniforms
Appropriate Gifts for Soldiers

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
Rene H. Fitch, President
Madison Avenue and 45th St.
The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

CHEMISTS PLEDGED TO HELP WIN WAR

Dr. C. H. Herty Says High Explosives Must Increase Faster Than Our Man Power.

NO TIME TO BE LOST

Tells American Chemical Society Its Ablest Members Are Gathered for the Fight.

Speaking yesterday at the opening session of the Third National Exposition of Chemical Industries held in the Grand Central Palace, Dr. Charles H. Herty, Chairman of the Exposition Advisory Committee, and a former President of the American Chemical Society, sounded the keynote of this year's convention when he declared that in the war emergency the chemists of the United States were called in a very special sense to the nation's service, "and to that service the good faith and untiring zeal of the American chemist is pledged."

Chemists from all parts of the United States and Canada, and men affiliated with every branch of the chemical and allied fields were present at yesterday's opening. It was estimated that nearly 25,000 chemists, manufacturers, and scientists will be in New York this week to attend the exposition and listen to addresses by men who are rapidly putting the United States in the foremost rank as a producer of basic and finished war chemicals and chemicals for the industries and dyestuffs. There was much private discussion among the members regarding recent inventions in the chemical field which are being utilized by the American army and navy, but one of the leading officials of the exposition said that no publicity could be given them at this time.

Dr. Herty, who was introduced by Dr. Charles F. Roth, manager of the exposition and Secretary of the New York section of the American Chemical Society, said in part:

Protect Army with High Explosives.

"The services of the chemist to the nation in these unusual times has been prompt, efficient, and lasting. Our soldiers soon to enter battle should be protected by the most lavish use possible of high explosives. Every possible pound of high explosive that this country can produce should be manufactured and transported to the European battlefields. Trench warfare has met its master in high explosives. The terrible sacrifice of life can be lessened by the curtain of artillery fire.

"There is no time to lose. High explosives must keep pace, nay, must increase faster than our man power. When writing out my address I did it by gaslight, and I hated the thought that I was burning gas which contains toluene, every trace of which should be on its way to Europe in the form of trinitrotoluol.

"Within the ranks of that army now being formed for battling in the cause of freedom are many of our young chemists—some from the industries, some the seniors, and graduates from the universities. At Princeton all are gone, at the University of North Carolina every senior chemical engineer has enlisted. At the Massachusetts Institute of Technology the new course in chemical engineering has been abandoned until after the war, because all of the advanced men, who prepared to enter the course this Fall, have enlisted, and so it goes all over the land."

Dr. Herty said that the battle for national self-containedness in that portion of the line held by the American chemist was progressing favorably. It was not yet won, he said, but many heights had been conquered, many formidable streams crossed, and the open plains of full national service were almost in sight. The exposition, increasing in magnitude each year by 100 per cent. of its original size, constituted the bulletin by which the nation was informed of the progress made.

"In the centre," Dr. Herty continued, "the advance up the steep slopes of 'capitalization' has been marked. In 1915 there was added to the chemical industries $65,565,000, in 1916 $99,244,000, and in 1917 up to Sept. 1 $65,861,000, a total gain of $230,670,000. On the extreme right the forces of empiricism have steadily yielded ground to the advances of our research chemists. More and more called upon for utmost effort, they have never failed to respond. On the left flank a steadily increasing force of the ablest American chemists is being gathered to capture the hill of 'obsoletism of army equipment' and is providing the great armies we are now raising with the most efficient forms of modern chemical means for both offensive and defensive warfare.

Propagandists Have Failed.

"On the right centre the terrain of 'Congressional apathy' has been partly won, as typified by favorable protective legislation for our dyestuff industry and by the guarding of the all-important electrochemical industries at Niagara Falls from power shortage, due to lapsing legislation. On the left centre the quagmire plains of 'public indifference' have been largely dried and made passable through the clear skies of a sympathetic daily press, which has constantly emphasized the value to the independence of the nation of a full-rounded chemical industry. Finally, the counterattacks of subtle propaganda against the ability of American chemists and the worthiness of our products, such as American dyestuffs, have ingloriously failed. The optimism engendered by such splendid progress will prove, however, a curse, indeed, if it leads us to overlook two features of the present situation."

Dr. Charles F. Roth, the presiding officer, in his opening remarks called attention to the fact that chemistry had swayed the balance of power among nations, had revolutionized warfare, and made its ends more destructive and conquests more rapid. It had, in fact, he asserted, transformed the entire industrial life of the United States and established the nation in the foremost rank of the industrial nations of the world. Continuing, Dr. Roth said:

"A noted German chemist once said America was the natural home of the coal tar industry. We are proving that now, and building to make it permanently so. Not only of this industry is this true, but of all other chemical industries. Our raw materials have in the past been exported and returned to us in the manufactured form in which we used them.

"The exposition has done, and is doing much to further the development of a complete cycle of domestic chemical industries. It will this year inspire us to greater feeling of security for the future, showing that many fields are now efficiently producing and that we shall be in good position to not only fill all domestic needs, but to meet foreign competition in distant lands where a trade for the products of our chemical industries is already developed."

Recent Achievements of Chemists.

Julius Stieglitz, President of the American Chemical Society, said:

"Every cloud has its silver lining, and even the great black cloud of war which has been oppressing the world these three years has been penetrated here and there by bright rays of good accomplished. One of these brighter effects of the disaster, so far as this country is concerned, has been the influence of the war on our chemical industries. Facing the necessity not only of very greatly expanding their output, but also of developing many new products and of making older products of a far higher grade in quality than ever before, our American industries, as evidenced by the three great expositions held in this place, have met and conquered one great problem after the other. We may confidently expect, and indeed we must insist, that out of this period of forced effort we shall emerge independent of all foreign nations in regard to our ability to supply the basic chemical needs of our country, not only in quantity but also in quality.

"As a single instance of the progress these years have witnessed in a field we must continue to hold after the war, let me recall the dismay of our universities—and, I am sure, also of our industrial laboratories—when early in 1915 we saw the supplies of Jena glass and of other finer glass cut off. Yet today we are manufacturing in the United States glassware as good as, if not, indeed, superior to, the German brands we thought we never could do without. When the war is over, no matter how fierce trade competitions may be, we must see to it that our new industries survive, that we do not relapse into our old dependence on European sources for almost every article in which quality, highest quality, is essential."

"In the heat of effort of these years only the most urgent and immediate of our needs have been met. Some of these results still depend for their stability upon war conditions; they are still too liable to collapse when the world returns to its normal life and trade is free once more. In this situation, fraught with magnificent possibilities for much greater chemical achievements, but also with great dangers for the permanency of some of the American chemical industries, the American Chemical Society, for which I am speaking, sees its opportunity of being of new and still greater service to the country. Including in its membership of more than 10,000 the great majority of leading technical chemists as well as practically all the foremost men of the chemistry staffs of our universities and colleges, the society is in a position to render service in any branch of chemistry, service that will be expert and at the same time judicial and unbiased in its spirit.

"Thus, the society, influenced by the conviction that our national welfare demands independence in dye manufacturing, was active in aiding the movement to secure a much needed measure of protection by duties on dyes. Then, at the invitation of the Chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, the American Chemical Society, through its advisory committee, a few months ago recommended the name of an expert on chemical schedules, Dr. Grinnell Jones, who is now working with the commission on the task of placing the tariff on a scientific, non-political basis. The society recently urged upon the Secretary of Commerce that standard chemicals and reagents are as essential for successful work, for the saving of wasted effort, in chemical industries, as are standardized weights, measures, and gauges in other industries. With the approval of Secretary Redfield the Bureau of Standards, with the co-operation of a committee of the American Chemical Society, has now started this important work.

"Then, our appeal in Kansas City to the women of the country to refrain from the purchase or acceptance of platinum jewelry had its immediate effect; within a few days thereafter the jewelers' representatives in conference with the Secretary of Commerce agreed not to use the precious metal for heavy articles, thus making a larger proportion of it available for the industries. According to the latest information that has come to me, the price of platinum has at last begun to recede somewhat instead of continuing the steady rise which its extravagant use in jewelry brought about and which put a burden equivalent to a duty of several hundred per cent. on a vital necessity of our scientific and industrial laboratories.

Has Full Confidence in Situation.

"I have the fullest confidence that if the situation should remain intolerable, we shall have the support of the Government in taking much more stringent measures to protect chemical industries and scientific work, so vital to our nation's life, against a use that is after all a matter of a mere luxury. Further, at the instance of the American Chemical Society and in co-operation with a committee of the society, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has started the compilation of as complete information as it can secure for the guidance of our industries in regard to the chemical needs of manufacturers, the sources of supply of crude and finished products and the relation of the various products to one another and to specific industries. Thanks to the efforts of the able editor of our industrial journal, Dr. Herty, a large fund has been raised to make possible this co-operation of the society with the Government in this important work, and if the Chairman of our committee, Dr. B. C. Hesse, has his strenuous way, the work will be a model of thoroughness and usefulness.

"I have mentioned these instances of the activities of the American Chemical Society in order to emphasize that the society would cordially welcome any appeals made to it by industries needing support of one kind or another. We are now organized for quick and effective action—in matters of legislation and policy through the President's Advisory Committee, in matters of research through our affiliation with the National Research Council, all of whose active members in chemical fields are also active members of our society. If such appeals or suggestions are received they will receive prompt and earnest consideration, and, if necessary, they will be looked into by committees of experts not only with that fair, judicial spirit which science develops in its devotees, but also with that sympathy and consideration which the service of our country instills into her sons. Final action will then follow with that fearlessness and energy which a good cause always warrants, and which we trust will always be truly in the interest of the American chemical industry."

Importance of Electrochemistry.

Dr. Colin G. Fink, President of the American Electrochemical Society, said in part:

"Never before in the history of electrochemistry has the vast importance of the various electrochemical products been so forcibly brought to the attention of our Government and of our people as in the present year of the great war. Take from this country the electrochemical industry, with its numerous and diversified manufactures, and the martial strength of our country is hopelessly crippled. Think of the hundreds of machine shops that are utterly dependent on the electrochemical abrasives, carborundum and alundum! Think of the thousands of rifles and guns turned out every month with the aid of high-speed steel made from electric ferro alloys! Think of the millions of pounds of electrolytic copper that are absolutely essential for our electrical apparatus! There is the airplane, whose light, strong stays are made from the electrochemical metals and magnesium; there is liquid chlorine, a product of the electrolytic cell and basis of the Carrel-Dakin method of treating the wounds of our heroes; there is electrolytic hydrogen, used in all of our scout and observation balloons, and there are numberless electric alloys entering into the composition of nearly every item of the Government's vast military equipment."

Dr. G. W. Thompson, President of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, also spoke.

Today's program includes a meeting of the National Research Board, which will take the form of an executive session. At 2 o'clock Dr. Alexander Silverman of the University of Pittsburgh will give a lecture on glass manufacture. In the evening there will be a meeting in the auditorium, and the speakers will be Dr. M. T. Bogert, Chairman of the Chemical Committee of the National Research Council; Dr. F. W. Taussig, Chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, and Dr. Grinnell Jones, chemist of the commission.

TIES WITH JAPAN STRONGER.

Lansing Says Conversations with Ishii Have Been Most Satisfactory.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The Japanese War Mission has practically concluded its work here and will leave Washington this week. Secretary Lansing today lauded the work of the mission, and indicated that the conferences had been successful. He refrained, however, from making any disclosures regarding the specific results accomplished. In response to inquiries as to the conferences between himself and Viscount Ishii, the Secretary of State said:

"The conversations with Viscount Ishii have been of a most satisfactory character, and I think his visit to this country has been most helpful in benefiting the relations between the two countries and in strengthening the bonds of friendship."

This is the only utterance that the Secretary of State has made regarding the work of the Japanese mission, but it is considered extremely significant. The Japanese will go to New York on Sept. 27, where they will occupy the home of Judge Elbert H. Gary. On the following day there will be a luncheon given by the Chamber of Commerce, and on the evening of Sept. 28 a reception will be held by the Japanese Society. The members of the mission will go to West Point on Sept. 29.

M. Nagai of the Japanese Foreign Office and Colonel Tanikawa, both of whom are attached to the mission, left tonight for Pittsburgh where, as representatives of Viscount Ishii, they will place a wreath on the tomb of the late American Ambassador Guthrie, who died last year in Japan. The New American Ambassador to Japan, Mr. Morris, called on Viscount Ishii today.

GERMAN FUGITIVES CAUGHT.

Escaped Prisoners from England Picked Up in North Sea.

Officers of a Norwegian steamship which arrived yesterday at an Atlantic port from England said that the German prisoners interned in the camps in the north of England and Scotland were continually making attempts to escape in boats from the east coast and some of them had reached Germany, while others had landed in Norway.

When the steamship was crossing the North Sea on Sept. 8 a British destroyer had just captured six German prisoners, members of submarine crews, who had escaped from a camp near Berwick. They had crossed the border into Northumberland, stolen a boat from a fishing village in a fog, and got safely away to sea.

The boat had plenty of provisions and water, the Norwegian officers said, and the Germans had four revolvers, two hunting knives, and two flashlights. They would have reached the mouth of the Elbe in another day if a trawler had not sighted them and given their position to the destroyer, which was on patrol duty.

KAISER ADDRESSES TROOPS.

Not Germans' Fault if War Continues, He Says in Rumania.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Emperor William, says a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam, has visited the battlefields in Rumania and inspected the troops which took part in the campaign in Transylvania and Rumania in the Autumn of 1916. These troops are now on the Moldavian battle front.

Addressing the troops, Emperor William spoke of the worldwide historical importance of this fighting, which he said was also of great importance economically for the home lands. The Emperor concluded with the declaration that "if war was to continue it was not the Germans' fault."

FIND AGED EDITOR DEAD WITH PISTOL

Body of C. W. Sweet, Founder of Record and Guide, Lay in Bed.

NURSE DID NOT HEAR SHOT

He Was Head of Great Overall Company and Also Owned the Architectural Record.

Clinton W. Sweet, head of Sweet-Orr & Co., Inc., manufacturers of overalls, and founder and editor of the Record and Guide, a New York City real estate paper, and of the Architectural Record, was found dead in bed at his Yonkers home on Old Jerome Avenue yesterday morning. A bullet from a revolver which he held in his hand had passed through his head. Coroner Egle investigated and the death certificate gave "probable suicide" as the cause of death. He will continue the investigation, however.

Mr. Sweet, who was about 75 years of age, had been suffering for several months from a nervous disorder. He had been under the treatment of a New York specialist and was attended during the last few weeks by a trained nurse. It was about 8:30 A. M. when the nurse, Miss Alice McDevitt, went into the patient's room on the second floor and discovered him dead in bed. Miss McDevitt notified other members of the household, who, instead of notifying the police, telephoned to Dr. C. Albertson Bennett, of 207 Warburton Avenue. The latter informed the coroner some time afterward. A son of the deceased went to Yonkers and conveyed the coroner to the house to conduct the investigation. The coroner expressed the belief that the man had been dead several hours when his body was found.

No one in the house had heard the report of the pistol, it was stated, although the nurse slept in an adjoining room. She told the coroner that at about 3 o'clock she had heard heavy breathing from the patient's room but did not get up to attend him. Mr. Sweet had intended going to Atlantic City today with his nurse and a valet. His son, Reginald Lindsay Sweet, was in the house at the time but did not hear the report. It was said today that the elder Mr. Sweet had been much better lately and the family scouted the theory of suicide. He had been in the habit for years of keeping a revolver under his pillow, and it was the belief of members of the family that the shooting was accidental.

Mr. Sweet was born at Wappingers Falls, N. Y., on Dec. 16, 1842. In 188 he founded the Record and Guide. At about the same time he also started the Architectural Record. It was in 1871 that he, with his brother, C. E. Sweet, and James A. Orr, founded the overall manufacturing business which has since grown from six workers to eight large factories and thousands of employes. At the age of 42 years, he married Miss Helen Clark Adams, who lived only six years. About the time of his marriage Mr. Sweet purchased the 42-acre place in Dunwoodie where he had spent his Summers ever since. Surviving are two sons, Reginald and Stanley A. Sweet. Mr. Sweet was a member of the Union League Club, the Lotos Club, New York Merchants' Association, the Arkwright Club and Dunwoodie Golf Club.

AWAIT BARNARD'S LINCOLN.

British Leave Criticism of Statue to the American Committee.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Art circles here are startled by the cabled criticisms of the Barnard statue of Lincoln which is to be erected here as a gift in commemoration of the hundred years of peace between England and the United States.

The British Government is providing a magnificent site near the House of Lords.

The question of the artistic character of the statue is held to be one for the American committee to consider, not the British authorities, whose only desire is to commemorate Lincoln worthily.

TELEGRAPHERS ON STRIKE.

Men Employed by Great Northwestern Co. of Canada Quit Work.

TORONTO, Ontario, Sept. 24.—Operators of the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company from Calgary to Montreal are on strike today following meetings yesterday in which secret ballots were taken, all said to be in favor of a walk-out.

S. J. Konenkamp of Chicago, International President of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, is here in charge of the strike.

Reports have reached here from Montreal that virtually all the operators, linemen, and automatic operators in the eastern district have joined the strike. It was said the strikers would offer their services to the Government to prevent a tieup of telegraphic service to such points as depend wholly on the Great Northern Company.

Joseph
Presents
The Newest of SMART HATS
Millinery Dressmakers' Furriers
632 Fifth Avenue opp. Cathedral

AIR BOOKS
By Richard W. Muller, M. D.
Hair and its Preservation. 2nd edition. Illus.
Loss of Hair and the Quarts lamp treatment. (Author's translation.) Illus.
Baldness, its causes, prevention and treatment. Ready in October.
At All Book Stores.

To Find Lost Property.

First aid in recovering lost property is an advertisement in The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC
BLANKETS AND COMFORTABLES
AT PRICES NO HIGHER THAN ELSEWHERE
FIFTH AVENUE AT 45TH ST.

W. & J. SLOANE
ESTABLISHED 1843

An Extraordinary Sale of ORIENTAL RUGS
At Very Attractive Prices

Belated shipments, representing purchases made two years ago under very favorable conditions, have just arrived and enable us now to offer a superb assortment, worthy of the critical inspection of all who are in need of durable and artistic Rugs.

FIFTH AVENUE & 47TH STREET, NEW YORK

STEEL PRICES CUT A HALF OR MORE

Continued from Page 1.

Industries Board for placing orders and supervising the output of the steel mills in such manner as to facilitate and expedite the requirements of the Government and its allies for war purposes, and to supply the needs of the public according to their public importance and in the best interest of all, as far as practicable.

A spirit of co-operation was manifested by the steel men, and no doubt is entertained that every effort will be made to bring the production as nearly as possible up to the extraordinary demands resulting from the war.

Needs for Ships Come First.

The steel mills of the United States, according to an estimate made today, are able at this time to turn out about 2,800,000 tons of ship plates a year and every effort will be made to increase this production. Out of the total the needs of the Emergency Fleet Corporation for its great fleet of merchant ships and of the Navy Department will be taken first. The other industries and other countries will get such consignments as they can obtain from the surplus.

As the agreement on steel prices was reached on a voluntary basis, it is believed that the various branches of the industry, such as United States Steel and Bethlehem, which control a large part of the raw materials, will cooperate closely with the Government in order to enforce the prices for raw materials, as decided upon. By the time contracts now in existence have expired in all branches of the industries involved, it is believed that the market will be so stabilized that maximum production will continue.

The fight for cheaper steel has been long drawn out and contributed largely to the differences of opinion between William Denman, former Chairman of the Shipping Board, and Major Gen. George W. Goethals, who resigned as General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Denman was fighting for steel around $50, according to one report, while General Goethals was willing to pay as high as $85 if maximum production and rapidity of delivery were promised. The steel interests balked at the Denman figure.

The price of $6 fixed for coke by the President today led to a belief that there might be a readjustment upward in some of the soft coal schedules. Several of the coal operators held that $6 bituminous coal and $6 coke was not an equitable arrangement.

In connection with the question of priority, announcement was made of the complete committee which will have charge of this work in rushing war orders. Judge Lovett is Chairman, and the other members are Major Gen. J. B. Aleshire, George Armsby, Rear Admiral N. E. Mason, Edwin F. Parker, J. Leonard Replogle, and Rear Admiral A. V. Zane. R. T. Demsey is Executive Secretary.

Details of Priority Plan.

The announcement of the board's plans through the Committee on Public Information reads in part:

Under these regulations all orders and work are divided into three classes:

Class A comprises war work—that is to say, orders and work urgently necessary in carrying on the war, such as arms, ammunition, ships, &c., and the materials required in their manufacture.

Class B comprises orders and work which, while not primarily designed for the prosecution of the war, yet are of public interest and essential to the national welfare, or otherwise of exceptional importance.

Class C comprises all orders and work not embraced in Class A or Class B.

All orders henceforth will be classed as Class C, unless covered by certificates of the Priorities Committee. No certificates will be issued for Class C orders.

Orders and work in Class A will take precedence over those in Class B, and both these classes will be given priority over Class C, irrespective of the date the orders were received. Class A and Class B will, in turn, be separated into subdivisions to be designated as Class A1, A2, A3, A4, &c., and Class B1, B2, B3, B4, &c., each composed of orders within the class which are regarded respectively as of greater moment and to be given precedence in accordance with the serial number. All materials required in the manufacture of an article or in the prosecution of any work will be entitled to take the class of such article or work unless otherwise specified.

Secretary Daniels said he was satisfied with the new prices for the future, as the public will share in them.

PRICES ARE FAIR, SAYS GARY.

Steelmakers Aim at Maximum Output with Present Wages.

Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, summed up the opinions of steel makers in regard to the Government's findings on steel prices in this statement yesterday:

"The base prices for iron ore, pig iron, and the leading steel productions in which the Government is especially interested, as fixed by the President, while much lower than the prevailing market prices and considerably below the expectations of manufacturers, yet, taking everything into consideration, I believe are fair and reasonable, and come within the conditions named by the President in his proclamation issued last June.

"These prices were probably made in accordance with the recommendation of the War Industries Board, which gave a patient hearing to the steel representatives and made an exhaustive study of the whole subject. While the manufacturers may feel a sense of disappointment they, nevertheless, appreciate the courteous and frank treatment on the part of the board, and they will cheerfully acquiesce and do everything possible to maintain production to the maximum as long as the war continues; and they will not decrease the wages of their workmen under present conditions."

Judge Gary spoke as President of the American Iron and Steel Institute. He headed a committee of the institute which presented the views of the steel trade to the War Industries Board, the final conference between the two bodies taking place last Saturday.

E. A. S. Clarke, President of the Lackawanna Steel Company, and also a member of the Iron and Steel Institute committee, said that the prices were fair, and added that now that uncertainty over Govevrnment action was over, the producers were in position to go ahead under full speed.

The steelmakers are now able to cut their cloth to fix the measure," he stated, "and while the prices are not as much as were expected in some quarters, still they are high enough to enable the producers to maintain output at current levels. Steel men have the opportunity of 'doing their bit' in keeping production on a scale great enough to win the war. That is the most important thing.

"There are, perhaps, old steel plants whose production costs are so high that not much profit can be made at the prices named by the President, and there also are plants which have been reopened after long idleness in order to take advantage of the high prices of the last two years, whose operations may be adversely affected. But taking the industry as a whole, I should say that the return promised by the fixed prices was satisfactory."

Steel men seen in the financial district said that in the absence of full details of the President's announcement they were not able to estimate the effect of the finding on semi-finished products not mentioned in the Washington dispatches. It was believed that existing contracts would not be disturbed, and as numerous companies are heavily booked in certain lines until late next year, and even into 1919, at much higher prices than those now in force, it is evident that earnings will not show for some time the effect of the new price schedule.

A problem in this connection arises in connection with steel sold for export. The embargo on shipments to neutral countries is affecting a big tonnage, much of which will probably be resold here if the owners are not able to get the steel delivered.

Compared with current prices and those of the last three years the President's quotations show a marked decline in case of the major products. This table shows the changes, pig iron and coke being in gross tons, and the others in hundredweights. The quotations for the three years are, average prices, Pittsburgh basis:

	Present Prices.	1916.	1914.	Fixed Prices.
Pig iron	$45.00	$24.00	$14.00	$33.00
Coke	18.00	4.78	2.82	6.00
Steel bars	4.25	2.48	1.13	2.90
Steel plates	8.00	2.82	1.14	3.25
Shapes	4.50	2.50	1.16	3.00

The marking down of prices for pig iron and coke, according to steel makers, will be a distinct advantage to small steel manufacturers who have had heavy costs to meet for iron and fuel. Presumably, billets, blooms and other finished material are to be lowered proportionally to the finished goods, and this will also help the producer who has to buy most of the products for working up in his mills.

The stock market reflected sharply in the last hour of business the final establishment of fixed prices for steel. After a period of hesitation, when initial dispatches were received from Washington on the President's announcement, prices moved irregularly, but advanced with vigor before the close. Steel common gained 2 points, Lackawanna 2¼, Republic Iron and Steel, 2¾, Crucible 1, Bethlehem Steel Class B 2¾, Great Northern Ore 2¼, Midvale Steel and Superior Steel 2 points, New York Central rose 1¼, Union Pacific 1¼, and Baldwin Locomotive 4¼ with many other issues rising from 1 to nearly 3 points. An improvement of sentiment toward securities was generally evident in the Street, which supplemented the increase of optimism that followed the fixing of the price for copper last week.

Pittsburgh Mills to Readjust.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 24.—Pittsburgh's iron and steel industries today received with calmness news of the Government's price-fixing on commodities affecting the manufacture of finished steel. The expected shock did not materialize and the stock markets interpreted the prices as "favorable."

While none of the heads of steel concerns here would give out a statement, it was said in circles connected with the independent steel industry that the Government's prices, as a matter of course, would go into effect on all orders booked between this time and Jan. 1, on which date another revision of prices may be made in accordance with the Government's decision that if present price-fixing does not satisfy requirements or assure a reasonable profit for the manufacturers the prices will be changed again.

Coke prices, as fixed by the Government, may cause a greater stir than the steel prices. It was admitted that the new rate of $6 a net ton on coke would help the steel mills, as cheaper fuel means a great deal in the manufacture of finished iron and steel. The question was raised whether sufficient coke would be manufactured, since it requires approximately two tons of coal to make one tone of coke, and there is an additional expense for labor in the making of coke. The coal price of $2 a ton at the mine on bituminous would show, it was explained, that the coke would cost $4 a ton for the product, not counting the expense of labor, carrier charges, and operating expenses. Therefore, it was stated, there may have to be another revision of coke prices before that industry can operate on a satisfactory basis.

Chicago Satisfied with Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—So satisfactory are the prices fixed for iron and steel products that Western steel makers are convinced the announcement will be followed almost immediately by a marked revival in business, writes the financial editor of The Chicago Herald. Many industrial concerns, pending the investigation by the Federal Trade Commission of steel prices, refrained from making commitments for their steel requirements until definite announcements had been made.

Those engaged in steel making and in the selling end of the business in the West are well satisfied with the prices. Not only do they regard them as affording a satisfactory profit to the mills, but as fair to the consumer.

L. E. Block, Vice President of the Inland Steel Company, said:

"The steel and iron prices fixed by the Government are considerably below those prevailing, but I imagine that under all the circumstances the steel manufacturers will be fairly well satisfied with them. All steel manufacturers have on their books a very large number of unfilled orders taken at the higher prices. These contracts will stand.

"Buyers who have contracted for iron or steel at the higher prices must accept delivery at those prices, but I do not believe this will be productive of any serious inconvenience."

Wage Increase for 15,000 Steel Workers.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., Sept. 24.—Fifteen thousand steel workers, employes of the Cambria Steel Company and the Lorain Steel Company here were today notified that effective Oct. 1 their wages would be increased 10 per cent.

Don't weaken the perfection of
Club Cocktails
by diluting them. Stir with big lumps of ice or ice the bottle.

James McCreery & Co.
5th Avenue 34th Street

Special Order
DRESSMAKING & TAILORING DEP'T
(Fourth Floor)
Copies of Model Gowns, Suits and Wraps made to order At Moderate Prices.

Special
For a Limited Period
Tailored Suits made to order in new materials and models,
$85.00

CALLS ON BANKERS TO FORGET WAR GAIN

P. W. Goebel Declares Only the Needs of Government Must Be Considered Now.

READY FOR BIG CONVENTION

Leading Financiers of Nation Will Speak at Atlantic City— 3,000 Delegates Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 24.—The American Bankers' Association today held the preliminary meetings of its convention to discuss a policy of co-operation with the Government in the successful prosecution of the war. All the financial recources of the nation, including the Federal Reserve Banks, are practically mobilized in this great organization, which speaks for 17,400 members, 7,700 national banks, and 20,000 State and private banks, whose channels of credits which may be drawn on cover North and South America. In mobilized capital they have at their command $16,000,000,000. About 3,000 delegates are expected to answer the urgency call of the convention.

Experts of the various departments of Governmental activity who will deal with the questions of financing the war, the distribution of food, and financial encouragement of farmers will be heard. Among the long list of speakers are W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, Lord Northcliffe, Chairman of the British Mission, and Basil P. Blackett, special representative of the British Treasury; Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University; General W. F. Thayer, Governor W. P. G. Harding of the Federal Reserve Board, Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland, former American Ambassador to France, and Governor Walter Edge of New Jersey.

The big questions of the convention are a proposed campaign for saving and the coming Liberty Loan. Delegates point out that the savings must be tripled in order to provide funds to carry on the war. The expenses of the first year are estimated about eighteen billions of dollars, in contrast to the ordinary savings in peace times of five billions a year. A variety of plans will be put before the country with a plain statement of fact of what the people will have to do to get funds. The banks have proffered their services as agencies to look after the encouragement of thrift in their own communities. This discussion will be opened at the meeting tomorrow at the opening of the convention of the Savings Bank Section.

"Let us be practical and patriotic," P. W. Goebel of Kansas City, Kansas, President of the association declared in his opening address today. "The bane of America, especially in war times, is waste. Check it. Bankers must avoid arousing dissatisfaction in these times. Let us do our duty and not make it possible for any one to say of American bankers that they profited by the war. We all must think of nothing else but war needs. War today is the nation's principal business to be developed, and it must become the business of all."

Representatives from Washington today urged the bankers to spread community interest in the food problems. It was made clear that the Government alone could not stimulate domestic food production sufficiently to keep the American people from going hungry in these times, and the aid of the delegates was solicited as powerful influences at home. Increased production, conservation, and substitution were the central points of their messages.

The increased use of perishable vegetables and poultry instead of cereals and red meats was advocated by G. H. Powell, representing Food Administrator Hoover, as the ships now going to Europe could carry only cereals and beef to the Allies. He declared that the food problem could not be solved unless the people co-operated with the Government's suggestions.

The urgent necessity for the American people to substitute other cereals in place of wheat for their food was urged by Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Pierson, who pointed out that, while the estimated production of wheat was 700,000,000 bushels, the estimated American consumption was 640,000,000 bushels and that 500,000,000 bushels must go to our allies to enable them to continue the war. The use of other cereals than wheat, he said, should be continued until the estimated yield of 1,000,000,000 bushels in the harvest in 1918.

"Prices of perishable vegetables were kept down last Summer to an increase of only 21 per cent. because of the hundreds of thousands of war gardens planted throughout the country," said Charles Lathrop Pack, President of the National Emergency Food Garden Commission, in contrast with the much greater advance in the prices of other foods.

"The farmer is the best friend the country has," said Mr. Pack, "and the more quickly we find it out the better. If he is prosperous, you bankers and all the rest of us are prosperous. The thing for you to do is to get together and smash the cornerstone of high prices. The man who is carrying the ball in this game of supplying food to the world is the city farmer who, as a result of the country-wide campaign the National Emergency Food Garden Commission has been conducting, has planted 3,000,000 food gardens during the year.

"His work is of double value, because he has produced $350,000,000 worth of food free on board, kitchen door. He has tackled Mr. Middleman, thrown him for a loss, and is driving him back from the goal of high prices. Now, with a flying wedge of the banker and farmer to help, a touchdown for conservation is certain. Your part, Mr. Banker, is to work with the farmer. Aid him over the rough spots so that he can produce more foodstuffs than ever before. Wake up to the fact that this country is at war. This is not child's play. This is not a parlor game or the annual manoeuvres. It is war, and we can now paraphrase Sherman by saying, 'War is supplies.'"

The Executive Committee of the American Bankers' Association today authorized a committee of three members to work with similar committees of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and National Association of Credit Men to bring about the wider use of trade acceptance to convert national commercial credits into usable form. This suggestion was made last week at the war convention of American business.

TAMMANY TO OMIT HYLAN RATIFICATION

Quiet Work for Nominee for Mayor Will Take the Place of Redfire and Music.

HOPES TO WIN WITH HIM

Independent Organizations Busy in Arranging Demonstrations of Indorsement.

Tammany Hall will burn no red fire and provide no band music for the glorification of the candidates on the Tammany Hall-Democratic fusion ticket this year. There will be no rally at Tammany Hall.

Tammany's ratification has been a feature of every State and municipal campaign as far as the memory of men now in politics can travel back. It has been the great opening event of every campaign. In the Wigwam in Fourteenth Street the heaviest guns of the campaign heretofore have been unlimbered. And orators have harrangued crowds at overflow meetings.

Senator Robert F. Wagner, Chairman of the General Committee of Tammany Hall, said yesterday that no arrangements were being made to ratify the nomination of Judge John F. Hylan and his associates on the Tammany Fusion ticket, at Tammany Hall. Nor did Senator Wagner hold out any prospect that arrangements would be made for a rally at the Wigwam before the campaign ends.

"We have not been in the habit of holding those meetings recently," said the Senator sadly.

It is a fact, nevertheless, that Tammany held a ratification meeting for President Wilson, whom Tammany did not like, last year. Judge Samuel Seabury, who was the Democratic candidate for Governor, and who likewise was disliked by the Tammany crowd, did not get a look-in on this ratification, for the simple reason that it was held before the Democratic primaries had returned its verdict in favor of the Judge.

In 1906, when William R. Hearst was a candidate for Governor, Tammany ratified his nomination by a meeting at the Wigwam, where enough redfire was burned to dim the glare of all preceding campaigns.

Remembering all these things politicians did not receive the report that Tammany was going to omit the opening event of its campaign as an indication that the heart of Tammany does not throb for Hylan. Questions put to Tammany leaders readily disclose the fact that Tammany is not only fond of Hylan, but hopes to make him the next Mayor of New York City. Tammany, as a matter of fact, looks forward to a Hylan administration with more pleasant anticipation than it has looked forward to the administration of any Democratic Mayor since the days of Robert A. Van Wyck.

But the Tammany leaders have reached the conclusion that it will help Judge Hylan and the other candidates on the Tammany ticket if Tammany keeps in the background until after the last ballot has been counted on Election Day. Tammany has determined to conduct a gumshoe campaign, and to leave it to the Democratic Fusion Committee, the Business Men's Association, and other "independent" organizations promoting the prospects of their candidates to disport themselves in the limelight.

The independent Hylan organizations are exceedingly busy at present. Three large "demonstrations" in Judge Hylan's honor are being planned by the Brooklyn Business Men's League. One will be held at the Labor Lyceum in that borough.

The first meeting of the Tammany Hall Speakers' Bureau will be held this evening at the Wigwam. Sheriff Alfred E. Smith, candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen on the Tammany-Democratic Fusion ticket, will tell the prospective campaign orators what they must and must not talk about on the stump. John W. Keller, who was Commissioner of Charities and Correction under Mayor Van Wyck's administration, will be head of the Speakers' Bureau.

It was announced yesterday that the Real Estate Men's League for Hylan, of which former State Tax Commissioner Joseph S. Schwab is Chairman, would give a dinner to Judge Hylan at the Hotel Biltmore on the evening of Oct. 25. Judge Hylan, Charles L. Craig, candidate for Controller, and Sheriff Alfred E. Smith, candidate for President of the Aldermanic Board, will be the guests of honor and principal speakers.

Mr. Craig announced last night that Congressman Murray Hulbert would be his campaign manager. In a letter to Mr. Hulbert the candidate for Controller said:

"As you know, the Controller is Chairman of the Port and Terminal Committee of the Board of Estimate, and because of my deep interest in the matter of west side improvement I expect to make that the special feature of my campaign, particularly in its relationship to the development of New York Harbor.

EX-POLITICIAN OWES MILLION

Claim: Against James Smith, Jr., Filed in Surrogate's Court.

Ex-United States Senator James Smith, Jr., former Democratic leader of New Jersey, owes more than a million dollars to his friends, business men, and banks, according to a list of creditors filed yesterday in the Surrogate's Court by the Fidelity Trust Company of Newark, to which Mr. Smith assigned his property when he got into difficulty two years ago.

This list shows that the claims total $1,191,921.41. The largest creditor is the Federal Trust Company of Newark, of which Mr. Smith was President up to two years ago. He owes the bank $277,886.44. Krueger, the brewer, father-in-law of one of Smith's sons, has claims of $210,691, and Peter Hauck, Sr., and Peter Hauck, Jr., the latter the husband of a daughter of Smith, come next with $205,000 apiece. A dozen Newark banks have claims ranging from $5,000 to $60,000, and the Mechanics and Metals National Bank of New York City one for $18,521.84.

One of the creditors is Edwin H. Hatch, a New York broker, who was recently sentenced to the New Jersey State Prison for seven years for stealing $350,000 from the Mutual Trust Company of Orange. Smith owed Hatch $114,000. Smith is living in Newark with relatives.

ITALIANS HOLD GAINS AGAINST ALL ATTACKS

Inflict Severe Losses on Austrian Storming Parties — Air Squadrons Make Raids.

ROME, Sept. 24.—The Austrians made a counterattack yesterday on the positions which the Italians recently captured in the Marmolada region. In this effort the attacking forces suffered heavy losses, according to today's War Office announcement. The text of the statement reads:

There was artillery activity along the entire front yesterday.

A counterattack by storming parties against the positions recently occupied by us in the Marmolada region cost the enemy considerable losses and some prisoners.

The railway line in the Bazza Valley east of Tolmino was the objective of our air forces yesterday. In the morning one of our bombarding squadrons, well escorted, arrived almost by surprise over the railway station of Grahovo when an intensified railway movement was proceeding, and four tons of bombs were dropped there. At night an airship, by dropping numerous high-explosive bombs, greatly damaged an establishment in the neighborhood of Podmelec. At the same time another airship again bombarded numerous enemy troops in the Chiapovano Valley.

Two enemy machines, brought down by our airmen, fell in flames.

DENIES WOODS HAS QUIT.

Mayor Mitchel Says Police Commissioner Will Retain Office.

Mayor Mitchel emphatically denied yesterday a rumor that Police Commissioner Arthur Woods had sent him his resignation.

"That rumor is wholly and utterly false," said the Mayor. "Commissioner Woods has not tendered his resignation. He will remain Police Commissioner until Jan. 1, and if this Administration is re-elected, he will remain four years more.

The Mayor was told that one of the alleged reasons for the Commissioner's resignation was that he was disappointed at not having the opportunity to run for Mayor and that he had the Mayor's promise that he would not run for re-election himself.

"That story is just as completely untrue as the other," said the Mayor. "If I could have obtained relief from the duty of leading this cause under the war conditions and brought about the nomination of any one of the five excellent Commissioners in this Administration, or one of my associates in the Board of Estimate, I would have been happy to have supported that man. As everybody knows, I had other desires for myself. As a matter of fact, one of the conditions upon which I agreed to become a candidate again was that Arthur Woods would sacrifice his own comfort and continue as Police Commissioner for four years more in the event of my re-election." Asked whom he would have been willing to recommend for a Mayoralty candidate, the Mayor said:

"Prendergast, McAneny, Woods, or Adamson."

FAVORS AN AIRCRAFT BOARD

House Committee Recommends One of Nine Members.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The House of Representatives today received a favorable report from the Military Affairs Committee on the bill to create an Aircraft Board of nine members. In effect this legislation creates a new department of aeronautics, as it combines the airplane services of the Navy and War Departments under one head with the Aircraft Production Board.

The measure placed before the House today is a combination of the proposed legislation to create a Cabinet post for a Secretary of Aviation or Aeronautics. The present bill is deemed a solution of the problems of aeronautical administration, and is indorsed by the President and members of his Cabinet.

The report to the House explains that the measure creates an Aircraft Board of nine members, consisting of the Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A.; two other army officers to be appointed by the Secretary of War, the Chief Constructor of the Navy and two other naval officers, and three civilian members, one of whom shall be Chairman. The Chairman will be appointed by the President with the approval of the Senate.

The board will direct the purchase and production of all aircraft, engines, and ordnance used in connection with the aircraft program. It will make no contracts, however, but may recommend them. Contracts are to be made by the already constituted authorities of the army and navy.

Messrs. CARTIER

have the pleasure to announce that on and after October 1, 1917 they will be located in their new establishment

653 Fifth Ave. at 52nd St.

Gidding

5TH AVE. AT 46TH ST. NEW YORK

PARIS "THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

Formal Displays

TUESDAY WEDNESDAY

SEPTEMBER

25TH 26TH

Stern Brothers

West 42nd and 43rd Streets

Custom Suits for Men

Values up to $45.00

at $35.00

For men who appreciate the individual qualities of garments, custom tailored to measure, we announce a special opportunity.

150 fabrics to choose from
All new fall materials
Garments full silk lined

In view of the scarcity of fine suitings, this event must be strictly limited to one week, beginning Tuesday, September 25th, and ending Tuesday, October 2nd.

Custom Department Third Floor

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Charge Purchases Made This Week Will Appear on Bills Rendered November 1st

SALE—Engraved Visiting Cards

50 Cards and Engraved Plate (name only) at the following prices

Artistic Engraving

Correct Formation of letters

The best materials

Orders executed promptly

Shaded Modified Roman, Shaded Old English or any Shaded lettering Usually $3.50 ..... $2.50

Solid Modified Roman, Solid Old English or any Solid lettering Usually $2.50 ..... $1.75

English Script in small or large lettering Usually $1.25 ..... 95c

These Exceptional prices prevail for a name of any length.

Ground Floor.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue — Purchases on Tuesday will appear on bills rendered November 1st — 34th Street

First Anniversary

of the

MEN'S CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

Celebrating This Event with an

Extraordinary Sale of

FINEST FALL SUITS

For Men and Young Men

$22.75

The name "McCreery" on each suit is our guarantee of quality

Preparations for this sale were begun many months ago, and orders placed for Imported and Domestic Fabrics **at very much less than present market cost.**

Prominent American Manufacturing Tailors made these Woolen Fabrics up into the high-grade Fall Suits offered in this sale, **affording unusual opportunities to effect advantageous savings.**

$22.75

$22.75

SIZES—"Regulars" 33 to 52; "Stouts" 37 to 52; "Shorts" 33 to 40; "Longs" 35 to 42; "Short Stouts" 38 to 42; "Long Stouts" 44 to 52.

MEN'S CLOTHING DEPARTMENT—5TH FLOOR

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prime—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Price Is No Obstacle to Serviceable Riding Outfits

The very suggestion of riding leads some men to a nightmare of costly riding clothes and expensive equipment. "Lowest-in-the-City" prices at this store pertain to wearing apparel as well as to horse goods.

Riding Togs $29.75 to $38.50

The man who takes an early morning canter through the park or along the countryside should see our riding suits—all of which measure up to today's idea of correctness. The materials include tweeds, tan covert cloths and fancy mixtures. Breeches are reinforced where most needed and made with button or lace bottoms. Direct elevators to Clothing Department on 35th Street side.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way.

Riding Breeches

Separate Breeches to be worn with any coat you may prefer. All finished with button bottoms.

Made of Plain or Ribbed Khaki, $3.24
Moleskin, $4.50
Gray Whipcord or Tan Covert Cloth, $9.50
"Chamois" Cloth or Corduroy, $7.50

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way.

Men's Puttees

We are showing a good assortment of Men's Tan Puttees:

Cowhide, $5.94
Pig Skin, $10.89
Cordovan Leather, $14.89

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 35th St., Rear.

High Grade Horse Goods

We are ready to equip the horse as well as the rider—at prices less than elsewhere.

Imp'ted English Saddles, $27.75 to $69.75
Imported Riding Bridles, $5.41 to $17.58
Riding Whips, 51c to $6.74
Riding Crops, 89c to $8.74
Spurs, pair $1.14 to $3.24

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St., Rear.

Caps for Men 89c and $1.44

All sizes and tailored of good quality cheviot, homespun, serge and novelty weaves in appropriate Fall colorings.

For Your Protection we offer the Sanitcap—to be worn when trying on a hat—so you may be sure you are first to wear the hat you buy.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Accessibility

prompted the location of the Men's Department on the 35th Street side, Main Floor, with quick elevator service to the clothing, motor goods, sporting goods, camera and cigar departments on the Fifth Floor.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A New York Man Came Home After Six Years To Find A Pretty Girl In His House

He gave no one permission to occupy his home and yet there it was all lighted up, with the prettiest girl he ever saw sitting playing at the piano. He breaks into his own house like a burglar. No one else is in the house except the girl. He stands behind the hall curtains, listening to the girl playing, and all of a sudden she turns and sees his hand on the curtain! It is one of the strangest, most exciting stories ever told and holds one breathless until he learns what the girl is doing in the young club-man's house. It is by Harold MacGrath, who wrote The Man on the Box, and is in the October

Ladies' Home Journal Spend 15 Cents on It The Biggest Number Ever Made 154 Pages

Stop the frightful waste of Fruit

SAVE THE FRUIT CROP by preserving it

"Sweeten it with Domino"

Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown

Sold in 2 and 5 lb. cartons and in 5, 10, 25 and 50 lb. cotton bags.

7-20-4

Factory output Two Hundred Thousand daily.

Largest selling brand of 10c. cigars in the world.

FACTORY: MANCHESTER, N. H.

VOLUME OF FIGURES.

Complete bound volume of ten issues of The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial now for sale for One Dollar. Postage 27 cents additional. All who love beautiful pictures of New York historical events should have this volume. Address, The New York Times, Times Square, New York City.

TWO NEW WARRANTS IN GUNMEN CASE

Brother of Philadelphia Policeman Accused of Murder in Connection with 'Bloody Fifth' Killing.

MAY BRING OFFICIALS HERE

District Attorney Martin, Before Leaving for Philadelphia, Says Grand Jury Will Take Up Case.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—Out of the mass of evidence which was gathered by District Attorney Rotan and his assistants in the course of the day's investigation of the murder in the "Bloody Fifth" Ward on primary day, there developed succinct material to warrant the placing of a murder charge tonight against James Clark, a brother of Detective Harry Clark of the Central Station. He has formerly been known as "the man with the eyeglasses."

Coincident with the charge of murder made against Clark, Captain Tate of the Detective Bureau made public a charge of conspiracy against Michael O'Sullivan, an operative employed by a private detective agency. The charges against these two men are regarded by the police as highly important in linking the connection of the New York gunmen with "men higher up" in the conspiracy.

Captain Tate announced late this afternoon that he was well satisfied with the day's developments.

"Costello and Mascia have admitted so much to me that some might call their statements a confession," he said. "They corroborate Falcone's confession, made in New York. They have named all their associates in the two gangs of thugs. Their information is so valuable that I believe we will arrest every member of the gang. I have asked each policeman detailed to the Fifth Ward on Wednesday to write out of a full statement of what he did from the time he got there until he left."

Mascia, Costello, and Falcone, otherwise known as "Jimmie the Gash," who were captured in New York, have made so many startling admissions, the detectives said, that they were bewildered at the revelations. They "confessed," the detectives said, on Clark and O'Sullivan, who is alleged to have been a member of the New York Assembly years ago, and they made other statements, according to Isadore Stern, which prompted him to assert that Deutsch and Bennett may be arrested on an actual murder charge.

The detectives say they have evidence that O'Sullivan went to the Keystone Hotel last Monday and engaged rooms for six of the gunmen.

"They will remain here until Wednesday morning," O'Sullivan is alleged to have told the clerk.

The gunmen remained in their rooms most of the time and attracted no attention. The other gang—there were about eighteen gunmen in both squads—meanwhile were in a hotel at Ninth and Race Streets, the detectives say. The six in the Market Street Hotel got out early Wednesday morning without the clerk seeing them.

Both gangs met in the Fifth Ward, the detectives say.

James G. Gordon, counsel for Isadore Stern, at whose instance Mayor Smith, Police Lieutenant Bennett, and Isaac Deutsch were placed under $10,000 bonds to appear at a hearing on charges of conspiracy to commit aggravated assault and murder, in a statement tonight, declared he was prepared to prove who authorized the bringing of the alleged gunmen from New York and who paid them.

Mayor Smith said he regretted that his hearing had been postponed until next week, as he was "ready for it and prepared to answer any charges."

District Attorney Martin of Bronx County, New York, was here tonight assisting the local officials in the investigation. Policeman Eppley's funeral was held today. Many men prominent in city affairs were honorary pall-bearers, and gathered inside and outside of the church where the services were conducted.

District Attorney Martin of the Bronx went to Philadelphia yesterday for the purpose of giving the authorities there all the assistance he could in clearing up the conspiracy which led to the killing of Policeman George Eppley in the "Bloody" Fifth Ward on Primary Day. It was said on good authority yesterday that Mr. Martin would ascertain incidentally how much of the conspiracy was hatched here.

If it develops that the plans for the Fifth Ward exploit were actually prepared in New York, there is every possibility, according to members of District Attorney Martin's staff, that the prominent Philadelphia politicians, alleged to have been involved in the plot, from Mayor Smith down, would be invited to appear before the Grand Jury in Bronx County, which will within a few days begin an investigation of the charges against the four alleged gunmen who were arrested in this jurisdiction on Saturday.

"The murder charge will of course take precedence if we can get evidence," said Mr. Martin yesterday before leaving for Philadelphia. "I shall give the Philadelphia District Attorney all the help I can. But no matter what happens in Philadelphia, we have enough evidence to prove some grave charges in the Bronx."

The four prisoners, arrested in this city, were arraigned before Magistrate Koenig in the Morrisania Court yesterday, but at their own request, the hearing was postponed until Saturday. Prior to the arraignment, the four men were lined up in the complaint room, where Falcone and Burkhardt were identified by a colored chambermaid as the two men who had stopped at Benny Cutler's hotel in Philadelphia for two days prior to the Fifth Ward fight.

MEANS ARRAIGNED ON MURDER CHARGE

Continued from Page 1.

nounced that the defense sought an adjournment until the following day. This was granted.

Dr. Schultze's testimony was to the effect that it was impossible that a wound such as Mrs. King had sustained could have been self-inflicted, for the reason that the arm could not be bent into a position to fire an automatic revolver in such a direction that the bullet, entering the skull two inches behind and two inches above the middle of the ear, would range directly forward and strike the interior of the forehead. One of the questions asked by Mr. Cansler was:

"Supposing that a woman were placed in a hermetically sealed chamber with an automatic revolver, and that when the door was opened it was found that she had received just such a wound as that which caused the death of Mrs. King, would you under those circumstances say that the woman could not have killed herself?"

Dr. Schultze was silent. When the question was repeated he said:

"You've answered the question yourself. That question contains its own answer."

"No, I did not answer it," said Mr. Cansler. "And I want you to answer it. Now, in such a case as that, regardless of the fact that no one else could have killed the woman, you would still have gone to the witness stand and claimed that she could not have killed herself, would you not?"

"Wait a minute," said the expert. "What is the size of the chamber you are assuming?"

"Its size has nothing to do with it," replied the lawyer.

"Oh, yes, it has," said Dr. Schultze, because if the chamber were too small she could not live in it long enough to be shot."

The lawyer then supplied the hermetically sealed chamber with dimensions and walls of steel. He proceeded to press the question anew.

"Well," said Dr. Schultze, "if such a thing happened, I would have to abandon all my experience, information, and study, because I would have to deal with a new set of facts and natural laws."

"That's not answering the question," insisted Mr. Cansler.

"Well," said Dr. Schultze, "then I would add that I had discovered a rival to Houdini."

A Tilt with Defendant's Counsel.

"Who's that?" asked the lawyer, and nearly every one in the courtroom asked the same question of his neighbors. Dr. Schultze explained about the magician's tricks, and when Mr. Cansler persisted with his hypothetical question said:

"If such a thing happened as you described I would have no opinion. I could have none. I would be merely perplexed, as I would be by one of Houdini's tricks."

"Never mind Houdini, whoever he is, but see if you cannot give us a better answer to the question."

Dr. Schultze insisted that he had answered the question, and the Justice agreed with him. Dr. Schultze also was closely questioned as to who sent him to Concord, why he was sent, and who paid him and how much.

Dr. William Henry Burmeister of Chicago, who performed the autopsy, also testified that the nature of the wound and the absence of burns and singeing of hair precluded the possibility that the woman might have killed herself. He also was questioned why he came all the way from Chicago and who paid him. He said:

"The Chicago Coroner sent me."

"Who is behind him?" asked Mr. Cansler.

"The people of Cook County," was the reply.

The weakest witness for the prosecution was W. H. Bingham, who accompanied Gaston and Afton Means on the automobile ride which ended in the death of Mrs. King. Bingham, who had stated at the inquest that he could see Mrs. King by moonlight as she lay on the ground and the lights of the town were illuminated before the party started on the trip, testified today that he thought the lights of the town were not lit and that as he now remembered it, it was a mixture of moonlight and sunlight which enabled him to see. He said, however, that he had tried hard to forget the occurrence and that he believed that his testimony at the Coroner's inquest was better than it could be today.

Among those seated at the table with counsel for the prosecution at today's session were C. M. Ambrose of the Federal Department of Justice and Attorney General J. Hoss Manning of North Carolina.

When the trial was called today the defense objected to holding the hearing before Magistrate Palmer, and Magistrate Pitts is conducting it. No reason was assigned.

ADMITS AUTOPSY ON MRS. BINGHAM'S BODY

Graham Kenan, Her Cousin, Asserts Relatives Acted on Advice of Leading Physicians.

SAYS FACTS JUSTIFIED IT

But Results of Medical Investigation Have Not Yet Been Made Known to Family.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 24.—Graham Kenan, first cousin and brother-in-law of the late Mrs. Robert Worth Bingham, followed up the announcement made by former Judge Bingham's attorneys at Louisville yesterday that his wife's body had been secretly exhumed at night and an autopsy held upon it by admitting that the autopsy had taken place. Mr. Kenan, who is a lawyer himself, issued the following statement:

"The facts and circumstances relating to Mrs. Bingham's illness and death, and as disclosed to members of her family, justified them in and made it their duty to consult leading physicians, who advised that an autopsy be performed. This has been done in the usual and regular way in the broad, open daylight by the best experts obtainable, but the results of their investigation have not yet been made known to the family.

"All interested may be assured that any investigation which has been or may be made, has been and will be conducted in a proper and legitimate manner and with absolute fairness to all parties concerned.

"The feelings of the family naturally made them desire to have as little publicity as possible given the matter.

"I hope the public will be fair enough not to jump at any conclusions based on the facts now in their possession."

County Health Officer Nesbitt also issued a statement later in which he said he had issued a permit last Tuesday for the disinterment of Mrs. Bingham's body at the request of Graham Kenan, who told him that the family was anxious to ascertain, if possible, the cause of death, the matter not having been settled to their satisfaction."

Judge George Harriss of the County Court will start an investigation tomorrow to determine if an offense has been committed against the laws of the State by those who exhumed the body without the consent of Mr. Bingham or a court order.

William J. Burns, who was said to have been present at the disinterment of Mrs. Bingham's body, was in Washington yesterday. The manager of the detective agency at Broadway and Park Place said Mr. Burns was not at the exhumation, and that the agency and its head had no knowledge of the case or any connection with it whatever. The manager suggested that the statement made by attorneys for Judge Bingham, in which the name of Burns was mentioned, was probably based on reports that had reached the lawyers from some person who may have consulted with the head of a branch office of the agency.

Hotel at Keansburg Burned.

KEANSBURG, N. J., Sept. 24.—Fire this morning destroyed the big New Point Comfort Hotel at the shore end of the steamboat pier here. The loss is said to be in excess of $82,000. Some damage was also done to the big Auditorium nearby, which cost $40,000 last Winter.

FIGHTING OUR FOOD PLANS.

Enemy Agents Here Spreading Wild Stories, Dr. Wilbur Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The charge that pro-German interests in various parts of the country are attempting to overthrow the food conservation campaign was made today by Dr. Raymond L. Wilbur, President of Leland Stanford University and head of the Food Conservation Division of the United States Food Administration. Every effort, he said, was being made to render futile the work of his agents in connection with a food pledge week.

People were being told, Dr. Wilbur said, that if they signed the pledge card and worked with the Administration their homes would be invaded later and the goods they had canned taken away. Among the colored people of the South, it appears, propagandists have been circulating a rumor that the intention of the Government is to take food away from the negroes and give it to the white people. Dr. Wilbur has received reports also that pro-German employes in bakeries have been instructed to burn bread, and thus do their bit for the Kaiser.

"That our enemies on the other side of the fence are fighting our plan is one of the best recommendations the plan can have," said Dr. Wilbur. "To me the most significant sign as to the value of food pledge week is the fact that the pro-Germans here have recognized its importance and are fighting it hard.

"The activities show that they realize as well as we do that a huge American food conservation army will be the biggest thing in American history and will test whether or not a democratic people can organize themselves sufficiently to prove their form of government worth fighting for."

Robbed of $3,000 in Jewels.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Mrs. J. Clifton Edgar, wife of Dr. Edgar, a specialist, was robbed of a diamond bracelet and ruby ring, valued at $3,000 on Aug. 29, it was learned today. Mrs. Edgar had the jewels in a case at her country home here. She left Greenwich on Aug. 29, and it was not until she opened the jewel case in New York that she discovered her loss. She said this afternoon that she was unable to say whether the jewels were taken before she left Greenwich or after her arrival in New York.

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The Prices We Are Asking Barely Cover Cost of Production

We must get these prices or discontinue milk production. Milk at prevailing prices, or even higher, is a cheaper food than meat or eggs which, meanwhile, have advanced in prices. All foods are high just now and milk is no exception.

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Milk is cheaper at prevailing prices, is more easily digested, builds more tissue and furnishes more energy than the ordinary foods we eat. Children need it especially—a quart a day. Their growth depends on it.

More milk, better milk, at reasonable prices, are the watchwords of the Dairymen's League. For health's sake, drink more milk. For economy's sake, double your milk order today.

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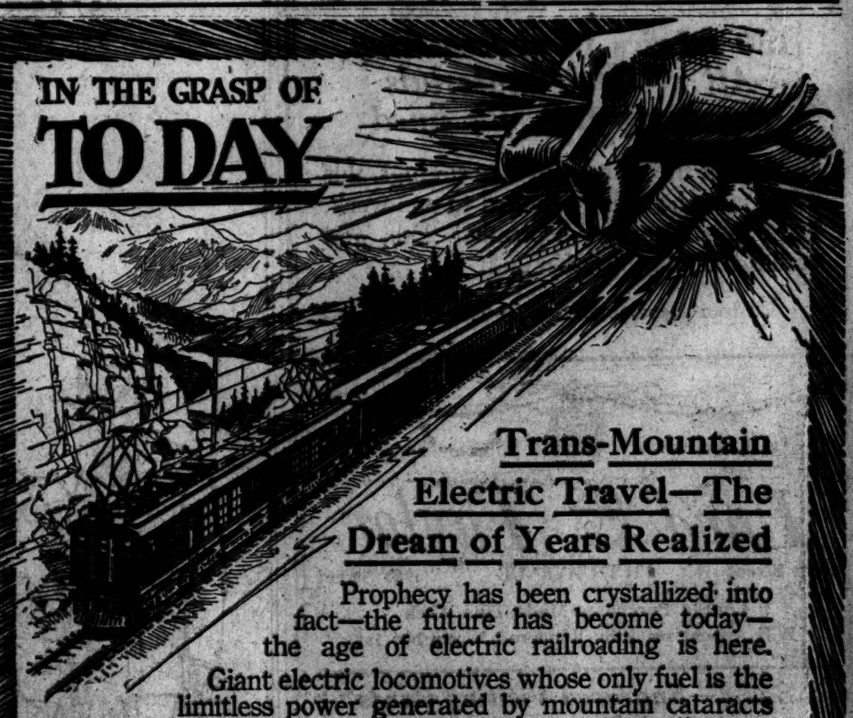

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GRAND JURORS ASK GOFF FOR RELEASE

Object, According to Report, to Alleged Political Trend of the Rockaway Park Inquiry.

THEIR REQUEST IS DENIED

Justice, However, Instructs Them as They Desired on Duties of District Attorney Before Them.

Several members of the extraordinary Grand Jury which has been investigating the Ruth Cruger case and the Rockaway Park transactions yesterday requested Justice Goff to relieve them from further service. Although District Attorney Swann insisted that they sought this release for business reasons merely, the report was persistent that they really wanted to quit because they believed the District Attorney was trying to force the Rockaway Park inquiry along political lines. In denying that there had been any protest against the use of the Grand Jury for political purposes, District Attorney Swann said:

"So far as I know the Grand Jurors made no such charge, either to Justice Goff or to myself. It was my impression that some of them, on realizing that the investigation might last several months, did not feel that they could take so much time away from their business, and hence they wanted to be relieved."

"Did the foreman tell you that some of the Grand Jurors objected to the political nature of the investigation?" the District Attorney was asked.

"He did not," replied Mr. Swann. "So far as I know there is absolutest harmony in the Grand Jury room. When they came before Justice Goff this morning, it seemed to me that they were chiefly concerned with the bearing of the statute of limitations upon the matters under investigation."

Asked whether the Grand Jury objected to the presence of certain of his assistants while their deliberations were going on, Mr. Swann replied:

"I told the Grand Jurors that they could select the assistants whom they preferred, and I was assured that the men now handling the case were acceptable. I was also assured that the Grand Jury did not object to their presence. On several occasions some of the jurors did call my attention to the fact that the proceedings in the Grand Jury were being made public through the newspapers. When they called my attention to this matter it was always in a friendly, and not complaining, way, and I always assured them that I would do all in my power to prevent any information from leaking out of my office."

The Request Denied.

Justice Goff denied the request, whereupon the members asked him to reinstruct the Grand Jury as to the exact scope of their work and the relevancy of certain types of evidence which the District Attorney was trying to put before them. Upon receipt of the request Justice Goff summoned District Attorney Swann and Edward C. Cammann, foreman of the Grand Jury. They remained in conference fully an hour, discussing the pertinence of the evidence, that Assistant District Attorneys Black and Kilroe were endeavoring to present in the Rockaway Park investigation. One of the chief points at issue, according to Mr. Swann, was just how far the Grand Jury could go into the investigation of matters upon which no prosecution could take place under the statute of limitations. After Mr. Swann left the conference, Justice Goff summoned the Grand Jury before and said:

"It is ordained by law that indictment for felony must not be found after five years from the commission of the offense, or, for a misdemeanor, after two years. This, however, does not mean that the Grand Jury is precluded from inquiry into the conduct and transactions of persons holding public office or employment in relation to public matters in their trust or charge, even though because of lack of time the statute of limitations interposes a bar to indictment. The reason is that the Grand Jury is authorized by law to inquire into the conduct of public officials and of public officers without limitation as to time or scope of the inquiry. The purpose is to enable the Grand Jury by its inquiries to discover and expose, if any, improper practices in public offices or wrongful acts of public officials to the end that proper and efficient measures be taken to correct and remedy abuses.

In Their Own Control.

"As to the method or manner of examining witnesses and introducing testimony before you, that is largely within your own control, but it should be borne in mind that the District Attorney is the legal adviser of the Grand Jury and that he has the right to be present and advise the Grand Jury as to the law of any case before him. There may be cases of such a complicated nature that require pursuit along a certain line which at first sight may to the layman appear to be irrelevant. But it is rare that such a state of things arises before the Grand Jury, and it is advisable that, if possible, the appearance even of irrelevancy should be avoided."

Justice Goff's ruling upon the restrictions affected by the statute of limitations was held in certain quarters yesterday to point to acollapse of the indictment against ex-Senator William H. Reynolds for perjury which he was alleged to have committed in June, 1912. It is the contention of District Attorney Swann, however, that Mr. Reynolds could not take advantage of the statute because he did not maintain a "continuous residence" in the jurisdiction of the court for five years after the alleged crime was committed as required by law. During that time, the former Senator, according to Mr. Swann, had left the jurisdiction for an interval of three or four months, so that the statute of limitations had still about two months to run after Mr. Reynolds was indicted.

SEE NEW CENSORSHIP IN ENEMY TRADING ACT

Congressmen Complain "Joker" in Measure Gives Administration Power Denied by Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—In the opinion of several Congressmen, many of the powers of censorship over newspapers, which the Administration endeavored to obtain through the Espionage act, and which Congress denied, are contained in a section added to the new Trading with the Enemy act, the conference report on which was adopted by the Senate by a vote of 48 to 6.

The "joker" inserted, it is held, gives the Postmaster General unusual authority, and, while apparently aimed at foreign language newspapers which might be accused of seditious utterances, extends the jurisdiction of the executive end of the Government to all publications.

In the new section is a paragraph on which legislators who fought against rigid censorship provisions are basing their charge that Postmaster Burleson receives supervision of the press in a most obnoxious manner. It reads:

"Any print, newspaper, or publication in any foreign language which does not conform to the provisions of this section is hereby declared to be nonmailable, and it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, or association to transport, carry, or otherwise publish or distribute the same, or to transport, carry, or otherwise distribute any matter which is non-mailable by the provisions of the act relating to espionage, approved June 15, 1917."

Senator Morris of Nebraska called the attention of the Senate to the paragraph.

"This is a desperate attempt to put the newspapers out of business," he said. "Under this provision the Postmaster General can absolutely put out of business every newspaper in the United States. He could exclude from the mails every paper that does not meet with his approval and then, under this provision, it would be unlawful for any one to distribute them by automobile, express or even hand delivery. It would result in the coercion of every newspaper in the land."

The action of the conferees was condemned also by Senator Cummins of Iowa, who said he felt that it was a piece of assumption to accept such an addition to the bill without giving the members of either the Senate or House a chance to review it.

"The whole question," he said, "is who is it that will determine whether the publications are treasonable or seditious. The effort in the section seeks to prevent a trial. I am not in favor of making an innocent man criminal before his trial. An injunction should be asked. Then the issue would come up in the courts and you would not execute the criminal before the trial."

Another protest was raised by Senator Vardaman, who argued that under the Constitution free speech was inviolate. By the terms of the espionage law, he said, the Postmaster General was "made the censor by statute." He thought it was time, he said, that the people of the United States should be protected against such Congressional action as well as against treason.

If the interpretation of several of the legislators is accepted, the proposed law, if adopted and approved after the conference report, would apparently make it possible for Postmaster General Burleson at his will to determine whether a publication is seditious or otherwise opposed to the Government's war policy, and list it as nonmailable. The laws working together would practically make it impossible for any agency to handle the papers thus placed on a blacklist.

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AMERICAN SUICIDE IN CHINA.

Unidentified Man Shoots Himself at a Hotel in Tsinan-Fu.

TSINAN-FU, Shantung Province, China, Aug. 30.—An American shot himself here on Aug. 9, and left no papers or records which made it possible for the American colony to identify him. The man came to Tsinan-Fu in October, 1915, and lived at a hotel until the time of his suicide. He never talked of his past, and refused to associate with other Americans.

H. L. Baxter was the name under which he registered. He gave his age as 40, but was apparently somewhat older. He was about 5 feet 7 inches tall, weighed probably 140 pounds, wore spectacles and had a full beard. No money was found among his possessions.

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DICTATE TO THE DICTAPHONE

NEW ERA IN CHARITY IS SEEN BY MAYOR

Tells at Cornerstone Laying of City's Broader Conception of Duty to Wards.

SEES EXPENSE JUSTIFIED

New Structure at Randall's Island Will Replace Some Built Nearly Fifty Years Ago.

Mayor Mitchel told what had been accomplished in the way of caring for the city's dependents under his administration yesterday at the laying of a cornerstone for the new institution for feebleminded at Randall's Island. The Mayor's speech was taken as the opening of the campaign for his re-election. About two years ago the Mayor and several members of the Board of Estimate made an unannounced midnight visit to the island and found conditions so deplorable that plans for the erection of a new building soon followed. The Mayor said in part:

"We are marking what is the formal beginning of a new era in the city's conception toward its own duty to public wards. This institution had endured for many years. True, eleven of the buildings on this island dated back to before the year 1869, so the institution, judged by the life of buildings in the City of New York, was old. Those buildings, Commissioner Kingsbury said, had not been built as the buildings of the cities of old, to endue a hundred or a thousand years, but it looked from the way they were used, from the tenacity with which the city clung to their use after they had become useless, that the city regarded them as built to last a thousand years, no matter what their condition. That was the trouble with the institutions on Randall's island; though the buildings were constructed to last but a few years and had outlived their usefulness, they were treated as if they were there to remain forever.

"In an institution such as this the buildings should last no longer than their usefulness, and these buildings which are being erected today, under this appropriation of $1,600,000, ought to endure no longer than their usefulness, and when the day of that usefulness has passed, because better methods have been found for the treatment of the unfortunates who may occupy them, because better methods of construction have been devised and more scientific plans of treatment, then these buildings must come down and new buildings take their places that will meet the higher standards of a later date.

"That is progress, and nothing short of it is progress. The Board of Estimate has appropriated $1,600,000. Those funds will reconstruct the institutions upon Randall's Island; some of the old buildings will remain, but the institution will be constituted chiefly of new and scientifically planned buildings. We have gone out to the communities of the country most progressive to learn the best that is being done anywhere in the United States in the planning of buildings of this character. Mr. Barber has studied the institutions at Waverley in Massachusetts. He has learned what has been done wherever this problem has been treated in the United States, and these buildings, under his plans and under the advice of Dr. Fernald, will be the last word in buildings designed for the treatment of the feebleminded charges of the city of New York or of any other community."

The Mayor told of conditions he had found on the island when he made his midnight visit there and how wretchedly the inmates were quartered. At that time, he said, there was but one physician on the island, and he was not resident. Now, he said, the institution had eight resident physicians and all the inmates received the best hospital treatment. He continued:

"I know that in those days there was insufficient food, insufficient clothing, no recreation, no vocational training, no means for the employment of the time of the children; an attempt to teach to minds incapable of receiving them, it, subjects for which they were not prepared, and no effort to teach what they might assimilate—the use of their hands. I knew that in those days crippled children were placed upon the top floor of fire traps from which there would have been no escape in case of fire. These conditions are past, and let me say that whatever the changes of politics or of administrations may be, now that the public attention of the people of the City of New York has been focused upon this institution, there can be no ultimate retrogression."

URGES LEGAL KILLING OF HOPELESS INVALIDS

Dr. Guild Wins a Favorable Vote From the "Progressive Medicine" Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Legalized euthanasia, providing easy death for the aged, infirm, and those suffering from incurable maladies, was urged today at the opening of the sixth annual convention of the American Association of Progressive Medicine, and received the support of a majority of the delegates.

Dr. W. A. Guild of Des Moines read a paper in which he advocated the establishment of Federal or State commissions, with power to legalize the putting to death of individuals who were absolutely past remedial measures and desired to have their sufferings ended.

"I decided to urge this," said Dr. Guild, "when a man who had cancer of the tongue for seven weeks, day after day, begged me for death. Before the end came he almost cursed me for forcing him to live a life which was one long agony to him.

"What we mean by 'legalized euthanasia,' is merely legalized easy death. Adults who want to die, and whose recovery is pronounced hopeless by a board of consulting physicians, will be killed by some form of anaesthesia. Likewise, parents of a young child may request its death under similar circumstances."

Dr. Guild said there were 200,000 persons in the United States at the present time who were praying for death.

After discussing Dr. Guild's paper the association, by a vote of 87 to 24, passed a resolution to refer the suggestion to a committee, with instructions to submit to the Legislatures of every State recommendation of action favorable to the proposed legalizing of euthanasia.

German-Americans Protest.

The German-American Central Association of Newark is drawing up a protest to Congress against "the spread of slanderous stories throughout the land." At a meeting in Turn Hall, Newark, the association went on record as unanimously in accord with the Socialist Party because of the latter's stand for peace. Regarding the "slanderous stories" George Grimme, President, said:

"The foreign rabble under cover of our association with the allies are going about sowing seeds of hatred and discord by their lies about the German soldiery. We know, and every German knows, they are lies, but the average American doesn't know, and we have a right to be protected against these stories."

New Clubhouse for Sailors.

A new clubhouse for the use of sailors from warships stationed in the Hudson River near Ninety-sixth Street is to be opened on Oct. 1 by the National Service Committee in a house at West End Avenue and Ninety-third Street, donated by Professor Brander Matthews. The clubhouse will be directed by the National Special Aid Commission as part of its string of Soldiers' and Sailors' Home Clubs.

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From France

Perrier

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From October, 1916, to June, 1917, a boy of 16 made the following record:

Plane Geometry	85	Algebra I.	74
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English II.	60	Cicero	63
French II.	80	Advanced Latin Composition	62
Physiography	76	Physics	81
		Chemistry	90

The same student spent three years in a well-known preparatory school in this city, and during that time passed only two subjects.

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Physiography	76	Physics	81
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GAY COSTUMES, RICH SCENES

The Book, by Guy Bolton and P. G. Wodehouse, Lacks Wit and Fun.

THE RIVIERA GIRL, a musical comedy in three acts. Music by Emmerich Kalman; book and lyrics by Guy Bolton and P. G. Wodehouse. At the New Amsterdam Theatre.

Sylva Vareska	Wilda Bennett
Baron Ferrier	J. Clarence Harvey
Charles Lorenz	Arthur Buckley
Gustave	Eugene Lockhart
Anatole	Frank Farrington
Sam Springer	Sam Hardy
Birdie Springer	Juliette Day
Count Michael Lorenz	Louis Casavant
Cleo	Bessie Gros
Julie	Florence Delmar
Lucile	Mae Carmen
Babette	Ethel Delmar
Victor de Berryl	Carl Gantvoort
Old Nigg	William Sadler
Claire Ferrier	Viola Cain
The Butterfly	Marjorie Bentley
Daisy	Marjorie Bentley
Paul	Lowe Murphy
The New Star	Louise Evans

The author of "Sari" and "Miss Springtime" has still a command of authentic melody, smooth orchestration, and a fluent variety in mood and modulation. Unpretentious as is the score of "The Riviera Girl," it throws a glamour of luxury, tinged with moonlight poetry, about the thronging life of Monte Carlo. Here, if you wish, is the fabled flower of which amorous fancy is bred, "love-in-idleness."

Josef Urban also holds his own. The scenes, which are all keyed to the velvet, impenetrable blue of a Mediterranean sky, are of monumental stateliness and rich simplicity in color. The costumes give the note of variety and rapid change, but discretely blend throughout with the dominant tone of music and scene.

The book is another matter. Once upon a time there may have been a telling story of the love of the vaudeville singer Vareska for Count Michael; how she married another and bogus Count in order to be socially worthy of him (via the divorce court); how the bogus Count, seemingly the most romantic of lovers, first appeared to be a waiter in disguise, which quite dished the plot; and how, in the end, he shone forth in his true colors as a Prince. Such a story has the potentiality of moods worthy of this rich and varied music, of these rich and varied scenes. But, if it ever existed, the true form and pressure of it have been lost in the work of Guy Bolton and P. G. Wodehouse.

The tale as it is handed out at the New Amsterdam is too sketchily brief and disjointed to gain a moment's credence, or even interest. Not an easy art, this, of developing the plot of an atmospheric operetta! It differs as widely from the true art dramatic as it does from that of fashioning the so-called plot of a Broadway musical comedy. Unfortunately the authors seemed to have concluded that their present task was of the latter and humbler order. The program admits it. But the one indispensible feature of a musical comedy is—comedy. "The Riviera Girl" is destitute alike of a comic idea and of a true comedian.

The best part of the text is the lyrics. "There'll Never Be Another Girl Like Daisy" was very airily sung by Arthur Burckley and Clarence Harvey, and Daisy appeared to dance for them out of the "legitimate" ballet of their youth in the very charming person of Marjorie Bentley. "Half a Married Man" had a flit-like shape, half grotesque, that was altogether delightful, and was feelingly sung by Carl Gantvoort and a quartet of girls. "A Little Bungalow in Quogue" may have been reminiscent, but Sam Hardy gave it a touch of racy humor of which the evening was sorely in need.

Wilda Bennett, in the title rôle, sang acceptably and danced with a really exquisite grace. She was always winsome, and there were moments when the wistfulness which should have been in the story and was not shone forth in her features. Carl Gantvoort was the Prince—her husband in name and her lover in fact. He, too, showed more of the operatic passion of his plight than was allowed to appear in the lines and action—a really loverlike and princely figure.

It cannot be said that "The Riviera Girl" makes any real appeal to the risibilities or to the love of obvious romance. But it is always in the best of taste, is sometimes gay and witty, and in its scenic and musical setting it is of the very highest order.

TO IMPROVE SOLDIERS' FOOD

Gorgas Organizes a Staff of Specialists in Nutrition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Major Gen. Gorgas, the Surgeon General of the Army, has organized in his office a food division for the purpose of safeguarding the nutritional interests of the army. This work, carried on in co-operation with the Quartermaster Department, will include food surveys of each camp conducted by specialists in nutrition, together with inspection of food received for soldiers' rations and study of methods of preparation.

The idea is to carry the work further than prevention of sickness through improper food; it is to recommend changes to provide more healthful and appetizing meals.

Some fifty or sixty commissioned officers will be engaged in the work of making food surveys at the camps, with about twice, their number of enlisted men to assist in the work, which is under the direction of Major John R. Murlin, formerly of Cornell University Medical College, New York City. Working with him are Captains Caspar Miller of Philadelphia, Frank C. Gephart of New York, and Lieutenants A. W. Thomas of New York and N. P. Blutherwick of Washington.

That they may be thoroughly familiar with army cooking methods, the Surgeon General will detail men from the food division to attend the army schools for cooks and bakers. After taking the course there, these men will use their previous scientific training and experience in recommending improvements in the preparation and serving of food at the camps. They will also receive training at the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, in the approved method of food inspection.

ALL-DAY EXPRESSES NOW.

New Service Provided for Third Avenue Elevated Line.

As the result of conferences between Public Service Commission officials and transportation experts of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, all-day express trains will soon be running on the Third Avenue elevated line. The plan is to run southbound expresses until noon, and northbound until 7 o'clock in the evening.

The express service will begin at 6:04 o'clock in the morning at the northern terminus of the road. It is expected that the service will relieve the congestion on the subway as well as on the elevated, and will greatly promote the comfort of those traveling during the rush hours.

At a hearing before the Public Service Commission yesterday afternoon A. G. Peacock, counsel for the Interborough, said that the proposed extension of the express service would begin not later than the first week in November, although efforts would be made to inaugurate it next month.

Valerie Bergere Marries Actor.

Valerie Bergere, vaudeville actress, was married last night to Herbert Warren, an actor and motion picture director. The ceremony was performed at the home of Miss E. Winifred De Witt, 256 West Seventieth Street, by Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan.

Earthquake in California.

SANTA CRUZ, Cal., Sept. 24.—A severe earthquake was felt here at 9:40 P.M. No damage was done.

ROBERT EDESON ACTS INDIAN

He Appears in "Flying Arrow," a Tricky Playlet, at the Palace.

Robert Edeson returned to vaudeville at the Palace yesterday afternoon in a sketch called "Flying Arrow," the chief virtue of which was to give the star the opportunity for the creation of another effective Indian type not unlike the hero of "Classmates." The author of the piece is said to be himself an Indian, but he is an Indian who has been to theatres. "Flying Arrow" is one of those tricky playlets which are written without sufficient ingenuity to deceive, and which accordingly manage to be nothing in particular except a vehicle for a star.

Wellington Cross, appearing with a pianist instead of the customary Lois Josephine, worked the audience up to a high pitch of enthusiasm, and the program also included George White and Emma Haig repeating their familiar dance act; the perennial James and Bonnie Thornton and a tabloid musical comedy which was above the average.

'BRANDED' WILD MELODRAMA

White Slavery the Theme of Oliver D. Bailey's Play at Fulton.

A melodrama entitled "Branded," written and produced by Oliver D. Bailey, last night began an engagement at the Fulton Theatre. The theme of the piece is white slavery, and the extent to which it proceeds in the unmasking of that evil would be thoroughly revolting if the play were not such wild melodrama as to preclude any one taking it seriously. Last night's audience entered into the spirit of the thing and vigorously applauded the righteous sentiments of its heroes and heroines.

Mr. Bailey figured in the drama several seasons ago as one of the authors of "Pay Day," a melodrama, which was turned over night into a satire on the movies. This circumstance, it may be, will suggest to Mr. Bailey what can be done with "Branded." At the piece now stands, it is a satire on play writing, producing, and acting.

"OUT THERE" COMES AGAIN.

Laurette Taylor Resumes Her Role, with New Recruiting Speech.

The second of Laurette Taylor's promised consecutive seasons in New York began at the Liberty Theatre last night with the revival—or rather resumption—of "Out There." This piece, which had far from exhausted its popularity when the oncoming of Summer brought the run at the Globe to an end, will be played for only a limited time, and will be followed by at least two new plays, both of which are the work of J. Hartley Manners.

The cast now supporting Miss Taylor in "Out There" is, with one minor exception, the same as that which appeared in the play at the Globe. The play itself has been slightly changed by the substitution of a new recruiting speech in the final act, and pacifists and conscientious objectors are now made the subject of Miss Taylor's discourse in Trafalgar Square.

CAN'T DEFLECT TORPEDOES.

Naval Experts Have Abandoned Hope in Electro-Magnetic Devices.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—It was learned today that navy experts had virtually abandoned hope that the anti-submarine campaign can be advanced by the employment of electro-magnetic devices. Much has been written and said about the use of such devices to deflect torpedoes, and it has been remarked that probably such a device had been used recently in deflecting a torpedo fired at a merchant ship by a German submarine. At the Navy Department it is asserted that no such device is being used, and that hope that such means can be found to combat submarines was abandoned some time ago.

Destroyers have been found to be the most effective weapon against the German submarines, and they, with other measures taken by the American, French, and British navies, have been responsible for cutting down the number of vessels falling victims to the U-boats.

DUTCH ENVOYS SEE WILSON.

President Hopes They Will Be Able to Settle Lmbargo Trouble.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Members of the Dutch economic mission to the United States, A. G. A. Van Eelde, J. B. Van der Houven Van Oordt, and Joost Van Vollenhoven, accompanied by Minister Van Rappard, were received today by President Wilson. The President welcomed the visitors to the United States and expressed the hope that they would be able to arrange satisfactorily with the Exports Council the matter of shipment of food to their country.

The mission is continuing negotiations with the Exports Council and is endeavoring to have the cargoes of grain-laden Dutch ships now in Atlantic ports unloaded so that the vessels may obtain food in other countries for shipment to Holland.

Liberty Theatres in Army Camps.

Marc Klaw, who is co-operating with the War Department in the planning of cantonment amusements, said yesterday that the theatres know being built in the national army camps will be known as Liberty Theatres. Committees are now being formed to see to it that each cantonment theatre is supplied with consecutive attractions. Sam H. Harris and Irving Berlin will organize the talent in the national army, and Mr. Berlin and George M. Cohan have volunteered to furnish the material for camp minstrel shows.

"Hitchy-Koo" Moves to 44th Street.

The Raymond Hitchcock revue, "Hitchy-Koo," was transferred to its third New York house last night, and is now quartered at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre. The Hitchcock forces have taken possession of this house for the remainder of the season, and it will be known during their tenancy as Hitchcock's Forty-fourth Street Theatre. A second revue will be installed around the holidays.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Monday, Oct. 15, is announced as the opening date for "Chu Chin Chow" at the Manhattan Opera House.

"The Red Clock," a musical comedy by Val Crawford, Schuyler Green, and Silvio Hein, had its first performance in Buffalo last night, and will be seen here during the second week of October.

The company now being seen here in "The Man Who Came Back" will give a performance of the piece in Plattsburg on next Sunday night.

"The Pipes of Pan," by Edward Childs Carpenter, will go into rehearsal next week under the direction of the Selwyns. It will be seen at a Broadway theatre in November.

Mrs. Stuart Robson will be a member of the company which will support Grace George at the Playhouse.

Lieut. John Philip Sousa and his band of 250 enlisted musicians, comprising the Great Lakes Naval Band, will come here from Chicago to participate in the Red Cross Rosemary Pageant on Oct. 5. Two concerts, also for the Red Cross, will be given at Carnegie Hall on the following day.

A performance under the auspices of the British Recruiting Mission will take place at the Hippodrome on the night of Sunday, Oct. 7. Captain and Mrs. Vernon Castle will head the program.

"Tiger Rose," which will be seen at the Lyceum Theatre next week, was produced last night at the Belasco Theatre, Washington. The piece is a melodrama of the Northwest, by David Belasco and Willard Mack, and the cast includes Mr. Mack and Lenore Ulrich.

CONTINENTAL MOTOR PARTS

Complete equipment and stock of parts for the repairing of motors, pleasure cars and trucks.

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BREAK CHLOROFORM 'CHAIN.'

Washington Officials Ban War Appeals for Anaesthetics.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Official announcement was made today that statements contained in the text of a certain letter being sent to Government employes soliciting money for purchasing anaesthetics were considered objectionable because found to be based on misrepresentation.

"These letters," said an announcement issued through the Committee on Public Information, "have been referred to both the representatives of the English and French Governments, who state positively that the assertion on which this appeal is based is absolutely without foundation."

The entire letter was not made public, but the objectionable part of the text was given out as follows:

"Owing to the scarcity of anaesthetics, operations that cause indescribable pain have to be performed daily without their aid to mitigate suffering. We are making an appeal to you to subscribe 24 cents toward purchasing chloroform to use in the hospitals of the Allies. Please send a copy of this letter to four of your friend and number it ——. Do not fail, or the chain will be broken and the good cause defeated. Send the money to ——, New York City. It is hoped to raise this number to 500, so as to help in making this effort a success."

MOROSCO 45th St., West of B'way. Phone Bryant 330. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:20.

FIRST POPULAR MAT. TOMORROW $1.50.

ALAN DALE SAYS:—In Yesterday's N. Y. American

—"Women Will Clamor to See Lombardi, Ltd. You Simply Couldn't Keep 'em Away."

It's Another Smashing Morosco Fun Success.

Lombardi, Ltd. By Frederic & Fanny Hatton Seats Selling 8 Weeks in Advance

YOU'LL FIND THE LATEST FASHIONS IN LAUGHS AND GOWNS IN THIS SMART LAUGHING SUCCESS.

"Those happy Hattons have again made a popular hit with 'Lombardi, Ltd.'; Leo Carrillo carries his audience."—R. G. Welch, *The Telegram.*

"Better play than 'Upstairs and Down'; nothing funnier or more clever has been seen this season."—Frank Dyer, *Journal of Commerce.*

"An unusually attractive comedy; what Leo Carrillo did was that somewhat astonishing thing in the theatre today—he created a human being."—Ralph Block, in *The Tribune.*

"Has unlimited fun in its three acts of comedy; production excellent and gowns gorgeous."—*N. Y. Herald.*

"'Lombardi, Ltd.,' is a most emphatic hit."—D. J. O'Keefe, *Commercial.*

"'Lombardi, Ltd.,' a lively comedy; likely to prove such a success as was 'Upstairs and Down.'"—Rennold Wolf, *Telegraph.*

"Enter Leo Carrillo; as Tito Lombardi, fashionable New York dressmaker, he is the pinkest pink of perfection; the dialogue is very amusing."—*Eve. Sun.*

"Mr. Carrillo played with abundant spirit and real charm."—John Corbin, *Times.*

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, West 42 St. Evgs. 8:15. First Mat. Tom'w 2:15. The Melodies of Emmerich Kalman. The Wit of Bolton and Wodehouse. The Scenic Splendors of Urban. The Superlatively Competent Cast. ARE CAMEO POINTS OF KLAW & ERLANGER'S ONE BEST MUSICAL COMEDY BET. THE RIVIERA GIRL. IT IS SO DIFFERENT SO BEAUTIFUL SO JOYOUSLY INSPIRED. It made the New Amsterdam Theatre last night a scene of the greatest enthusiasm in all its wonderful history. AFTER THE PERFORMANCE ROOF MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

GEO. M. COHAN Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. at 2:20. TONIGHT AT 8:25. Here Comes the Bride

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evenings at 8:15. MATINEES TOMORROW & SAT. at 2:20. JULIA SANDERSON JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the new Musical Comedy RAMBLER ROSE. "A distinct hit."—*Sun.* "Never failed to give fresh delight."—*Times.* "Successful gloriously."—*Tribune.* "Gales of laughter."—*Journal.* "The music and the fun kept pace with the ever-changing scenes."—*Herald.*

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way at 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. at 2:15. GEORGE ARLISS IN HIS NEW PLAY "HAMILTON" "FAR FINER, NOBLER AND TRUER THAN 'DISRAELI.'"—Times.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinee Tom'w & Sat. 2:20. THE TARKINGTON-BOOTH COMEDY THE COUNTRY COUSIN With ALEXANDRA CARLISLE "Will make a million dollars."—*Globe.*

LIBERTY WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. at 2:25. Laurette Taylor in J. Hartley Manners' Play "OUT THERE"

RAYMOND HITCHCOCK'S 44TH ST. THEATRE TONIGHT at 8:15. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. at 2:15. "HITCHY-KOO" AN INTIMATE REVUE WITH Raymond Hitchcock, Grace La Rue, William Rock & Frances White, Leon Errol, Irene Bordoni

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years. A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. Robert Hilliard THE SCRAP OF PAPER

A brand new play—not a revival of the old one, dramatized by Owne Davis and Arthur Somers Roche, from the Sat. Eve. Post story.

HUDSON THEATRE, WEST 44TH ST. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. 'Good Night Paul' "Laughs Enough To Make Ten Shows."

FULTON West 46th St. Evenings at 8:30. First Matinee Tomorrow 2:15. BRANDED with CHRISTINE NORMAN

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. Polly With a Past

LYCEUM W. 45th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. LAST WEEK AT THIS THEATRE. Beginning Week of October. THE LASSOO By Co-Authors of "The Boomerang."

HARRIS West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. Daybreak by JANE COWL and JANE MURFIN

ELTINGE THEA., W. 42d St. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. Business Before Pleasure With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr

REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. & Columbus Day. John BARRYMORE IN PETER IBBETSON Constance COLLIER Lionel BARRYMORE

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47 ST. Daily Mats. 25-$1. Robt. Edeson, Geo. White & Emma Haig, Wellington Cross, "The Naughty Princess," Retreat of the Germans (2d Episode).

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'WAY & 96 St. Joan Sawyer, Lucille Cavanagh, Futuristic Revue, Scths. & Retreat of Germans at the Battle of Arras.

Yorkville Thea., 86th St., nr. Lex. Ave. Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15. M121 6121. ADOLF PHILIPP in 'The Landlady'

STANDARD B'way & 90th. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Today, 25c & $1. A. H. Woods CHEATING CHEATERS Presents

COLUMBIA Twice Daily, 2:15&8:15. Pops. Prices B'way & 47th. LIBERTY GIRLS

ICELAND ICE SKATING B'way at 52nd St. Mats.—10—Eve.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. LAST 3 WEEKS Evs. at 8. MATINEE TO-DAY 50c to $1.50. PASSING SHOW OF 1917

BROADHURST Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. THURSDAY Opens. Mr. Faversham presents Bernard Shaw's MISALLIANCE with Maclyn Arbuckle and Notable Cast. MATS. TUES. & SAT. Phone Bryant 64.

COMEDY 41st St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. The Family Exit A SMART COMEDY FOR SMART PEOPLE.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2. PLAY WITH MUSIC. MAYTIME

Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & William Norris.

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs., 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Tom'w, 2:15.

GUY BATES POST IN THE MASQUERADER 'REALLY FASCINATING."—Dale, American.

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. "De Luxe Annie" A THRILLING MYSTERY DRAMA With Jane Grey & Vincent Serrano

RAYMOND HITCHCOCK'S 44TH ST. THEATRE TONIGHT 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:15. HITCHY-KOO An Intimate Revue, with Raymond Hitchcock, Grace La Rue, William Rock and Frances White, Leon Errol, Irene Bordoni.

469th Time. THE MAN WHO CAME BACK. Playhouse W. 48th. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. Soldiers & Sailors in Uniform Half Price

48TH ST. Thea., nr. Broadway. Bry. 178. Evs. 8:30. Matinee Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. GEORGE BROADHURST'S NEW COMEDY, OVER THE 'PHONE LAST 7 TIMES

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evs. 8:30. $1.50 Matinee Tom'w 2:30. The Very Idea!!

Ernest TRUEX "Uproariously laughable throughout."—Tribune. Richard BENNETT

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. $1.50 Mat. Tom'w 2:30. Last week, Alice Dovse in "Lucky O'Shea." Mon., Oct. 1, "Mary's Ankle." (now at Bijou.) MARJORIE RAMBEAU in EYES OF YOUTH

39TH ST. THEA. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Tom'w $1.50. Last week, Alice Dovse in "Lucky O'Shea." Mon., Oct. 1, "Mary's Ankle." (now at Bijou.)

PRINCESS 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:15. "OH, BOY" "Smartest of musical comedies."—Ev. Sun.

BIJOU 45th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. Moves to 39th St. Thea. Monday, Oct. 1. MARY'S ANKLE

BEGINNING MONDAY NEXT, OCT. 1 WINTHROP AMES Presents WILLIAM HURLBUT'S Jolly Play SATURDAY TO MONDAY

SEATS READY THURS., SEPT. 27

CASINO B'way & 39th. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:15. LAST 4 TIMES LOVE O' MIKE

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th St. West of B'way. LAST 2 WEEKS. The Most Wonderful Play in America. EXPERIENCE

Carnegie Hall, Next Sun. Night 8:15. BENEFIT CONCERT BY JOHN McCormack. For Families of Members of 69th Reg't. Tickets $1.00 to $2.50 Now at Box Office.

CORT 48 St., East. TO-NIGHT 8:25. B'way. FIRST POPULAR MAT. TOM'W. 50c to $1.50. MOTHER CAREY'S CHICKENS By Kate Douglas Wiggin and Rachel Crothers with EDITH TALIAFERRO.

"Cheer Up" AT THE HIPPODROME. Mat. Today. Best $1.00 Seats Eves. at 8:15.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:15. ANOTHER SMASHING BIG MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS BY THE AUTHORS OF THE FAMOUS "OH, BOY!" LEAVE IT TO JANE. Prettiest Chorus in New York.

Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15. RAYMOND & CAVERLY. All Seats "Where Women Rule." Smith & Reserved Troy, Great Santell & 5 others. 25c, 35, 50

HOTEL VAN CORTLANDT 142-148 West 49th St., near Broadway. —NEW YORK— Room with use of bath, $1.50 up. Room with bath, $2 and up. Excellent restaurant, reasonable prices. Good Music, Dancing, Cabaret.

HOTEL ORLEANS 100 West 80th St. A delightful family hotel, overlooking Central Park. 1-2-3 rooms, all light and airy; Excellent Cuisine; Japanese Service; Discriminating people only. Subway at all transit lines; booklet sent on request.

GREATEST CONCERT OF THE AGE. Madison Square Garden, Sept. 27 at 8 P.M.

These artists have been engaged to appear.

Schumann-Heink
Frances Alda
Giovanni Martinelli
Mischa Elman
Percy Grainger
Giuseppe de Luca
The Russian Symphony Orchestra

The only way to secure tickets is to subscribe to the HUMANITARIAN MAGAZINE 1780 Broadway or Tyson's Agencies (no extra) OR Box Office, Opens Carnegie Hall

1 Ticket with 1 year's Subscription—$2.50. 2 Tickets with 2 years' Subscription—$4.50. ALL SEATS RESERVED. Phone Columbus 5140.

MOTION PICTURES.

TWO WEEKS ONLY LAST SHOWING Saturday, Oct. 6. HERBERT BRENON'S FALL of the ROMANOFFS with ILIODOR, former confidant of RASPUTIN. BROADWAY THEATRE B'way at 41st St. DAILY MATINEE 2 P. M. EVENINGS 8:30 P. M. NO FREE LIST. Seats for entire engagement on sale now.

PARK THEATRE. COLUMBUS CIRCLE, 59TH ST. LAST 5 DAYS. RASPUTIN. 12 to 11 P. M. 25c & 50c

81ST ST. THEATRE B'way & 81st St. Tel. Schuyler 3980. 2 GREAT ATTRACTIONS. THE REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA. Also SECOND INSTALMENT RETREAT of the GERMANS Also GREATER VAUDEVILLE. Mat. Today 15, 25c. Eve. 25 35, 50c

ALADDIN AND HIS WONDERFUL LAMP. One of ARABIAN NIGHTS TALES. GLOBE THEATRE. B'way, 46th St. Mats.: Fox Comedy at 2. Aladdin Starts 2:30. Prices, Mats., 25-50c. Eves., 8:30, 25c to $1

THEDA BARA IN CLEOPATRA

STRAND B'way & 47th St. MADGE KENNEDY in "BABY MINE," Grace Hoffman, Herbert Waterous. Aft. Concerts Dly., 2:15. Strand Symphony Orch. Adriano Ariani, Cond.

THEDA BARA IN CLEOPATRA

RIALTO B'way, 42d 15-25-30c. TAYLOR HOLMES in "Fools for Luck." Soloists, Educational. Incomparable Rialto Orchestra.

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. "THE LONE WOLF."

THEDA BARA IN CLEOPATRA

Hotel La Salle 30 E. Sixtieth Street. Opening October 1st is now very largely rented

THE reason is evident—for here is an apartment hotel which meets the exacting requirements of discriminating New Yorkers—homelike comfort and luxury combined with entire freedom from household cares and responsibilities.

YEARLY or seasonal leases. Apartments of one, two, three or more large rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Each bedroom has outside bath and large closet. The restaurant service is equal to that of the finest hotels.

The Hotel will be under the personal supervision of the proprietor, M. E. SNIFFEN, of Millbrook Inn, Dutchess County, and late of Hotel Hawthorne, New York.

Hotel now open for inspection. Reservations from October 1st, made on the premises.

Telephone Plaza 9900.

HOTEL SAN REMO 74th-75th Sts., Central Park West. HOME HOTEL OF NEW YORK. UNSURPASSED LOCATION OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK. Convenient to "L" and subway stations; quiet and homelike. Suites and Rooms, with bath, unfurnished or furnished, by the year or transiently; restaurant a la carte; also club breakfasts, table d'hote luncheon, dinner; inspection of model sanitary kitchen is cordially invited.

"The convenience of Broadway, with the exclusiveness of Fifth Avenue." Hotel Patterson 58 West 47th Street. A few desirable suites of 3 to 4 rooms with bath, extremely well appointed, to rent for the season. A well equipped hotel. Restaurant a la carte.

MANHATTAN SQUARE HOTEL 50-58 West 77th Street. Opposite beautiful Manhattan Square Park and Museum of Natural History; half block from entrance to Central Park. Ideal location—quiet, refined, dignified and select family hotel. Absolutely fireproof. Lease on furnished or unfurnished Apartments. Also Weekly or Daily Rates. Superior restaurant a la carte, club breakfast. GEORGE W. O'HARE, Manager.

HOTEL BRISTOL 129-135 West 48th St. AMERICAN PLAN. Room and Bath, two persons, $40 to $50 per week. T. ELLIOTT TOLSON.

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 25, 1917.

THE GERMAN PLOTS.

It would be a mistake to think of the State Department's revelations concerning German plots in the United States as merely historical, as dealing with things of the past. They deal with things of the present. If Germany was spending money to organize disloyalty within the United States when she was at peace with us, she most certainly did not become high-minded and stop it the moment she went to war with us. She is still spending money, and for the same purpose. The thing needs no proof. She is paying every man who will accept pay for the same purpose for which, before the war began, she was paying every man who would accept pay, to handicap and weaken the arm of the American Government.

How are we to recognize the trail of her money? Before the war she was organizing strikes, blowing up factories, and purchasing the creation of a false public opinion against trading with the Allies. The outbreak of war somewhat altered her aims; there have been no purchased strikes lately and no dynamiting of factories. Her aim, which is always the same—the weakening of the Government's arm—can now be best attained by creating a false public opinion in favor of laying down our arms and consenting to peace before the objects of the war are attained. All her own moves from Berlin are now directed to that end, and when we find a movement in the United States which duplicates the moves from Berlin it is safe to assume that Germany is backing it in the same way in which she backed other movements, to quote VON BERNSTORFF, "on former occasions."

It makes no difference that some of the men who are engaged in this movement may be merely foolish or deluded and not in receipt of money from Wilhelmstrasse. There are others who are, and these dupes are merely their tools. One and all they are doing the work for which Germany pays, those who get the pay and those who do not. The ignorant zealot goes where the paid traitor sends him. That the ignorant zealot does not know the paid traitor is paid does not alter in the slightest the deadly effect of his action, the deadly effect calculated on and purposed by the German paymaster.

The Secret Service has done remarkable work in producing the proof of these German machinations. It will be observed that Secretary LANSING has apparently selected, in each revelation, some choice disclosure from one particular set of proofs, and then has made his next revelation from another set. The documents involving Justice COHALAN and others were taken from the game bag which the Secret Service filled when it raided WOLF VON IGEL'S quarters; but the discovery of the horrible plot to poison Rumania came from a different game bag, the revelations of the use made of Sweden from another, the Zimmermann plot to bring on war with Mexico and Japan from another. It is evident that the Secretary has barely touched the mass of material. It might be said that he has made one selection from each pigeonhole and then passed on to another. We have probably not yet more than a glimmering of the extent to which we have been encompassed by plots, plots laid while Germany was at peace with us and protesting friendship; but it may help us to remember the President's statement, made when he asked for a declaration of war, that these plots were working "even before the war began," that is, even before Germany invaded Belgium.

He spoke the truth when he declared that "in such a Government, following such methods, we can never have a friend; and that in the presence of its organized power, always lying in wait to accomplish we know not what purpose, there can be no assured security for the democratic Governments of the world." But the lesson for the day is not the lesson of Germany's venomous hate or the skill with which she has plotted against us for years; we knew that before. The lesson for the day is not to take new anger for what was done in the past, but to be watchful over the present, to remember always that German money and German plotting are as active in the world today as ever, and to look upon every movement that tends to weaken the Government's arm as conceived, organized, and financed by Germany until we know beyond dispute that it is not. The only course of safety for him who would serve his country is to keep out of suspicious company and follow the one path which he knows cannot possibly be secretly organized and financed by the enemy; the path of unhesitating loyalty to his Government and of friendship to all its allies.

IS NEW YORK FOR WAR OR PEACE?

The meeting in Madison Square Garden Sunday for the ratification of the nominations on the Socialist municipal ticket was instructive to Americans in this city. While the United States is bending all its energies to the work of the war, these Socialists, ever docile helpers of Germany, are clamoring for peace. We know the platform of opposition to the war which they adopted at St. Louis last April. Now they are trying to commit New York to peace, just in time to boost the German propaganda for it carried on in every Entente and neutral country. "New York City," said one of the speakers, "needs a Mayor who knows "that the city is in the United States, "and is not a suburb of London." This is the way the German peace-makers here talk. They are not German. Oh, no! Their candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen denied the charge. They merely assail Great Britain, denounce the war of "capitalism," and strive for a peace that will be a German victory.

Mr. MORRIS HILLQUIT, their candidate for Mayor, a famous sigher for the peace plots at Stockholm, described the campaign so clearly that nothing need be added to his description:

> The municipal campaign in this city will be the only great political contest in the United States since our entry in war. It will offer the first real opportunity to the greatest community in the country to express its sentiments on war and peace. The verdict of the citizens of New York will be eagerly awaited by the people of the country, aye, I may say without exaggeration by the people of the whole world.

Is New York for war or peace, for the United States or Germany? Mr. HILLQUIT represents the Socialist pacifists and pro-Germans. Behind Judge HYLAN will be many disloyalists, many pro-Germans, the domestic elements of German intrigue revealed now and then from Washington, the men who hate England more than they love the United States. Since Mr. HILLQUIT has no chance of election, it is not to him that the various forces of anti-Americanism not Socialist will turn. Mayor MITCHEL is the candidate of ardent American patriotism. In his own party and in other parties he has made enemies by his patriotism. And he has made friends by it among men of all parties and of no party. He stands for vigorous prosecution of the war. So does New York; and so it will show at the polls, to the discomfiture of Germany and all its friends, all the seditionaries and the seekers of a German peace.

PRIORITY.

Chairman HURLEY of the Shipping Board announces that he will call a conference of shipbuilders to arrange an agreement that they will not entice workmen away from each other by increases of wages. That suggests another subject for the priority board. We have heard much of priority of transportation and priority of products. Now there is an object lesson of the necessity of controlling priority of labor. The Government is by far the greatest trader there is now. There is no bidder for labor comparable with the Government. A chief cause of trouble in the coal trade is the competitive bidding of the Government for labor. Coal operators are under economic limitation regarding the wages they can pay, and, moreover, there is a specific restriction upon their paying over $3.60. The Government pays $6 a day for workers at the cantonments, and overtime makes a week eight days. The Government gets its cantonments, and nobody grudges it its priority. But it is got in the manner which is objectionable because it repeals the law of supply and demand.

The Government shipping does not have to earn a profit. Contractors for Government shipping, therefore, are able to pay whatever wages the Government will regard as costs. But that throws out of gear the entire industry. And no industry stands alone. All industries are competitors for labor today, and the Government purveyors pay the highest wages, with the result of a shortage in other industries apparently not in relation. Sudden wealth is so unsettling to capitalists that the folly of the newly rich is a byword for those accustomed to deal with ample funds. In just that manner there is something about the doubling of wage-earners' pay which unsettles their judgment. Instead of giving more work for more pay, they tend to become less efficient. The coal trade could spare men for munitions works if the remaining force would work full time for higher wages. But the larger the wages the greater the merrymaking which shortens the supply of labor. Hypocrisy and selfishness were behind the old cry that wages should be kept small to encourage temperance and frugality and for the higher good of the wage-earners. That theory is not behind the fact that there is not coal enough for both family and factory use because of competitive bidding for labor, the Government being in the position of the Seattle shipbuilders whose concession of a 33 per cent. increase of wages on Government work upset the Pacific Coast.

These examples illustrate the manner in which the priority of products passes over into priority of labor. Whoever demands products demands labor. Whoever commands labor or products now lessens labor and products for others. There was unanimous approval of the stoppage of competitive buying with foreign tax money, which raised the price of our food beyond the reach of domestic consumers and damaged the foreign buyers by reducing their resources unnecessarily. Will there be similar approval of the stoppage of competitive wage increases above an economic scale? Here is a new subject for the priority boards of all trades, including the bidders for labor on Government account. The Government should have priority, because its demand is the common demand. But the competitive market for labor established by the Government with tax resources is a common injury. Chairman HURLEY sees it, and moves to restrict the practice in a manner causing regret that he no longer heads the commission which is so embarrassing the coal trade.

A STUDY IN PSYCHOLOGY.

Crashing through the upper floors of the school building, the bomb dropped into the infants' room and exploded among a big class of children not over 5 years old. Thirteen of these little ones were killed. Two of the thirteen were blown to such small fragments that no trace of them could be found. —From a report of the great German air raid over London on June 13.

Most people have felt a shuddering interest in the unknown men who plan these raids. Their identity, like that of the men who plan the massacres of passengers by submarines, is kept a secret. There are few of us who have not tried to conjecture what manner of men they are, whether their faces are any index to what we feel their minds must be, how they look, how they go through the ordinary business of life. We all feel that the minds capable of conceiving such things as that instanced in this paragraph, and of instigating other men to do them, must be somehow different from other minds. How do they appear to those who know them? Do the men who meet them in everyday business see in them persons of an extraordinary cruelty and brutality, or, in the usual walks of life, do they seem normal and like other men?

After the war, when its secrets are given up, the identity of these men capable of conceiving and instigating the wholesale slaughter of the innocent will be made known, and doubtless most of us have looked forward with a gruesome interest to learning then what manner of men they were. But a fortunate revelation makes it unnecessary to wait. One of them has been made known to us, and in his person the curious may study the psychology of the whole class. He is not a German, moved by a blind devotion to duty which excludes from his consideration the horrors his proposals involve. He is an American. He is a Justice of the Supreme Court of New York. He is one of the inner circle of leadership in Tammany Hall. He is the man whose "very secret" request, transmitted through WOLF VON IGEL to the German Government, was that Germany should help Ireland by "aerial attacks on England." His name is DANIEL F. COHALAN.

FOR THE INTEREST OF ALL.

Secretary MCADOO makes an appeal that is nation-wide, universal, in announcing the issue of the war saving certificates authorized by Congress. There will be denominations as low as $5, bearing 4 per cent. interest. Savings may be accumulated through the purchase of stamps, in books issued for the purpose, until the price of a certificate has been put by. All the people, says Mr. MCADOO, must practice saving on a large scale, for in no other way can the Government be financed for carrying on the war. The saving certificates plan "will give "every man, woman, and child in "America, no matter how small his "means, the opportunity of doing "something to help the Government."

The same appeal will be made, must be made, for the next issue of the Liberty Loan. The money is to be spent for the benefit of the whole people, it is for the interest of the whole people that the Loan should be subscribed, and oversubscribed. It must be a pull all together. The interest at stake in the success of the Loan is the interest of the whole population. Every banker, every merchant, every manufacturer, every man of business, every farmer, every investor, and the owners of property or securities of any kind are working in their own interest and for their own benefit when they work for the success of the Loan.

The truth of that is plain, for if the Loan subscription should fall, if it should fall short of the full amount, there would be a shrinkage in values affecting, and most disagreeably affecting, the owners of all classes of property. There would be a fall in security prices which would be felt by every investor, even the smallest. For the failure of the people to come to the support of the Government by bond subscriptions would be construed as an indication that the people were giving only half-hearted support to the Government in prosecuting the war. That in itself would be appalling, for now that the war has been brought so near to its end, much nearer, we imagine, than the American people realize, and to that end which is the only way of ending it which can insure our future peace and safety, it would be calamity greater than the imagination could measure were there any abatement of effort or zeal, courage or determination anywhere among the Allies.

This is said not because there is the slightest danger of any such faltering, or of failure of the Loan, but to make it plain that every American man, woman, and child is interested in the Loan subscription and will for that reason strive to make it successful. Self-interest is a most powerful auxiliary to the forces of patriotism, loyalty, and national pride that will cooperate for the Loan and make it successful. This is another reason why Government advertising of the bonds is not going to be necessary. The bankers, merchants, manufacturers, and private organizations that will enlist in the service of the Loan will be spending money in their own interest when they spend it for advertising, if advertising is necessary, in addition to the service the newspapers will gladly, loyally, and voluntarily render.

THE DRAFT SLACKERS.

There are about 10,000 men of the national army now at Camp Upton, and more than 200 of the men called to the colors have thus far failed to respond. Of the 399 out of the 1,682 men included in the second call who did not respond on time many have since reported at the camp, and presumably most of these had reasonable excuses for their tardiness. It is not unlikely that of the still missing contingent some are ill or, because of their ignorance of the draft law and a lack of respect for discipline and authority engendered by their habits of life, have gone away from their homes and have failed thus far to receive the summons. Such have poor enough excuses, of course, but they will suffice for the present, and these offenders will soon acquire discipline and respect for authority at the camp.

But, after all these possible exceptions have been made, there still remains entirely too large a number of drafted men who have deliberately shirked the call, who have deserted. We must assume that not one of these realizes the seriousness of his offense or comprehends the severity of the punishment to which he is now liable. There is scarcely a doubt that all of these slackers will be rounded up in time and subjected to military discipline. While none of them is physically a weakling, all must be lacking in moral strength. They are clearly the victims of the evil influence of the pacifists and other disloyal persons who have been, openly sometimes, but generally by underhand means, persistently trying to defeat the Government's military plans. The talk they have heard daily—the specious arguments against compulsory service, the vicious peace cackle—has had its effect on their undeveloped minds. They have no valid excuse for their neglect of their duty, but they are really less to blame than the people who have so badly influenced them.

Some of them will in time be transformed into competent and obedient soldiers. The able-bodied man who does not make a good soldier when he has been thoroughly trained is a rare specimen of humanity. But in their early days in camp these slackers can scarcely hope to be happy. More than 12 per cent. of the second contingent of men ordered to Camp Upton still had not been accounted for yesterday. This is too large a proportion, but it is a phenomenon that will disappear as the calls to the colors continue. Men of this type will learn in time that the nation's call must be promptly heeded. The convicted slacker will have no sort of standing in the community, he cannot obtain decent employment in civil life. He will be an outcast. It is a pity that the evil-minded people who endeavor to influence ignorant and weak-minded young men thus to subject themselves to ignominy cannot be brought to the bar of justice. But the lines are drawing closely around them. The day of reckoning will not be long postponed.

OUR MEN IN FRANCE.

The announcement in a dispatch from a correspondent of The Associated Press that the vanguard of our expeditionary forces is now so near the fighting line that some of our soldiers have actually found their way surreptitiously into the British trenches is inspiriting, but it is not to be taken as an indication that the American troops are soon to get into action in France. The impulsive fellows whose eagerness to be under fire led them away from their command have been ordered to behave hereafter. They will not be placed in opposition to the Teuton forces until they are prepared to advance in force. Our strength is not to be dribbled away because a certain contingent of our troops is ready for the fray.

These men in the advance guard are acquiring knowledge of modern warfare and skill in action which they will display when the time comes. All our troops now in France are enjoying advantages which were denied to the English and French soldiers who went in the war at the beginning. Meanwhile, there is no hurry in the American preparations on that side of the ocean. The hurrying must be done here. Equipment, arms, and ammunition, and inexhaustible supplies must be provided for the soldiers now there and those who are going. There must be speed in the training camps, in the ammunition factories, in the clothing shops. There must be speed, directed by the highest order of intelligence, in the army bureaus. On the other side we can afford to make haste slowly. The vanguard cannot learn too much about the war game. When the time comes the blow will be struck effectively.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Nobody's Too Old for Service.

People frequently express what presumably is sincere regret that because of age or some other physical disqualification they must remain at home, quiet and ineffectual, while their more fortunate, but not more patriotic, fellow-citizens are privileged to take personal and direct part in the prosecution of the war. As a matter of fact, there is not one of these Americans, man or woman, of any age above infancy, who cannot serve the country's cause—who cannot do it as personally and directly, though in a different way, as the stalwart young fellows who are going to the firing line.

All they need do to accomplish this result is to read carefully and heed the successive appeals to be sparing in the use of this or that necessity of life that are coming almost daily from the head of the Food Commission.

Mr. HOOVER is not asking any of us to go hungry, and still less to approach the starvation line; he is not seeking to impose restrictions on diet that would result in anything deserving to be called hardship. He simply points to one or another staple of which we should consume a little less than has been our custom in better days, and he either tells us, or trusts our own intelligence to find out, how we can make up for these voluntary deprivations by substituting something else equally nutritious, but less suitable for transportation to our European allies.

His latest appeal is for a lessened consumption here of sugar. That, unquestionably, is among the best of foods, and, unquestionably, too, at least ninety-nine out of every hundred of us, if we will, can use less of it and leave a larger amount available for sending to France. Unless this is done, the supply of that country, already below the limit where scarcity means widespread injury to health, will fall to the vanishing point.

Of course, there is not much excitement in using one lump of sugar instead of two, in going without some of the cakes and pies that take a lot of it, in cutting down even more rigorously the candy of which we have been in the habit of buying more than was good for us. There will be no special glory in doing it, and no tangible reward, but thus we can all help to advance the day of victory, and do, if not the whole of "our bit," at least something practical, useful, and honorable.

Holding Back Wheat from Market.

A long dispatch in The Kansas City Times reveals and explains the disquieting fact that 60 per cent. of the 18,000,000 bushels of wheat raised this year in Oklahoma remains in the hands of the farmers, and that, instead of sending it to market, they are feeding it to their hogs. The reasons given for this are three—first, the high price of corn, coupled with a practical inability to get corn at any price; second, that at present comparative prices of wheat and hogs the farmer realizes more profit by feeding his wheat than by selling it; third, some of the farmers are feeding their wheat because they desire to voice a protest against governmental control of wheat prices without in any degree affecting the price of commodities which the farmer must buy.

Noticeable by absence from this list is any reference to the world's desperate need of wheat at the present time, and no hint is given that these Oklahoma farmers are considering the possibility of sharing with other people, just now, an obligation to make sacrifices for the general good instead of weighing relative profits and taking the highest one within reach. However, too much should not be expected of farmers, any more than of other people, and if, as stated in this same dispatch, corn costs $2.25 a bushel—and little can be bought even at that price—while at the Oklahoma elevators the price paid for wheat is from $1.80 to $1.95, not $2.20, it is not so surprising that the possessor of the wheat turns the cheaper grain into the bacon and hams for which there is at present such an eager demand.

It is not pleasant to read, however, that the farmer feels that he is deprived of a "righteous profit" now that the law of supply and demand is working in his favor, and, in effect, that if this and other nations want his wheat in the shape of wheat, they will have to see to it that it is at least as profitable in that shape as in any other.

Teutonism at Its Height.

If any more proof were needed to convince an attentive world that things German are at least as German as things Spanish are Spanish—the latter peculiarity was noted long ago—it would be provided by the Volkszeitung of Cologne. For that paper presents, among the conditions on which alone Germany can consent to make peace, the truly amazing one that no American capital shall be used for the industrial rehabilitation of Belgium!

This is much the same as insisting that nobody at all shall help the Belgians to get on their feet again, for of course the Cologne editor ignores the possibility that Germany may be expected, or even compelled, to "pay damages" for the frightful injury she has done in their country. But the German purpose, if he knows it, and he evidently thinks he does, goes further than the repudiation of this debt—it is nothing less than that Belgium shall remain permanently, or at any rate indefinitely, in her present state of ruin and helplessness, and that the only people who are likely to have, at the end of the war, any money to invest in Belgian trade and manufacture must promise not to interfere with the situation which Germany the miserable has created in her own good pleasure.

OUR TROOPS ABROAD.

Praise for the Engineers Training in England.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to an article in today's issue of THE TIMES re Gertrude Atherton's letter of Sept. 12, which grieved me sorely at the moment, I should like to quote some extracts from a letter just received from a nephew.

His unbiased opinion of the American soldier in England will dispel any unkind impression caused by said letter.

It is too bad that youthful exuberance should have been so misconstrued. To quote from my letter dated Aug. 29:

> I would like to say right here that I have seen quite a few of the United States Engineers Regiments from New York, San Francisco, and other points in the Middle West which have passed through the big American Engineers base, close to our own camp. Have met quite a few of them and it certainly is good to see their splendid appearance and, best of all, how seriously they take this soldiering business. Their discipline is good also, really better than that which prevails in the Canadians, even if I do say it myself.
>
> I had meant to send you a description of their big march through the West End of London, where they made such a hit. Do you know I have heard many of them who had been inspected by the King remark, "Not a bad old sport, is he?" I took special note of it, coming from Americans, and was certainly pleased to hear them say it.
>
> Although I am not a flag waver myself, I think a lot of the King, he is so democratic and human, and if all of the American troops could see him, it would do a great deal toward bringing the Empire and the States to a closer understanding. * * *
>
> There is one paramount question which I hope and pray your country will realize the great necessity of looking into, and acting on, while there is time.
>
> That is to work like mad, day and night, and turn out fast planes in unlimited numbers. They can do it, and I think they will. Every machine put out is one more than the Boche will have. We are just able to keep him in check, so the American surplus must be the deciding factor, and without doubt will be the means of ending this war.
>
> I send this message so that every American soldier (officer and private) may know what a hearty welcome awaits him overseas, especially from the tired, war-worn Canadians. J. B.

New York, Sept. 20, 1917.

Cardinal Gasparri's Peace Plan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may have been true, as the Papal Secretary said, that compulsory military service has led to many wars, the Governments always having ready at hand a fighting instrument, but that does not prove that the oppression of conscription by means of an arbitration tribunal, with a guarantee of boycotting the nations which may again attempt to introduce conscription, will prevent future wars—a plan which Cardinal Gasparri stated was the best so far suggested. Although the suppression of conscription would weaken the fighting ability of the nations, wars would come just the same, but in a less scientific degree. Also, it would be futile in case three or four great nations united to promote military preparedness, for the others to try to boycott their equals. Boycotting is not a strong enough means for attaining international harmony in the future years.

His plan of disarmament is a step backward to a negative purpose. The better way is the creative way—to use the advance made in warfare for constructing an international police, governed by an international court of arbitration in accordance with President Wilson's plan. As for Cardinal Gasparri's question, "In which country would this court be located without being influenced by local politics and prejudices?" it is a mere technical problem which must and can be overwhelmed by the great principle.

EDMUND J. PENDLETON.

Columbia University, Sept. 21, 1917.

Free Carriage for Soldiers' Parcels.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One hears from time to time of various things done and ideas set forth for the comfort and well-being of the troops at home and abroad. Those who actually have their men on the soil of Europe feel that their parcels of food and other comforts should go free. As one put it, the 60 cents she paid in postage on a parcel could have been saved to her or she could have used that 60 cents to send more to her man. These parcels must keep on going and the 60 cents will pile up to a goodly sum, which, in these days, could be used on the children, in this particular family, and no doubt other families.

So much room is taken up anyway for mail—its going free would simply entail another war expense on a nation well able to afford it, probably not more than four million dollars for the remainder of the war, and what is such a sum when the expenditures these days are figured in the billions? Some also wonder why they have to pay postage on their letters, though these same persons appreciate the fact that it costs no more for a letter to France than to any part of the States. What a small matter anyway to such a nation as we are!

Dr. JAMES F. MOON.

East Orange, N. J., Sept. 24, 1917.

Marcus Aurelius for the Kaiser.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some morning when the Kaiser is reading for the improvement of his mind his eye may chance to fall upon the following passage in the "meditations" of a worthier Emperor:

> "Never value anything as profitable to thyself which shall compel thee to break thy promise, to lose thy self-respect, to hate any man, to suspect, to curse, to act the hypocrite, to desire anything which needs walls and curtains."—"Thoughts of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus," Book 3, Paragraph 7.

DANIEL H. CLARE.

East Orange, Sept. 20, 1917.

SARANAC.

Glass porches stare and peer
All up the terraced hill—
Glass porches tier on tier
Where, mummy-wrapped and still,
Day-long the T. B.s lie,
Wards of the winds and sky.

Remote from life as though
By wizard's conjury,
By witch's spell, laid low,
Whom fairy's touch might free
From watching clouds pass over—
Snows weirdly wreathe and cover.

Might free to seek their tasks,
To be by walls shut in,
To wear their separate masks
Of labor, love, or sin.
Alike, now, every one,
Nursling of storm and sun.

Strange, dun chrysalides
With hungry eyes and minds
Adventuring through space
While the health-giving winds
Pass, heedless of their boon,
Buffet each dull cocoon.

Health each desires—to enjoy,
To marry, buy or sell.
Too late, one lovely boy
Implores, "God, make me well!
Grant, God, that I may fight
Against the Prussian might!"

Glass porches stare and peer
All up the terraced hill—
Glass porches, tier on tier,
Where, mummy-wrapped and still,
Day-long the T. B.s lie,
Wards of the winds and sky!

WANDA PETRUNKEVITCH.

BOOKS FOR SOLDIERS.

Suggestion That Citizens Give from Their Libraries Instead of Cash.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The proposal to furnish our soldiers with a million readable books is admirable. But the plan of raising a million dollars in cash is at least questionable. When so much money is required for war expenses, and there are so many calls for hospitals and other deserving charities, why make a call for that large amount to be expended in buying books, when all the books that are wanted can be had for the asking?

I am ready to give half of my library—books that are readable, interesting, and all in good condition. The half that I should retain consists mainly of reference books and large volumes not suitable to be handed round in camp. I believe there are thousands of persons in our country who would gladly make a similar offer. And if the work of appealing for the books and collecting and shipping them is systematized, the boxes for packing can also be had for the asking. I presume the cost of transportation would have to be met.

Furthermore, if the books must be bought, they need not cost a dollar apiece. Every publishing house has "remainders," unsold copies of good books that are no longer called for by the trade. In some instances the remainders are quite large; and these books can be had at a low price. Of course it is not intended that the gift to our soldiers shall consist exclusively of new novels. We can do better than that for them.

Before calling for cash, let us send out an appeal for books. The loyal press throughout the country would publish it. A receiving depot can be designated in every city and village. All sorts of merchants would give empty packing boxes, and there are willing hands enough to pack the books. Probably some discount could be obtained from the transportation companies, great and small. As often as we found a citizen who could not bear to part with his books, we could ask him to give a little money instead. It is safe to say that one-twentieth of the proposed million dollars would meet all the necessary expenses of the transaction. We should find a large number of persons who, because of increased taxes and the high cost of living, cannot afford to contribute cash, but will give liberally of their books. ROSSITER JOHNSON.

New York, Sept. 24, 1917.

PATIENCE WITH DISLOYALISTS.

Civil War Lenience Cannot Well Be Repeated at This Time.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If this nation had no other problems that were demanding immediate attention and solution it would be an interesting experiment to allow the German propagandists here in this country to go just as far as they like in their efforts to "queer" America and to render us easy prey for William of Germany—get us in such a nicely bedevilled state of mind that we would be easy picking. We remember that we came out all right with the "Copperheads" in the war between the States, and have seen them reaping the harvest of their acts from that day until this. The surviving ones are still pointed out to young children as horrible examples of men who sought to betray their country into the hands of the enemy. So the Copperhead of '61, '62, '63, and '64 has served a good purpose. Every village still has a Copperhead, or two for show and "horrible example" purposes. But the civil war reptile is rapidly becoming extinct and his mantle has fallen upon his pro-German brother. The Copperhead family was such a numerous one that the Washington Government thought it wise not to try to exterminate it, as there were times during the war to preserve the Union that the outcome of an open encounter would have been considered doubtful. So the Copperhead was left, largely, to his own devices until the war was over, and public opinion commenced administering his punishment and has been on the job ever since.

So it would be a nice and interesting experiment if we could see our way clear to let the 1914-1917 Copperhead have his own way, and be left undisturbed, and to leave it to the coming generation to "hand him his." But times are not propitious for trying what might turn out to be a very costly experiment. We have only to look at Russia. The new Provisional Government was a bit proud and cocky over the fact that it allowed the German trick Socialist, Lenine, to go and come when he pleased. The newspapers of the new revolutionary Government even went so far as to print Lenine's speeches. It was in a kind of spirit of bravado they did it. He and his crowd can't hurt us, was the way they felt about it. And the pro-German press and speakers here in this country were quick to taunt us with the splendid example that Russia was setting us whenever the Washington Administration showed any signs of wishing to curtail the activities of the Kaiserists. The whole world now knows the results that have attended the work of the pro-German "Copperheads" in Russia. They let down the bars for the Kaiser, who is now simply eating 'em up. And let us make no mistake, to do to America what Lenine and his crowd have done to Russia is the ambition of every pro-German in America. We are hardly in the shape to allow the experiment to proceed any further.

R. P. CUNNINGHAM.

Darlington, Ind., Sept. 18, 1917.

Is the War Breaking Down?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have received a second circular from the People's Council of America and sent the following reply:

The Rev. J. L. Magnes:

Dear Sir: I have no time for an extended comment on your address of Sept. 2, but I notice on Page 6 that you assert that the backbone of the war is broken, and you ask, "Why then go on with the war?"

But I do not believe the backbone of the war is broken. The Kaiser still wins victories and shouts "Onward with God." In his spirit and the spirit that upholds him in Germany, and, unfortunately, out of Germany, is the backbone of the war. It is a spirit as yet uncrushed, and it is to be crushed, not by messages or speeches or conferences, but by the only thing it understands, brute force.

Your former communication to me followed upon the horror of the Belgian Prince. This one comes to me when we are all shocked by the new hideous word of reproach to be held for generations against this German spirit, "Spurlos versenkt."

In this spirit of barbarity lies the cause of the war, and especially the reason for its continuance. It is, in my opinion, his commendable failure to realize this spirit that led Mr. Wilson to believe peace possible so long that he was called a coward by one party and accused of merely changing his mind by the other. What he discovered was that he was dealing with a different mentality, a different spirit from ours. You might have peace without victory with honorable foes. But here is an entire ethnic group poisoned with Prussian views as deadly to the human spirit as prussic acid is to the human body.

This virus must be destroyed and those afflicted with it rendered harmless.

Trust them? And what about the fourth partition of Poland? Yours truly,

CHARLES A. DOWNER.

New York, Sept. 18, 1917.

The Straw Hat Season in Italy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In pointing out that the Italians are a highly civilized nation would it not be of weight to adduce the fact that in Italy men continue to wear straw hats as long as the weather is at all warm? LOUIS BOOM.

[illegible], Sept. 18, 1917.

PLATTSBURG ALTERNATES.

The Ruling of the War Department on the Present Camp.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In order that the men who were on the alternate list for the present Officers' Training Camp at Plattsburg may be informed of the results obtained by a committee appointed to interview Secretary Baker as to the likelihood of gaining admission to the present camp, I ask you to publish the inclosed correspondence. Might I be permitted to state that the committee was of the opinion that Mr. Baker would be difficult to approach? Instead, to our pleasant surprise, we met him without any trouble and learned that he would listen with an attentive ear to any legitimate plea.

PATRICK J. TREACY.

Camp Upton, Sept. 21, 1917.

[Inclosures.]

WAR DEPARTMENT.
Washington, Sept. 10, 1917.

My Dear Mr. Treacy:

After your call the other day I dictated, as you remember, a memorandum to the Adjutant General, and have just received the reply, which I inclose.

I am forced to believe that the decision of the Adjutant General is wise, in view of the fact that the camps have now been in session about two weeks, and admissions at this late date would undoubtedly bring in men far behind in preparatory work.

I regret very much that it is not possible to do what you and your associates so ardently desired.

Cordially yours,

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

Mr. P. J. Treacy:
116 East 116th Street,
New York City.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
The Adjutant General's Office.
Memorandum for Secretary of War.

1. Referring to your memorandum of Sept. 7, relative to admitting the remaining seventy alternates for Plattsburg Training Camp as a body:

This could not in fairness be done at Plattsburg alone; and the conditions in the other eight camps are not necessarily the same.

2. The capacity of the camps and the instructor personnel have been calculated in accordance with published instructions, and it would upset the schedule to admit all the alternates at this time. If there are vacancies they will be filled under existing instructions as follows:

On Sept. 5 telegraphic orders were sent all commanding officers of training camps that Sept. 10 would be the last date on which alternates would be admitted. Vacancies occurring after that date will not be filled. Furthermore, vacancies existing in any State quota can be filled by alternates of that State only. I recommend strict adherence to this program.

H. P. McCAIN,
The Adjutant General.

Sept. 8, 1917.

POST OFFICE FIGURES.

Nobody Knows What It Costs to Handle Second-Class Matter.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Hon. Claude Kitchin, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in the House of Representatives, is an orator with an imagination. In statistical matters, which frequently takes poetic flights in the clouds.

You were quite right in pointing out in THE TIMES of Friday morning the absurdity of Mr. Kitchin's figures with respect to the loss to the Government on copies of THE TIMES mailed as second-class matter. Any intelligent discussion of the second-class postage question should be based on statistical facts. When the Post Office Department, which should be an authority in such matters, is asked what it costs to transport and handle second-class matter, the best it can do is to "estimate" that the cost is from eight to nine cents a pound.

The Postmaster General, of course, understands, as does everybody else who has attempted to investigate the second-class postage question, that it is absolutely impossible to find out what it costs to handle this matter. They have to guess at it. The Hon. Hoke Smith, Senator from Georgia, the other day, in a speech on the floor of the Senate, stated that while it was possible to ascertain the exact cost of transporting second-class mail, there was no way to determine the cost of handling it. Just what proportion of the expenses of the Post Office Department for handling should be apportioned to each class of mail is an impracticable problem to solve. The Government must have postmasters, assistant postmasters, regular carriers, and rural route carriers, whether there is any second-class mail to handle or not, and probably just as many of them if there were no second-class mail.

Isn't it ridiculous to claim that it costs over eight cents to handle a pound of second-class mail, when the Postmaster General has admitted that the Government is making money on parcel post packages, and is able to transmit and handle them for less than three cents a pound? Why should it cost any more to transport and handle second-class mail than it does to transport and handle parcel post packages?

This whole question is up in the air. If the truth were known, probably the Government makes enough money on the immense number of letters produced by the advertising departments of the various publications of the country to offset all that it loses in handling this mail.

The publishers are asking for simple justice, and not for any advantages that they ought not to have. They are willing to pay their share of the war taxes, but they want to be permitted to live, and they cannot pay taxes unless they do live. The zone scheme proposed by Mr. Kitchin would ruin or cripple hundreds, if not thousands, of worthy publications.

M. T. RICHARDSON.

New York, Sept. 21, 1917.

High Prices at New Camps.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to bring before the public the tremendous question of rent and board which confronts the army woman today. Now, more than ever, the army wife desires above all else in the world to be near her husband so that the family life may continue in some form up to the time that the father is ordered to France, perhaps never to return.

From every part of the country where our training camps are situated comes the same cry: "Rents are so high, board is so dear, we can't afford to go there."

Why are the people so unpatriotic at this war time as to raise their rents and board and thus make it impossible for army families to keep together as long as possible?

Prices around Camp Upton are unbelievable—at Bellport, a small home, $1,000 for six months; hotels, single room, $25 a week; double room, $50 a week. [illegible]

[illegible] Sept. 21, 1917.

HOUSE MOVES FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Adopts by 181 to 107 Rule to Create a Committee to Deal with the Subject.

DEBATE A HEATED ONE

Annoyance of President by Pickets at White House Denounced as "Outlawry."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—With less than two-thirds of the membership voting, the House late today adopted by 181 to 107 a special rule to create a Committee on Woman Suffrage.

Opponents of the rule attacked the creation of a new committee as entirely unnecessary, on the ground that the Judiciary Committee was amply able to handle the suffrage question and had planned to report the so-called Susan B. Anthony amendment to the House early next December. They also declared the rule to create the committee and the formation of the committee itself were "merely a sop thrown by politicians to the advocates of a warning cause."

The debate was a warm one from start to finish. Anti-suffrage members took advantage of the occasion to denounce the women who have picketed the White House for months past, annoying the President when he was struggling with weighty questions of the greatest moment to the nation—problems requiring his full and undivided attention.

Representative Stafford of Wisconsin bluntly called the action of the pickets "outlawry."

Representative Walsh of Massachusetts opposed the measure, declaring that in creating the committee the House would be yielding to "the nagging of iron-jawed angels," and said the White House pickets were "bewildered, deluded creatures with short skirts and short hair."

Representative Webb of North Carolina, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, pointed to the fact that the platforms of both the Republican and Democratic Parties defined suffrage as a State matter, and one which should be settled by the State.

Representative Pou of North Carolina, Chairman of the Rules Committee, led the fight for the adoption of the rule. He declared that President Wilson had written him urging the naming of the committee, and when Mr. Webb said he did not think the President ever had made such a statement, Mr. Pou produced the letter and read it.

Representative Jeannette Rankin of Montana made the principal speech for the rule. She quoted the Constitutions of some of the States to show the difficulty of gaining woman suffrage State by State.

"Perhaps it is news to you to know that some of the women of the United States can never be enfranchised except by a Federal amendment," Miss Rankin said. "Constitutions of the States are such that it is practically impossible to amend them."

She pointed to the Constitution of New Mexico to illustrate this. "There," she said, "is a constitution. It is necessary to have three-fourths of all the votes cast and to have a majority of two-thirds in every county."

While the House was voting, four of the Woman's Party pickets were arrested for displaying banners before the White House. They were released on bond to appear tomorrow.

ROOT DENOUNCES SUFFRAGE AGITATION

Says It Is Unfortunate That Subject Should Be Thrust Forward at This Time.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Elihu Root made known his opposition to woman suffrage in emphatic utterances at a mass meeting here tonight. Mr. Root presided, presenting Mrs. James Wadsworth, Jr., President of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, and Mrs. Grace Duffield Goodwin of Connecticut.

"It is unfortunate," said Mr. Root, "that the subject should be thrust upon us now, at a time when all that care for their country require all their energy and strength and enthusiasm and heart and soul for the service of their country in the peril that confronts it. I think it unfortunate that we should be compelled to turn aside from our efforts toward making our country victorious over that cruel, brutal, and arrogant enemy which does not hesitate to murder women and children, and which seeks to destroy the liberties of the world, in order to have controversy over the question of woman suffrage to women. I formed an unfavorable opinion of the project many years ago, and time, far from changing my opinion, has but confirmed it. I am opposed to it because I think it would be bad for the government of the country, for the State, and bad for women."

Mrs. Wadsworth said she became actively interested because she believed the Government was threatened with a serious illness—feminization—and decided something must be done to stop it.

Mrs. Goodwin's reference to Mr. Root's mission to Russia caused a demonstration that interrupted her for some moments. She had just remarked that women opposed to the vote were unwillingly forced to act. "The Suffragists tell women they should have the vote because Russia has given it," she went on. "Poor, blind Russia, which owes an incalculable debt to the gentleman back of me." Then followed the outburst.

WAR TAX FIGHT NEAR END.

Senate and House Conferees Expected to Agree Soon.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Although on the verge of a complete agreement on the war tax bill many times today, the Senate and House conferees again failed to get together and adjourned until tomorrow with the hope of concluding their long struggle then.

Continued disputes over excess profits taxation and a few minor matters blocked the agreement expected today by many of the conferees. The Senate members were reported ready to accept the compromise plan or graduated war excess profits rates proposed by the House representatives when further dispute arose over renewed attempts to provide a flat exemption of 8 per cent. of invested corporate capital.

It is generally believed that any agreement on war excess profits will not materially change the Senate's proposed gross levy of $1,060,000,000.

RESIGNS RED CROSS POST.

H. H. Harjes Relinquishes Direction of the Society in France.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—H. Herman Harjes of the banking firm of Morgan, Harjes & Co. has resigned as High Commissioner of the American Red Cross Society for France and Belgium.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24. — America's name has been further endeared to the French people by the work of the American Red Cross in France, says a cablegram from Ambassador Sharp to the State Department made public tonight.

The Ambassador tells how Major Murphy, head of the Red Cross Commission, and his staff have absorbed the activities of many relief organizations, retaining the benefit of their knowledge of conditions.

"The Red Cross in Paris today," his message says, "is in every respect a business organization, conducted by men of experience in business affairs; but it is far more than such designation commonly signifies. Business qualifications are not the only ones possessed by its chiefs for administering this great work. They are men of heart and unselfish devotion to the cause and are actuated by an intense zeal to make every dollar intrusted to their care yield its full measure of good."

MISS HALLOCK A BRIDE.

Daughter of Late Columbia Professor Weds Andrew Gabel, Jr.

Miss Josephine Hallock, daughter of Mrs. William Hallock, and Andrew Gabel, Jr., of this city were married yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the Chapel of the Intercession, the Rev. Milo H. Gates officiating. Only the immediate relatives attended.

The bride's father was the late Dr. William Hallock, who was senior Professor of Physics of Columbia University at the time of his death in the Spring of 1916. He was also Dean of the Faculty of Political Science at the university and widely known as a writer on science.

Lieut. Lawrence Weds Miss Rogers.

First Lieutenant Austin L. Lawrence and Miss Cecelia A. Rogers of Flushing, L. I., were married yesterday afternoon in St. Michael's Church at Flushing.

Lieutenant Lawrence is a member of the Dental Corps of the 165th Infantry, now with the Rainbow Division at Camp Mills. His brother, Major George Lawrence of the same corps, acted as his best man, and Lieutenant Andrew Lawrence of the same regiment attended the wedding.

After a reception at the home of the bride the couple left on a brief honeymoon trip.

Divorcees of Six Months to Remarry

A marriage license was granted yesterday in Long Island City to Charlotte Hanley, who resides at 49 North Prince Street, Flushing. She is to marry Samuel H. Edward, an engineer at Fort Hamilton, from whom she divorced in Chicago on March 28 last, alleging cruel treatment.

Miss Peary to Wed on Oct. 6.

Miss Marie Anighito Peary, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Robert E. Peary, will be married to Edward Stafford, son of the Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and Mrs. Wendell P. Stafford, on Saturday, Oct. 6, in Washington.

Miss Peary's engagement was announced last May. She is the only daughter of Admiral and Mrs. Peary, and was born in the arctic circle. She is the "Snow Baby" of twenty years ago.

YOM KIPPUR FAST BEGINS AT SUNSET

Jews Throughout the World Will Observe the Day of Atonement.

24 HOURS OF WORSHIP

Rigorous Religious Observances to Mark Occasion and Outpouring of Charity Is Expected.

The fast day known as Yom Kippur, or the Day of Atonement, will be observed by the Jewish people throughout the world, beginning at sunset this evening, and ending at sunset tomorrow evening. This is the most important day of religious observance to the Jews, and is more generally regarded as a holy day than any other festival or fast day in the Hebrew calendar. The observance of the Day of Atonement is distinguished from all other observances by a most rigorous day of fasting and prayer, and from the beginning of the celebration until its end the places of worship of the Jews, both orthodox and reform, are crowded with worshippers. The services, beginning at dusk this evening, continue for several hours, and then are resumed tomorrow morning, and are practically continuous during the day until sunset brings them to a close. Some of the ultra-orthodox, chiefly among the Russian and Polish Jews, remain in the synagogue, praying and exhorting, during the entire twenty-four hours that the fast continues.

The observant Jew, both orthodox and reform, abstains entirely from all business or work of any kind, except in great emergency he may be permitted to do such acts of succor or charity which require immediate attention, and which cannot be deferred until after the end of the fast. During the continuance of the fast he is prohibited from eating or drinking anything in the shape of food or sustenance, and not a particle of food or a drop of water is permitted to pass his lips. Under the orthodox dispensation none is exempt from this rigorous fast except the sick, nursing mothers, children of tender years, and the very aged and decrepit, but there are not many of the latter among the orthodox Jews who avail themselves of this exemption. The fasting begins at sunset and continues for twenty-four hours, until the sun has set, and at least three stars are visible in the heavens. They indicate to the pious Jews that the day is past, night has come, and with it the end of the fast, so that they can return to their homes from the synagogue and break their fast.

Collections for Stricken Jews.

The services this evening are solemn and impressive. They begin with the chanting of the "Kol Nidre," an ancient Hebrew melody, and they continue until at sunset the concluding service, known as "Neilah," is chanted as the stars come out. The "Shofar" is sounded and this brings the services and the fasting to an end. During the afternoon tomorrow there will be a memorial service for those who have passed away during the past year.

At all the temples and synagogues collections will be taken up for the relief of the Russian and Polish Jews suffering in the war zones, and to augment the $10,000,000 fund, for which appeals have been sent out by the American Jewish Relief Committee through Mr. Paul Warburg.

Ten per cent. of every dollar contributed to Jewish war relief on the occasion of Yom Kippur will be added to the fund by an anonymous giver, the Campaign Committee of the American Jewish Relief Committee announced late last night.

The committee, through every synagogue, is appealing for funds and it is hoped that New York's contribution at this time will be not less than $ [illegible] 000, so that the giver, whose name is withheld at his own request, will make a contribution of $100,000, if the total amount is secured.

Holiday to Net Big Fund.

It is believed that this holiday season will net the largest amount for Jewish war relief that has been secured in any corresponding period since the war began. Special stress is being laid upon appeals in Greater New York, but the entire country is being embraced in the effort to swell the $10,000,000 fund being sought in the national campaign.

As a result of negotiations between Isidore Hershfield, representing the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America and the State Department, the Secretary of State, Robert Lansing, has instructed the American Ambassador to Japan and the American Consul at Yokohama to make an investigation as to the number and condition of the Jewish war refugees who have been stranded in Japan on their way from Russia to America.

Reports have reached this country that hundreds of Jewish immigrants, most of them women and children from war regions in Russia, were unable to proceed to America because of limited steamship facilities and that they were being exploited. It was also rumored that the female travelers were likely to become white slave victims. The society communicated with its branches at Seattle and San Francisco and their reports confirmed the information that the immigrants were in a terrible plight.

RESTORING WAR ZONES.

Red Cross Supplies Tools of Production in Northern France.

The success of the German armies in devastating wide areas in France has forced the American Red Cross to concentrate its work into six districts, a telegram to local headquarters from H. P. Davison, Chairman of the War Council of the Red Cross, yesterday stated. Mr. Davison had received a cablegram from the Red Cross Commission in France saying that "twentieth century Frenchmen have to begin where the North American Indians would begin, by hunting for food and temporary shelter. A few clothes to cover them, a handful of household goods and utensils, such as pots, knives, and spoons—an agricultural implement or two, and perhaps a rabbit and some chickens, and, if they are very lucky, a goat or a donkey."

Mr. Davison says that "it is to help such people as these that the American Red Cross has located its relief warehouses at strategic points just behind the lines, such as Soissons, Noyon, and Bronne, and is shipping in food, clothes, blankets, beds, mattresses, stoves, kitchen utensils, reapers, and binders, mowing machines, threshing machines, garden tools, and hundreds of other articles of prime importance to people who were prosperous and contented only three years ago."

Of the six rehabilitation districts established by the Red Cross, one is for the extreme north and Pas de Calais, one for the Somme, one for the Oise, one for the Aisne, one for the Marne and Meuse, and one for Meurthe and Moselle. Resident American delegates have been selected as overseers of distribution and relief. Edward Eyre Hunt is chief of the bureau.

To Change Greek King's Staff.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The Greek Government, according to an Athens dispatch to Reuter's, Limited, has decided to replace discontented aides de camp who served ex-King Constantine and who remained with King Alexander. A list of military and naval officers has been submitted to the King from which to choose new members of his staff.

W. L. Ransom Opens Headquarters.

Headquarters from which will be conducted the personal campaign of ex-Justice William L. Ransom, Fusion candidate for District Attorney, were opened yesterday in the Heidelberg Building, Broadway and Forty-second Street. Louis Marshall is Chairman of the General Committee conducting the campaign, and William Bondy is Chairman of the Executive Committee. Alfred C. Coxe, Jr., will be Mr. Ransom's campaign manager. Charles D. Hilles is Treasurer of the organization. The Secretary of the Campaign Committee will be Valentine Taylor, who was counsel to Governors Sulzer and Glynn and who has been Deputy Attorney General and counsel to the Sheriff under Democratic administrations. At his headquarters last night Mr. Ransom said:

"I think poll more votes than either of the Tammany candidates and be elected."

McCloskey Appointed Magistrate.

Mayor Mitchel yesterday appointed Francis A. McCloskey of 215 Montague Street, Brooklyn, to be an extra City Magistrate for the term of eight years, pursuant to a request received from the Board of City Magistrates. The new Magistrate is a graduate of St. Francis Xavier College and the Columbia Law School. He has practiced law mainly in Brooklyn and is a member of the Brooklyn organization of the City Democracy. The salary is $7,000 a year.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. JANE CLEVERLEY, for many years active in the work of the Twelfth Street Reformed Church in Brooklyn, of which her husband, the late William Cleverley, was one of the organizers, died on Sunday at her home, 242 Fourteenth Street, South Brooklyn, in her seventy-eighth year. She was a native of London, England. She left a daughter, Mrs. Charles B. Coleman, and two sons, W. K. Cleverley, Vice President of the Seaboard National Bank, and Thomas E. Cleverley, who is connected with the State Controller's office.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE ROVER DODMAN, for twenty-five years owner and manager of the Madison Hotel in Asbury Park, N. J., died there on Sunday, aged 79 years old, and the widow of Horace Dodman. The funeral will be held from the home of her daughter, Mrs. R. C. Vandertilt, 27 Decatur Street, Brooklyn.

VALENTINE M. SCHMITZ, a retired clothier, and for the last year in the stock brokerage business in Manhattan, died yesterday in St. Mary's Hospital. Mr. Schmitz was a former President of the Royal Arcanum Club and was prominent in the Hepiasoph and Knights of Columbus circles in Brooklyn. The interment will be in Evansville, Ind., where he was born.

Mrs. MARY McCANN JEFFARES, wife of Richard Jeffares, chief machinist, U. S. N., died at her home, 547 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday.

CHARLES S. SMITH, 73 years old, a pattern maker, died on Sunday at his home, 829 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in England.

HENRY GEORGE GRASS, 81 years old, in the insurance business, died in the German Hospital, Brooklyn, on Sunday. He lived at 1,021 Coney Island Avenue, and left a widow and son.

Mrs. ELIZABETH A. DOHERTY, mother of Second Deputy Commissioner William J. Doherty of the Department of Public Charities of Brooklyn, died on Saturday at her home, 704 Elmore Place, Flatbush. Mrs. Doherty had been a resident of that borough for fifty years, and was the widow of Edward J. Doherty.

Captain GEORGE R. H. BUFFINGTON, a grandson of The Fish River Revenue Cutter, died at his summer home in Craigville, Mass., yesterday. He was 53 years old.

Mrs. BELLE VAN HEUSEN SHELLABARGER, wife of Joseph M. Shellabarger, a lawyer of 30 Church Street, this city, died yesterday at the family residence, 514 West Seventh Street, Plainfield, N. J. She was 44 years old.

JOHN ZERWICK, a veteran of the civil war, died on Sunday at the Home for Disabled Soldiers, Kearny, N. J. He was 79 years old.

PATRICK O'MALLEY, 70 years old, a former member of the United States Navy, is dead at the Home for Disabled Soldiers, Sawtelle, Cal.

HENRY BETZ, who formerly had charge of the wine cellar of the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, died on Sunday night. He lived at 210 West Tenth Street.

CLARK LONGFELLOW, who was a familiar figure in the libraries of this city, devoting much time to genealogical research and biography, died at Roque Bluffs, Me., on last Friday, in his eighty-eighth year.

SAMUEL E. MOORE, civil engineer, died at his home in Binghamton yesterday.

PATRICK McGRATH, a road supervisor for Essex County, is dead at his home, South Orange. He was 58 years old.

Mrs. CORNELIA ELLET LAWTON CARVILLE, widow of Joseph Martin Carville, and one of the founders of the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution and of the Huguenot Chapter of the Society of New Rochelle, died on Sunday at her home, 257 Webster Avenue, New Rochelle, in her ninety-third year. Mrs. Carville was the daughter of William and Maria Guion Lawton of New Rochelle, and a descendant of Frederick Count de Guion, a Huguenot refugee who settled in New Rochelle in 1683.

Mrs. SARA FRANCE ALLISON ELMER, widow of General Richard Allison Elmer, who was Assistant Postmaster General in the administrations of Presidents Garfield and Arthur, and later founder of the American Surety Company, died last night at her home, 280 Lenox Avenue, in her seventy-third year. Mrs. Elmer was a native of Middletown, N. Y.

Mrs. KATE McMAHON RILEY, wife of John Charles Riley, a broker, died last night at her home, 294 West Ninety-second Street. Mrs. Riley was a native of Chicago, where she was a member of the Society of the Illinois and the Chicago Women's Club.

Miss MARIA T. MAJOR, the last member of an old New York family, died yesterday at her home, 147 Second Avenue, in her eighty-ninth year. Miss Major had lived for fifty years in the old Major homestead in Second Avenue, and for the last twelve years she lived there alone.

DANIEL L. RUSSELL, formerly President of the Telegraphers' Union and a newspaperman, died yesterday at his home, 1,470 St. Lawrence Avenue, in his forty-fourth year.

DAVA ABRAMS, one of the best known animal imitators on the American vaudeville stage, died suddenly yesterday at Buffalo.

PROMISE WAR LOAF TO COST EIGHT CENTS

New York Bakers Vote to Reduce the Price When Flour Reaches $11 a Barrel.

TO BE SOLD OVER COUNTER

Decision to Produce Wholesome Bread Taken as Result of Conference with Hoover.

The Manhattan and Bronx branches of the New York State Master Bakers' Association at a meeting yesterday afternoon legislated for a war loaf for New York City, to cost 8 cents over the counter, just as soon as flour reached the price promised by the Government of $11 a barrel. The "war loaf," which the bakers assert will be "honest, good, old-fashioned home-made bread," will weigh fourteen ounces, and will contain no excessive moisture or adulterations. The manufacture of it would be discontinued, it was stated, as soon as peace came.

The resolution to this effect passed yesterday, which President A. J. Gunderman of the association told the members would be adopted throughout the State, and probably by the bakers of the whole country, was the result of a conference in Washington between representatives of the association and Mr. Hoover. The bakers assured the Food Administrator of their anxiety to "do their bit," and in return they were frankly warned that if they did not support the Government in this crisis they must expect to see the Government regulate their business, possibly at no small inconvenience to themselves. The resolution, introduced by Maximilian Strasser, follows:

We, the Manhattan and Bronx master bakers, assembled for the purpose of protecting our interest at this critical time, and realising our obligation toward the people, especially the poor and poorest, who must have bread for one of its use, go herewith on record as follows:

The setting a price for wheat but not for flour has created a rather unsatisfactory condition for the merchant baker, especially the small retail manufacturer of bread, who is handicapped by the limit of capital or storage space, and who must, therefore, buy his supplies of flour on the prescribed thirty days' shipping limit.

We have tentatively been assured that flour in New York market would be sold below $11 for the 1917 crop, whereas as a matter of fact it is but little below $12 for future delivery, spot flour of good quality commanding several dollars' premium. The above stated facts are beyond our control, and we should not be held responsible for conditions necessitating high-priced bread.

To put ourselves right before public and press, we make the following statement:

With the promised $11 flour shall come the pound loaf of bread weighing, when well baked and cooled, 14 ounces net, to be sold by us over our counters at eight cents, delivery and no charge extra.

Our bread shall not contain excessive moisture; shall be free from all adulterations; shall be honest bread, wholesome and of high nutritive value, free from minerals used in some instances to deceive the public. In short, we shall continue the manufacture of bread by employing skilled mechanics rather than chemists.

Details Left to Bakers.

In calling the meeting to order, President Gunderman told the bakers that the time had come for them to demonstrate their patriotism.

"The Government," he said, "expects the bakers to create their own standard. It believes, and I think rightly that the bakers know best about their own business, and we must agree among ourselves on a loaf to be sold at a certain price. What is done here will be followed, probably, in Brooklyn and the other boroughs, and later, throughout the whole country. The Government has about 800 formulas in its possession for making bread, but so far it has declined to interfere in the details of our business. It has declared not for a standard formula, but for a standard price.

Mr. Strasser, who explained his resolution at length, told the bakers that they must co-operate with the Food Commission or submit to regulation.

"A business which can't work in harmony with the Government just now," he said, "may expect nothing less than Government regulation. If you don't act on this matter of a standard price you will be forced to later. We bakers have been criticised, justly, I believe, for boosting prices. The rise in the price of flour has not been noticed. I say, therefore, let us show our patriotism and our willingness to help out."

Cost of Bread Estimated.

The following is an estimate of the price of the ingredients in the proposed eight-cent loaf as submitted by Mr. Strasser. The estimate is for 300 pounds of dough.

Flour	$11.60
Yeast	.75
Salt	.10
Sugar	.35
Fat	.80
Malt extract	.10
	$13.10

Adding to above ingredients the cost of manufacture, selling and managing expenses, wrapping, coal, rent, depreciation of plant, incidentals, to the amount of 10.50

Making a total of $23.60
The return on the selling price of 8c. a loaf would be 24.00
Leaving for unforeseen expenses (per barrel of 300-pound yield) ..... .40

In the discussion over the resolution it was pointed out that the eight-cent loaf need not be by any means the only bread on sale at a baker's. The "war loaf" would contain a little less fat, sugar, and malt extract than the ordinary loaf. There would be an extra charge for delivery, and the customary waxed paper would be replaced by white wrapping paper.

There was some talk of abandoning the manufacture of cakes and fancy pastry to facilitate the increased production of bread, but no action was taken.

Mrs. Beaumont Left $1,103,066.

The estate of Mrs. Jessie F. Beaumont, who died at Brighton, England, on Jan. 3, 1916, and was the wife of Henry Cecil Charles Beaumont, for many years a resident of England, left an estate of $1,103,066, of which only $86,627 was taxable in New York State. She gave half the residuary estate to her brother, William G. Fellows, who died six months after her, and a life interest in the other half to her husband, which goes after his death to her cousins, Helen Cronkhite Butler, Eliza G. Howe, and Elisha P. Cronkhite. Her estate included $829,055 in securities, $270,925 in mortgages, and $64,644 in English assets.

Investigate Realty Dealer's Death.

The police at Tottenville, S. I., last night began an investigation of the circumstances of the death of Theodore Frank, a real estate dealer, of 1,310 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, whose body was found in Raritan Bay, near Ward's Point, Tottenville, yesterday with a wound in the head. It was believed by the police that death had been accidental, and that the gash in the head might have been caused by a fall. This was not the cause of death, physicians said. There was no mark in the clothing to identify the body when it was found, and a description was sent out by the police. Frank's son, Theodore, went to the police station last night when his father failed to return home and identified the body.

Pierrepont Edwards Dies at 84.

Pierrepont Edwards, who was British Consul in this city from 1861 to 1882, died yesterday at his home at Bedford Hills, N. Y., in his eighty-fifth year. Mr. Edwards was the son of English parents, and, though born in this city, never became a citizen of the United States. He was the British Vice Consul here before the civil war, and when the war began he was appointed Consul.

ALBERT G. WHEELER DEAD.

Builder of Chicago Tunnel Was a Pioneer in New York Subways.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Albert Gallatin Wheeler, capitalist and traction expert and formerly active in the construction of New York subways, died at his residence here today in his sixty-fourth year. Mr. Wheeler came to Chicago with the slogan "Carry the freight under ground; leave the streets to the people." He formed the Illinois Tunnel Company, which constructed many miles of tunnel under the business section of this city, and used solely for the hauling of freight. He built a marble home on the Lake Shore at the height of his affluence, and it became one of the sights of the city. He sold it a year or more ago. He was heavily interested in an automatic telephone company which failed here.

Albert Gallatin Wheeler was born in New York April 27, 1854. He engaged in the produce transportation business here for ten years and became identified with the construction of underground telegraph lines, railroads, and subways in this and other cities in 1879. The Illinois Tunnel Company was formed by him in 1899.

Mr. Wheeler married Miss Cassie Gould Taylor of Allentown, Penn., in 1873, and the family lived in this city until it moved to Chicago in 1899. Albert Gallatin Wheeler, Jr., a stock broker, who married Miss Claudia Cardeldt in 1898, and whose marital troubles have been before public notice, retained a residence in this city.

Mrs. H. H. Van Cleve of Red Cross.

Mrs. Harriet Hemiup Van Cleve, widow of Seymour Van Cleve and one of the first members of the American Relief Committee in London at the outbreak of the war, died on Sunday at her home, in Minneapolis, Minn., in her seventieth year. Mrs. Van Cleve was a member of one of the pioneer families of the Northwest. Her father was Judge Norton H. Hemiup. She spent much of her time abroad, but returned to this country in 1916 to raise funds for the American Red Cross. She lectured here and through the country to the Pacific Coast, later journeying to Honolulu in the interest of war relief work.

Mrs. Van Cleve was a member of the Women's Press Club of this city. She is survived by her daughter, Mrs. Joseph W. Jenkins of London, and a son, George B. Van Cleve of this city.

Jacob H. Friedlander.

Jacob H. Friedlander, a retired business man, who devoted the last years of his life to philanthropic work, died yesterday at his home, 5 West 122d Street, in his sixty-fifth year. Mr. Friedlander came to this country from Russia fifty-two years ago, and had been a resident of Harlem for thirty years. He was a member of the Hebrew Free Loan Society, the Hebrew Sheltering Society, and the Beth David Hospital, and a Director of the Uptown Talmud Torah.

Professor Otto Hackh, Composer.

Professor Otto Hackh, a veteran musician, composer, and vocal teacher and many years ago an instructor at the Stuttgart Conservatory in Stuttgart, Germany, died last Friday at 257 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. More than 400 of Professor Hackh's compositions of orchestral and chamber music have been published in Europe and this country. He was 86 years old. Funeral services will be held today at the Fairchild Undertaking Parlors, Brooklyn, at 2 P. M., and the interment will be in Mount Olivet Cemetery, Maspeth, L. I.

Captain Emil Thiess.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Captain Emil Thiess of the United States Navy, one of the Captains recently chosen by the selection board for promotion to be a Rear Admiral, but who failed to pass the physical examination, died today at the Naval Hospital in this city. Captain Thiess was born in 1860 at Hattinger, Germany, and entered the naval academy from Wisconsin in 1878.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Greetings.

GINSBURG.—Mr. and Mrs. Nat. Ginsburg of 1,864 7th Av. wish their relatives and friends a happy and prosperous New Year.

Born.

KOPPEL.—On Sunday, Sept. 23, to Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Koppel (nee Edna Hammerstein) of Jersey City, a son.

PERCY.—On Sept. 23, to Charles Gurney Percy, a daughter, Sept. 23, 1917.

SHAPIRO.—To Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Shapiro of New Rochelle, N. Y., a son, on Sunday, Sept. 23.

Engaged.

GOLDIN—CHAMBERS.—Celia Chambers to Samuel Goldin.

Married.

ADORJAN—BASHEIM.—Dr. Bernard Adorjan to Miss Hattie Basheim, Sept. 17, 1917.

GABEL—HALLOCK.—In Chapel of the Intercession, New York, Sept. 24, 1917, by the Rev. Milo H. Gates, Josephine, daughter of Mrs. Hallock and the late Dr. William Hallock, to Andrew Gabel, Jr.

SPENCER—DINKEL.—On Sunday, Sept. 16, at St. George's rectory, Hempstead, L. I., by the Rev. Charles Snedeker, Helen Louise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Dinkel, to Lawrence Gerard Spencer of Tarrytown, N. Y. No cards.

THOMSON — COOK. — At her home, New Brunswick, N. J., on Saturday, Sept. 22, by the Rev. J. A. Thomson, father of the bridegroom, Margaret Seabury, daughter of Robert Anderson Cook and Margaret Seabury Cook, to the Rev. James Claude Thomson.

Brooklyn.

FULLER—LITTLEFIELD.—Sept. 21, Helen B. Littlefield to William C. Fuller.

Died.

ALTMAN.—Ludwig, on Sept. 23, beloved father of Morits, Adolph, Malvinia, and Flora Zallner. Funeral from his late residence, 760 West 165th St., Tuesday, 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

ARNOLD.—Richard A., suddenly, on Sept. 23, beloved husband of Margaret Arnold and brother of Herman H. Arnold and Rudolph Arnold. Funeral services Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock from his late residence, 507 West 87th St. Kindly omit flowers.

BARNEY.—Anayl, father of Edgar S. Barney, on Sept. 22, 1917. Funeral services Tuesday, Sept. 25, 8 P. M., at 48 South 9th St., Brooklyn, and at Worcester, N. Y., on Thursday.

CARVILLE.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1917, Cornelia Lawton, widow of Joseph Marshall Carville, in her 93d year. Funeral service Wednesday at Trinity Church, New Rochelle, on arrival of 2:57 P. M. train from Grand Central Station.

CROTTY.—Monday, Sept. 24, James C. Crotty, aged 56, at his residence, 909 2d Av. Requiem mass at St. Boniface Church, 47th St., 2d Av., Wednesday, Sept. 26, 9:30 A. M.

DODMAN.—On Sunday, Sept. 23, 1917, at Asbury Park, N. J., Josephine K., widow of Horace Dodman. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. R. H. Vandertilt, 127 Decatur St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 25, at 8 P. M.

DYER.—Samuel A., on Monday, Sept. 24, at Saranac Lake, N. Y. Funeral services at St. Paul's Church, Chester, Penn., Sept. 26, 8 P. M.

EDWARDS.—On Monday, Sept. 24, at his home at Bedford Hills, in the 85th year of his age, Pierrepont, son of the late Charles and Harriott Smith Edwards. Funeral private.

ELMER.—Sept. 24, Sara France Elmer, widow of Richard Allison Elmer, at her home, 189 Lenox Av., after a short illness, in the seventy-third year of her age.

EPHEMANN.—On Saturday, Sept. 22, 1917, William R., beloved husband of Lizze Entemann. Relatives and friends, also Teutonia Lodge, No. 72, F. and A. M.; Jersey City Council, No. 22, B. P. O. E.; Sherwood Council, No. 151, P. of A.; Society of American Florists, New York Florist Club, German Hospital and Dispensary Association, German Pioneer Verein, Ocean Social Club, Greenville Liederkranz, and Greenville Turn Verein, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 326 Ocean Av., Jersey City, on Tuesday, Sept. 25, at 8 P. M. Funeral private.

FLETCHER.—At Liverpool, England, Sept. 23, 1917, Nellie Pletcher, nee Millet, widow of Fletcher Fletcher of Chicago and European papers please copy.

FOOTE.—On Sept. 24, 1917, at his residence, 107 Macon St., Brooklyn, George L. Foote, in his 74th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FREEMAN.—Anna, aged 17 years, Spring Valley, N. Y., beloved daughter of John Freeman and of the late Elizabeth Freeman, (nee Reynolds.) Interment Calvary Cemetery, Wednesday, Sept. 26.

FRIEDLANDER. — On Monday, Sept. 24, Jacob H., father of Samson, Birdie Rosenthal, Sadie Goldstein, Edith Goldstein, Mildred Silverman, Eva Silverman, Dan, Lou, and Zelma. Funeral from his late residence, 5 West 122d St., Tuesday, promptly at 9 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

FRIEDLANDER.—RUTGERS CLUB: Members are requested to attend the funeral of Jacob H. Friedlander, beloved father of our esteemed Vice President, Samson Friedlander, this morning, at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, 5 West 122d St.

SIMON S. HAMBURGER, President.
HARRY KLEIN, Recording Secretary.

GARDNER.—Content Wilkinson, wife of Edward C. Gardner, Sunday, Sept. 23, in her 69th year. Service at her late home, 467 Broad Av., Leonia, N. J., at 7:30 P. M., Tuesday, Sept. 25. Train leaving Erie Railroad Station at 6:24.

HASSELBERGER.—William, on Sept. 23, dearly beloved father of Mary L. Young, John Hasselberger and Emilia J. Kenney, in his 54th year. Funeral from his late residence, 2,029 East 67th St., Wednesday, Sept. 26, at 2 P. M.

HEGEMAN.—Sept. 23, Simon J. Hegeman, in his 80th year. Funeral Sept. 25, at 2:30 P. M., from his late residence, New Germantown, N. J.

HEIDENHEIM.—Leopold, (Mike,) on Sept. 24, 1917, beloved brother of Jacob and uncle of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Minnesheimer. Funeral services on Thursday, Sept. 27, at 10 A. M., from his late residence, 733 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn.

HOYT.—On Sept. 24, 1917, Edwin Hoyt, beloved husband of Charlotte Amelia Hoyt. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HUBBARD.—At Mary Fletcher Hospital, Burlington, Vt., on Sept. 24, Henry Mascarene Hubbard of Lake Forest, Ill. Funeral at Lake Forest, Episcopal Church, Thursday afternoon.

HYATT.—At Stevens Point, Wis., Sept. 22, 1917, in her 25th year, Grace Elizabeth, only daughter of the late George and Elizabeth Schilling of Abbotsford, Wis., and wife of John Elisha Hyatt, son of Oliver A. and Sarah C. Hyatt of Scarsdale, N. Y. Interment at Almond, Wis.

KAHN.—Suddenly, Sept. 24, Maurice Kahn, born in Saverne, Alsace, France, on Sept. 11, 1837. Funeral services at his late residence, 1,134 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 27, 2 P. M. Interment Mount Carmel Cemetery. Automobile cortege. Other papers please copy.

KIRKLAND.—At Denver, Sept. 18, George R. Kirkland, Jr., beloved husband of Frances Bergesen. Services Thursday, Sept. 27, at 6 P. M., Parkville Congregation Church, 18th Av. and East 6th St., Brooklyn. Relatives, friends, and members of Century Lodge 100, F. and A. M.; Mispah Chapter 82, O. E. S., of South Orange, and Brooklyn Lodge 238, F. and A. M., invited to attend. Interment Cremated. Private funeral.

Died.

KETCHAM.—At Demarest, N. J., Sept. 24, 1917, Henrietta, widow of the late Daniel R. Ketcham. Funeral services at her late residence, on Wednesday, Sept. 26, at 8 P. M. Interment at Cypress Hills Cemetery, Thursday, 1:30 P. M.

KREISCHER.—Charles C., Monday, Sept. 24, 1917, in his sixty-eighth year at his late residence, 214 Cathedral Parkway, New York City. Funeral strictly private.

LINK.—On Sunday, Sept. 23, 1917, at his 93d year, David C. Link, beloved husband of Fannie Gryver Link, at his late residence, 284 West End Av. Funeral services will be held at Calvary Baptist Church, West 57th St., on Wednesday, Sept. 26, at 1:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

LOWRY.—Robert C., on Sept. 23, at Mount Vernon, aged 74 years.

MAJOR.—On Sept. 24, 1917, at her residence, 147 2d Av., Maria Theresa Major, daughter of the late Henry and Jane Moore Major, in her 91st year. Funeral at St. Mark's Church on the Bouwerie, 10th St. and 2d Av., on Wednesday, Sept. 26, at 10 A. M.

MALLOY.—Suddenly, Sept. 23, John A., youngest son of Joseph H. and Margaret L. and brother of Rev. Joseph I. Malloy, C. S. P. Funeral Wednesday, Sept. 26 from residence, 201 West 20th St. to St. Ignatius's Church, 84th Street and Park Av., at 9:30 A. M.

MOORE.—Suddenly, at New York, Sept. 24, John J., beloved husband of Mary A. Moore and father of John D., Mary W., Edward G., Alice K., Esther L., Robert D., and Walter L. Moore, and of Mrs. Thomas J. McCann. Requiem mass and interment at Springfield, Mass.

MULFORD.—Sept. 23, 1917, William Wheeler, son of Rachal Price and the late Rev. Elisha Mulford. Funeral at Friendsville, Penn.

MULLANEY.—On Sept. 24, 1917, James T. Mullaney, beloved husband of Anna Mullaney, nee Muhlelland

GIANTS ALLOW CARDINALS GLORY OF LOSING GAME THAT SETTLES PENNANT RACE

GIANTS GAIN RIGHT TO FACE WHITE SOX

Sallee Has Honor of Pitching His Team to Victory in the Decisive Game.

HOLKE'S SINGLE SETTLES IT

Kauff Carries Across Two Runs Which End 1917 Race with New York in Front.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 24.—The Giants clinched the 1917 pennant by humbling the Cardinals in today's game, 2 to 1. To the veteran Slim Sallee fell the honor of pitching the contest which gave the flag to the Giants, and the long limbed southpaw performed the task intrusted to him in a highly satisfactory manner. Only twice during the game was he in any difficulty. Those occasions came in the seventh and eighth innings, when the Cardinals garnered five of the seven hits allotted to them by Sallee. Bill Doak, Sallee's opponent, also twirled a fine game, allowing only four hits. However, the blond pitcher was rather free with passes, and two of the six hases on balls he issued figured in the scoring.

The Giants settled right down to business at the start of the game, scoring a run in the first inning. Burns and Robertson were easy outs, but Kauff walked and stole, second. Heinie Zimmerman, premier cleanup hitter, banged a double down the left field foul line, scoring Kauff.

The new champions tallied a second run and clinched the title, in the sixth. Robertson singled to left, and Kauff beat out a bunt, which rolled past the box, just out of Doak's reach. Zimmerman laid down a sacrifice, advancing both runners. Doak passed Fletcher in order to get at the light hitting Jimmy Smith, and the bases were filled. McGraw substituted Wilhoit to hit for Smith.

Wilhoit rapped a sharp grounder at Miller, whose quick throw to Snyder forced Robertson at the plate, but Holke singled to centre scoring Kauff. McCarty ended the inning by forcing Wilhoit at third.

An unfortunate stumble by Arthur Fletcher helped the Cardinals to their only run in the seventh inning. Miller cracked a grounder to the short field, but Fletcher, after making a fine pickup of the ball, stumbled and fell and Miller was safe. Hornsby forced Miller, but Cruise singled to left centre, putting Hornsby on third and taking second on the throw in. Paulette beat out a hit to Holke and Hornsby crossed the plate.

Fletcher having put Sallee in a hole, proceeded to extract him from it by whisking up Baird's grounder, stepping on second, forcing Paulette, and whipping the ball to Holke in time to complete a brilliant double play.

The Cards got after Sallee again in the eighth, but the rally was of short duration. Snyder singled to left, and Smyth was put in to run for him. Gonzales batted for Doak, and singled to right. Smyth stopping at second. Long Boy boosted a fly to Burns and Betzel, batting for Jack Smith, lifted a fly to short centre which Kauff smothered after a spirited run. Miller was thrown out at first.

Horstman pitched the ninth inning for St. Louis and turned the Giants back in one, two, three order. As the last Cardinal runner was retired in the St. Louis half of the ninth, the Giant players hurled their caps and gloves in the air and dashed off the field in high spirits.

The score:

NEW YORK (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	4	0	0	3	0	Long,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Robertson,rf	4	0	1	2	0	JackSmith,cf	3	0	0	2	0
Kauff,cf	3	2	1	2	0	Betzel,cf	1	0	0	0	0
Zim'man,3b	2	0	1	1	1	Miller,2b	4	0	1	1	4
Holke,1b	4	0	1	13	0	Hornsby,ss	4	1	1	3	3
J.Smith,2b	1	0	0	0	0	Cruise,lf	4	0	1	2	0
aWilhoit	1	0	0	0	0	Paulette,1b	4	0	1	10	0
A.Baird,3b	1	0	0	1	5	D.Baird,3b	3	0	0	4	2
Holke,1b	1	0	0	1	0	Snyder,c	3	0	0	5	0
McCarty,c	3	0	0	8	1	Smyth	0	0	0	0	0
Sallee,p	4	0	0	0	2	Doak,p	2	0	0	1	3
						cGonzales	1	0	1	1	0
Total	28	2	4	27	14	Horstman,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	33	1	7	27	14

a Ran for Snyder in eighth.
b Batted for James Smith in sixth.
c Batted for Doak in eighth.

New York	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

Two-base hit—Zimmerman. Stolen bases—Kauff, Smyth, Gonzales. Sacrifice hit—Zimmerman. Double plays—Doak, Hornsby, and Paulette; D. Baird, Hornsby, and Paulette; Fletcher and Holke. Left on bases—New York, 7; St. Louis, 5. Bases on balls—Off Doak, 6. Hits and earned runs—Off Sallee, 7 hits and 1 run in 9 innings; Doak, 4 and 2 in 8. Hit by pitcher—By Doak, Fletcher. Struck out—By Sallee, 3; Doak, 1; Horstman, 1. Time 1 hour 40 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Brandfield.

NEW TEAM BRINGS FLAG HERE.

Only Three of McGraw's Players Among Pennant Winners of 1913.

After four years of vain endeavor the Giants once more have fought their way to the championship of the National League. With a brand new team, but the same old Manager, the Metropolis again is to be the scene of part of the annual baseball classic.

When John McGraw's veteran championship outfit went to seed in the Autumn of 1914, after winning three championships in a row and five since McGraw took charge, and was distanced for the pennant by the Boston Braves, it was a bitter blow to the scrappy leader, one that he did not overcome for more than a year. He deemed his champions worthy of rank with any other team, and it took him a year to decide that the players of the 1911, 1912, and 1913 title outfits were no longer able to hold their own. Then it was that McGraw began to build a new leading team.

When Christy Mathewson lost his usefulness as a pitcher, or rather his effectiveness against opposing batters, it sounded the death knell of the old Giant team. It brought to the surface the weaknesses of the other players with greater clearness than any other one thing.

McGraw almost made a clean sweep in making over his new team. In fact only George Burns in left field, Arthur Fletcher at short, Davy Robertson in right field remain of the former championship aggregation. Merkle, Doyle, Meyers, Snodgrass, Milton Stock, Matty, and Marquard, all have gone, and in their place a set of younger players is to be found.

McGraw's present champions, which seconded to that title yesterday by defeating the St. Louis Cardinals, was gathered together late last year, too late to keep Brooklyn from winning the pennant, but soon enough to make a record of twenty-six straight victories and convince all that it was of the highest calibre. In his manipulations for a new pennant McGraw traded carelessly and well. He obtained Heine Zimmerman from the Cubs in exchange for Larry Doyle and a couple of misfits. This probably was his greatest trade.

Cincinnati was in need of a manager, and McGraw had the man in Mathewson. McGraw wanted Herzog to round out his infield, and the Reds agreed that an exchange was for the betterment of each team. Walter Holke came from the minors to the Giants, but developed rather ability at first base. Later Brooklyn decided it needed a first baseman to help it win a pennant last year, especially as Jake Daubert was injured. McGraw wanted a hard-hitting outfielder. The result was a trade of Kauff to Brooklyn for Lew McCarty.

McGraw's pitching staff of 1913 seemed to be wrecked, so he signed into the fold Pol Perritt and added by Federal League disorder Jeff Tesreau, who had been a star with Baltimore. Perritt went to Pittsburgh, and Tesreau has been a star with the Giants. Ferdie Schupp, a youngster, was developed by the Giants, and Rube Benton was purchased from Cincinnati. Slim Sallee was another addition to the Giant staff, and Jesse Barnes was developed by the Boston Braves. Barnes was sold to the Giants by Boston, and Sallee was purchased from Cincinnati.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston, 3; Chicago, 0.
Detroit, 8; Washington, 3.
(First game.)
Washington, 2; Detroit, 0.
(Second game.)
Cleveland, 5; Philadelphia, 4.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 2; St. Louis, 1.
Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 2.
Philadelphia, 2; Pittsburgh, 0.
Boston, 2; Cincinnati, 2.
(Twelve innings.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	97	51	.655
Boston	86	57	.601
Cleveland	85	62	.574
Detroit	76	73	.510
Washington	68	75	.476
New York	67	78	.462
St. Louis	55	93	.372
Philadelphia	50	94	.347

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	94	51	.648
Philadelphia	83	60	.580
St. Louis	79	68	.537
Cincinnati	75	72	.510
Chicago	73	77	.487
Brooklyn	64	76	.457
Boston	64	77	.454
Pittsburgh	48	91	.327

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit at New York.
Cleveland at Boston.
Chicago at Washington.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
Boston at Cincinnati.

INDIANS GET TENTH IN ROW.

Continue Their Winning Streak by Defeating Mackmen, 5 to 4.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—Cleveland won today's game here, 5 to 4, and ran its winning streak to ten straight. The game was devoid of features except for Chapman's baserunning, which included stealing three bases and bringing in his team's first run by stealing home.

The score:

CLEVELAND (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Smith,lf	4	0	0	2	0	Jamieson,rf	2	1	1	2	0
Chapman,ss	3	2	1	3	4	Witt,ss	5	1	2	1	4
Speaker,cf	4	0	1	0	0	Strunk,cf	3	0	2	2	0
Roth,rf	4	0	0	1	0	Bodie,lf	3	0	1	3	0
Harris,1b	3	2	1	15	0	Bates,3b	3	0	0	1	3
W'mbag'r,2b	2	0	1	2	5	McInnis,1b	4	0	0	8	2
Evans,3b	1	1	1	1	1	Grover,2b	2	1	0	2	1
Billings,c	3	0	0	7	0	Perkins,c	3	0	0	6	0
Torkelson,p	3	0	1	0	2	McAvoy,c	0	0	0	0	1
Coumbe,p	0	0	0	0	0	Parnham,p	1	0	0	1	0
aDeberry	1	0	0	0	0	Schauer,p	2	0	1	2	0
						Myers,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	28	5	7	27	12	bSchang	1	1	1	1	0
						cPalmer	1	0	0	0	0
						dSharman	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	34	4	9	27	15

a Batted for Torkelson in ninth.
b Batted for Perkins in eighth.
c Batted for Schauer in eighth.
d Ran for Bodie in ninth.

Error—Wambsganss.

Cleveland	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	4

Two-base hits—Chapman, Witt, Strunk. Three-base hit—Schang. Stolen bases—Chapman, (3). Sacrifice hits—Wambsganss, Evans. Double plays — Wambsganss and Harris; Harris, (unassisted.) Left on bases—Cleveland, 4; Philadelphia, 10. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Torkelson, 6; Parnham, 5; Schauer, 1; Myers, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Torkelson, 8 hits, 4 runs in 3 innings; Coumbe, 1 and 0 in 1; Parnham, 3 and 5 in 5; Schauer, 4 and 3 in 5; Myers, 0 and 1 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Torkelson, (Grover.) Struck out—By Torkelson, 2; Schauer, 3; Myers, 2. Time—1 hour 45 minutes. Umpires—Moriarty and O'Loughlin.

TIGERS DIVIDE TWIN BILL.

Defeat Senators, 8 to 3, and Then Lose to Them, 2 to 0.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Detroit split even with Washington here today in its final appearance of the season, winning the first game 8 to 3 and losing the second 2 to 0. The visitors bunched hits on Ayers and Waldbauer, a recruit, in the opening contest, but in the second game Shaw held them hitless until the ninth inning.

In the first contest Cobb made four hits and a sacrifice in five times at bat, stole four bases, and scored two runs.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush,ss	5	2	2	2	4	Menosky,lf	3	0	1	3	0
Veach,lf	4	1	1	2	0	Leonard,1b	5	1	2	9	0
Cobb,cf	4	2	4	4	0	Milan,cf	3	1	0	3	0
Veach,lf	4	0	2	0	0	Rice,rf	4	1	1	1	0
Heilman,rf	3	0	2	0	0	Foster,3b	3	0	2	2	1
Ellison,1b	4	1	1	8	0	Morgan,2b	4	0	2	2	2
Young,2b	1	1	1	1	4	Crane,ss	4	0	0	2	2
Stanage,c	4	0	0	1	0	Ainsmith,c	4	0	1	4	6
James,p	3	1	1	0	1	Ayers,p	2	0	0	0	1
						aHarris	1	0	0	0	0
						Shaw,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	8	14	27	16	Waldbauer,p	0	0	0	0	1
						bH.Milan	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	34	3	7	27	13

a Batted for Ayers in seventh.
b Batted for Waldbauer in ninth.

Errors—Young, Milan, Crane.

Detroit	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	4	1	0	8
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3

Two-base hits—Veach, Ellison. Stolen bases—Cobb, (2.) Menosky, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Vitt, Cobb, Young. Double play—Bush, Young and Ellison. Left on bases—Detroit, 4; Washington, 8. First base on errors—Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Ayers, 3; James, 5; Waldbauer, 1. Hits and earned runs—Of Ayers, 9 hits, 2 runs in 7 innings; James, 7 and 2 in 9; Waldbauer, 5 and 4 in 2. Hit by pitcher—By James, (Menosky.) Struck out—By Ayers, 3; James, 1. Wild pitch—James. Time—1 hour 57 minutes. Umpires—Evans and Owens.

SECOND GAME.

WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Menosky,lf	3	1	1	3	0	Bush,ss	3	0	0	2	4
Leonard,1b	2	0	0	9	1	Vitt,3b	3	0	0	0	4
Milan,cf	4	0	1	1	0	Cobb,cf	3	0	1	3	0
Rice,rf	4	0	2	1	0	Veach,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Foster,3b	4	1	1	2	4	Heilman,rf	3	0	1	1	0
Morgan,2b	3	0	1	3	3	Ellison,1b	3	0	0	11	0
Crane,ss	3	0	0	1	0	Young,2b	3	0	0	0	4
Ainsmith,c	3	0	1	6	1	Stanage,c	3	0	0	5	0
Shaw,p	3	0	1	1	4	James,p	1	0	0	0	0
						Telle,c	0	0	0	2	0
						Dauss,p	1	0	0	0	2
						aNicholson	1	0	0	0	0
						Cunningham,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	2	6	27	10	Total	27	0	2	24	14

a Batted for Stanage in eighth.
b Batted for Dauss in eighth.

Errors—Crane, Veach, Stanage.

Washington	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two-base hit—Morgan. Three-base hit—Menosky. Stolen base—Ainsmith. Double plays—Dauss, Bush, and Ellison; Vitt and Ellison. Left on bases—Detroit, 6; Washington, 6. Bases on balls—Off Dauss, 3 hits, 2 runs, in 7 innings; Shaw, 2 and 0 in 2; Cunningham, 1 and 0 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Dauss, (Menosky.) Struck out—By Dauss, 3; Cunningham, 3. Time—1 hour 25 minutes. Umpires—Owens and Evans.

NEW CHICAGO TEAM TRIED ON DODGERS

Pony Infield Victorious for Cubs When Deal Gets Triple in Eighth Inning.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Coming up to the plate in the eighth inning, after fanning twice, Turney drove a single to centre that scored Rollie Zeider from second base in a rally that beat Brooklyn, 4 to 2. Charley Deal put the finishing touches on the sport with a three-base blow to the centre-field fence that chased over the winning tallies.

Previous to that eighth-round riot the Cubs were helpless before the pitching of Sherry Smith, getting only four scattered hits. The Dodgers, on the other hand, were in possession of two runs, earned off Jim Vaughn in the first and second innings, after which they subsided and put forth their best efforts to keep the Cubs tamed.

During the first seven innings the Mitchells got only one man past second, and only three reached that station.

The lineup Mitchell sent into the contest was a hint as to what may be expected next season. Pete Kilduff, a natural second baseman, who has been filling in at short since he was obtained from the Giants, was moved over to the middle station, and Charley Pechous, recruit third baseman, was tried at short. Leslie, a Texas League recruit, got the first-base assignment, and Merkle, regular infield sack guardian, was stationed in left field.

The score:

CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Flack,rf	4	0	2	2	0	Olson,ss	4	1	1	2	3
Kilduff,2b	4	1	1	3	5	Myers,1b	4	0	1	9	2
Barber,cf	4	1	1	3	0	Stengel,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Deal,3b	4	0	1	1	4	Z.Wheat,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Merkle,lf	3	0	2	2	0	Hickman,cf	3	0	0	1	1
Leslie,1b	3	0	0	11	0	Cutshaw,2b	3	1	2	1	3
Pechous,ss	3	0	0	2	5	O'Rourke,3b	3	0	0	2	4
Elliott,c	3	0	1	4	0	Krueger,c	3	0	0	6	1
Dilhoefer,c	0	1	0	0	0	Smith,p	3	0	2	0	4
Vaughn,p	2	0	0	0	1						
aZeider	1	1	1	0	0						
Hendrix,p	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	31	4	9	27	16	Total	29	2	6	24	17

a Batted for Vaughn in eighth.

Error—Olson.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Brooklyn	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Two-base hits—Olson, Kilduff, Smith, Merkle, Flack. Three-base hits—Cutshaw, Deal. Sacrifice flies—O'Rourke. Double plays—Kilduff, Pechous, and Leslie; Pechous, Kilduff, and Leslie. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Chicago, 8. First on errors—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Vaughn, 5 hits, 2 runs in 8 innings; Hendrix, 1 and 0 in 1; Smith, 4 in 9. Hit by pitcher—By Vaughn, (Krueger and Wheat.) Struck out—By Smith, 4; Vaughn, 3. Time—1 hour 21 minutes. Umpires—Quigley and Byron.

MORAN'S MEN WIN IN VAIN.

Defeat Pirates, While Giants' Victory Ends Their Pennant Hopes.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 24. — Philadelphia continued its unbroken series of victories by winning from Pittsburgh today, 2 to 0, but was eliminated entirely as a contender for the National League championship through the victory of New York over St. Louis.

Bender was effective with men on bases, and kept Pittsburgh hits scattered. He also figured in both of the runs made by his team. He singled in the third inning, went to second on a wild pitch, third on an out, and scored on a sacrifice fly by Stock. In the ninth inning Ludeus doubled to right, went to third on a hit by Evers, and tallied on Bender's second hit.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert,cf	5	0	1	3	0	Jackson,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Bancroft,ss	3	0	0	6	4	Mollwitz,1b	4	0	1	12	0
Stock,3b	3	0	0	1	3	Bigbee,ss	4	0	1	3	7
Schulte,rf	3	0	0	1	0	Carey,cf	4	0	2	2	0
Whitted,lf	3	0	0	2	0	Boeckel,2b	3	0	1	2	2
Luderus,1b	2	1	1	14	1	aW. Smith	1	0	0	0	0
Evers,2b	3	0	1	1	2	King,rf	3	0	2	4	0
Killifer,c	4	0	0	4	1	Fitzer,2b	3	0	1	4	2
Bender,p	4	1	2	1	3	Schang,c	3	0	1	2	2
						Jacobs,p	3	0	0	1	2
						bFischer	1	0	0	0	0
						Carlson,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	2	7	27	14	Total	31	0	7	27	18

a Batted for Boeckel in ninth.
b Batted for Jacobs in eighth.

Errors—Stock, Boeckel.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two-base hits—Luderus, Bigbee, King. Pitcher. Sacrifice hits—Evers, Jacobs. Sacrifice fly—Stock. Double play—Mollwitz, Bigbee and Mollwitz. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; Pittsburgh, 5. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Jacobs, 5. Hits and earned runs—Off Bender, 7 hits, 0 runs in 9 innings; Jacobs, 5 and 1 in 8; Carlson, 2 and 1 in 1. Struck out—By Bender, 5. Wild pitch—Jacobs. Time—1 hour 43 minutes. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison.

BRAVES AND REDS IN TIE.

Rudolph and Eller Battle for Twelve Innings to Draw.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 24.—Cincinnati and Boston played twelve innings to a 2 to 2 tie here today, darkness calling a halt to the game, which was a fine pitching duel between the veteran Rudolph and Eller.

Mitchell started the game for Cincinnati, but lasted less than an inning. The first two Boston batters up singled, then Mitchell walked the next two, forcing in a run. Eller then took up the burden and retired the side, with but one more run scoring, that on a sacrifice fly by Smith. For the remainder of the game Eller never was in danger.

Rudolph also pitched great ball, having but one bad inning, when the Reds touched him up for three hits and two runs, tying the score in the fourth.

The score:

BOSTON. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rehg,rf	4	1	3	1	0	Groth,2b	4	0	1	1	1
Mar'ville,ss	5	1	1	6	3	Kopf,ss	5	0	0	0	0
Powell,cf	4	0	0	3	0	Chase,1b	3	0	0	9	0
Covingt'n,1b	4	0	0	17	1	Neale,cf	3	1	1	3	0
Smith,2b	4	0	1	0	3	Magee,lf	4	1	2	7	0
Kelly,lf	4	0	1	3	0	Griffith,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Rawlings,3b	4	0	2	2	6	Shean,2b	4	0	1	2	3
Tragesser,c	3	0	0	2	2	Wingo,c	3	0	0	10	4
Meyers,c	1	0	0	0	0	Mitchell,p	0	0	0	0	0
Rudolph,p	4	0	0	1	2	Eller,p	4	0	1	0	2
aTyler	1	0	0	0	0	bRuether	1	0	0	0	0
Total	39	2	8	36	21	Total	42	2	10	36	12

a Batted for Tragesser in ninth.
b Batted for Eller in twelfth.

Error—Rudolph.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two-base hit—Griffith. Three-base hit—Magee. Stolen base—Rawlings. Sacrifice fly—Smith. Double plays—Wingo and Groh; Rawlings, Covington, and Maranville; Maranville, Rawlings, and Covington; Maranville and Covington; Shean, Kopf, and Chase. Left on bases—Boston, 7; Cincinnati, 7. First base on error—Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off Rudolph, 8; Mitchell, 2; Eller, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Rudolph, 10 hits and 2 runs in 12 innings; Mitchell, 2 and 2 in 2; (none out in first); Eller, 7 and 0 in 12. Struck out—By Rudolph, 9; Eller, 10. Time—2 hours 34 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Emslie.

MISSES SEARS WIN AT NET.

Evelyn and Eleanora Advance in Longwood Tennis Play.

BOSTON, Sept. 24.—Miss Evelyn Sears, former national singles champion, and Miss Eleonora R. Sears, holder with Miss Molla Bjurstedt, of the national doubles title, won their matches with ease in the opening round of the women's patriotic lawn tennis tournament at the Longwood Cricket Club today. The former defeated Mrs. Kenneth Billings in love sets, while Miss Eleanora Sears defeated Miss Helen M. Shedden, 6—2, 6—2. The winners will meet in the next round tomorrow.

The field was somewhat small and the play as a whole of a routine character. The only unexpected happening was the defeat of Mrs. N. W. Niles by Miss Katherine Farrar, in two hard-fought sets.

BASEBALL TO-DAY. 2 P. M.—N. Y. Americans vs. Detroit. Polo Grounds. Admission—50c.

HARVARD CALLS CANDIDATES

Football, Baseball, and Track Men to Report Today.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 24.—A call to candidates for football, baseball, and track teams to report tomorrow was sent out tonight by the Harvard University athletic authorities. Candidates for the crew have been ordered to report on Thursday.

Hugh Duffy will coach the baseball men, Pooch Donovan the track team, and Bill Haines the crew. First practice of the football players will be started tomorrow by Percy Haughton, coach of former years. Mr. Haughton will not act as regular coach, but will devote his spare time to the team, and will assist a regular coach if one is selected.

SCRIMMAGE AT FORDHAM.

'Varsity Successfully Withstands Attacks by Scrub Eleven.

The scrub eleven could make little impression on the Fordham 'Varsity in a lively scrimmage yesterday afternoon. Although the second string players received the ball throughout the twenty-minute tussle, their average gain was less than a yard. The 'Varsity forwards stopped all of the bucks and end runs that were attempted.

Galligan, who played half back on the High School of Commerce team last season, reported yesterday, and was tried in the scrub backfield. He is fast and aggressive. Ulrich, who has been coming fast on the scrub combination, was advanced to right guard on the 'Varsity.

A long dummy signal drill was also held, and the players went through the plays with plenty of drive, although fumbles were frequent. An eleven from the United States Training Station at Bayshore requested a game yesterday, and it is likely that they will be accommodated on Oct. 6.

CORNELL PRACTICE OPENS.

29 Candidates Report for Season's First Football Work.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Twenty-nine candidates for Cornell's football team this Fall reported for the first practice of the season today, with Captain-elect F. P. Shilverick, who has received a commission in the United States Army, absent. Van Horn and Hoffmann were the only two 'Varsity men on hand. Twenty candidates reported to Coach Moakley for the cross-country team.

SOCCER SCHEDULE OUT.

High School Elevens Will Start Season's Play on Saturday.

Soccer football among the high schools of the five boroughs will begin Saturday, according to the schedule ratified at the last meeting of the High Schools Games Committee, and which was announced yesterday. The program shows a total of eleven playing days, the majority of them on Saturdays, and the teams will be carried into December before the schedule is completed. The title last year was won by the representatives of Curtis High School.

The schedule follows:

Sept. 29.—Commercial H. S., at H. S. of Commerce; Curtis H. S., at Evander Childs H. S.; Boys' H. S., at Erasmus Hall H. S.; Townsend Harris Hall H. S., at Morris H. S.; Stuyvesant H. S., at Bushwick H. S.; De Witt Clinton H. S., at Manual Training H. S.

Oct. 6.—H. S. of Commerce, at Manual Training H. S.; Bushwick H. S., at Commercial H. S.; De Witt Clinton H. S., at Curtis H. S.; Erasmus H. S., at Townsend Harris Hall H. S.; Evander Childs H. S., at Morris H. S.; Boys' H. S., at Stuyvesant H. S.

Oct. 13.—H. S. of Commerce, at Erasmus Hall H. S.; Curtis H. S., at Commercial H. S.; Townsend Harris Hall H. S., at Evander Childs H. S.; Boys' H. S., at De Witt Clinton H. S.; Morris H. S., at Bushwick H. S.; Manual Training H. S., at Stuyvesant H. S.

Oct. 20.—H. S. of Commerce, at Townsend Harris Hall H. S.; Commercial H. S., at Erasmus Hall H. S.; De Witt Clinton H. S., at Evander Childs H. S.; Bushwick H. S., at Boys' H. S.; Morris H. S., at Manual Training H. S.; Stuyvesant H. S., at Curtis H. S.

Oct. 27.—Curtis H. S., at H. S. of Commerce; Commercial H. S., at Townsend Harris Hall H. S.; Curtis H. S., at Erasmus Hall H. S.; Evander Childs H. S., at Bushwick H. S.; Manual Training H. S., at Boys' H. S.; Stuyvesant H. S., at Morris H. S.

Nov. 3.—Boys' H. S., at H. S. of Commerce; Morris H. S., at Commercial H. S.; Manual Training H. S., at Curtis H. S.; Erasmus Hall H. S., at Bushwick H. S.; Townsend Harris Hall H. S., at De Witt Clinton H. S.; Evander Childs H. S., at Stuyvesant H. S.

Nov. 10.—Commercial H. S., at Curtis H. S.; Erasmus Hall H. S., at Evander Childs H. S.; Townsend Harris Hall H. S., at Boys' H. S.; Morris H. S., at De Witt Clinton H. S.; Bushwick H. S., at Manual Training H. S.; Stuyvesant H. S., at H. S. of Commerce.

Nov. 17.—Morris H. S., at H. S. of Commerce; Commercial H. S., at Manual Training H. S.; Curtis H. S., at Bushwick H. S.; Erasmus Hall H. S., at De Witt Clinton H. S.; Evander Childs H. S., at Boys' H. S.; Townsend Harris Hall H. S., at Stuyvesant H. S.

Nov. 24.—Bushwick H. S., at H. S. of Commerce; De Witt Clinton H. S., at Commercial H. S.; Curtis H. S., at Townsend Harris Hall H. S.; Evander Childs H. S., at Manual Training H. S.; Boys' H. S., at Morris H. S.; Erasmus Hall H. S., at Stuyvesant H. S.

Nov. 28.—H. S. of Commerce, at Evander Childs H. S.; Commercial H. S., at Boys' H. S

OUR COPPER TRADE NOW $450,000,000

American Production Ten Times Greater Than That of Any Other Nation.

IS 63% OF WORLD'S OUTPUT

Geological Survey Places Country's Yield for 1916 at 1,928,000,000 Pounds.

The world's copper production, past and present, was outlined in a statistical statement made public yesterday by the National City Bank. It showed that the world production of copper, which totaled less than 100,000 tons in 1850 and 130,000 tons in 1860, was 272,000 tons in 1890, 496,000 tons in 1900, 850,000 tons in 1910, 1,000,000, tons in 1913 and 1,400,000 tons in 1916. The United States output, according to the bank, has more than kept pace with this rapid growth of world production, our share of the world total having been 55 per cent. in 1913 and 63 per cent. in 1916. World production increased approximately 40 per cent. in the three-year period 1913-1916; that of the United States about 60 per cent. The copper import of the United States for the fiscal year 1916 totaled $126,000,000 in value and the export $324,000,000.

The American production is nearly ten times greater than that of any other single country and formed in 1916 63 per cent. of the world output. America's total for that year having been 881,000 metric tons (of 2,204 pounds) against 90,000 by Japan, 67,000 by Chile, 55,000 by Mexico, and 53,000 by Canada. Our own production increased from 556,000 metric tons in 1913, while that of other parts of the world grew from 450,000 metric tons in 1913 to 516,000 in 1916.

The United States is of course the world's largest exporter of copper and, curiously, it is also the world's largest importer. The fact that we have, as the result of a very large production, the world's best facilities for smelting and refining, and are also for the same reason the world's greatest copper market, leads other countries to send their copper to the United States to be smelted and refined. As a consequence our imports of copper in ore ranges above 100,000,000 pounds per annum, and in pigs, bars and plates more than 200,000,000 pounds per annum.

As a result of this large importation, combined with the very large domestic production, the United States has enormous quantities of copper for exportation, the total exports of pigs, ingots and bars, in the fiscal year 1915 having been 677,000,000 pounds, in 1916 711,000,000 pounds and in 1917 1,022,000,000. In fact the quantity of copper exported totals nearly one-half as much as the domestic product plus imports. The value of the domestic product in the five years ended with 1915 was nearly $1,100,000,000, and of imports $230,000,000, while the exports in that five-year period aggregated $650,000,000 value.

The price at which our copper has been exported has greatly advanced since the beginning of the war owing to the demand for large quantities of copper for use in the manufacture of brass for shells and other purposes. The average export price of copper passing out of the United States in form of pigs, bars and ingots was, in the year 1914 14.9c. per pound, in 1916 22.4c., January, 1917, 27.4c., and in June, 1917, 31.1c. per pound, or materially in excess of the price now fixed by the Government for domestic use or for export to the Allies of 23.5c.

Copper production in the United States is stated by the Geological Survey at 1,388,000,000 pounds in 1915 and 1,928,000,000 in 1916. Arizona, Montana, Michigan and Utah are our largest producers of copper, the 1916 figures showing Arizona product 694,000,000 pounds, Montana 852,000,000, Michigan 269,000,000, Utah 232,000,000, Alaska 114,000,000, Nevada 101,000,000, and New Mexico 80,000,000 pounds. Alaska has greatly increased her product in recent years, the total quantity of copper sent from Alaska to the United States having been, in the fiscal year 1915 36,000,000 pounds, 1916 117,000,000 pounds, in the fiscal year 1917 121,000,000 pounds.

Chile is the most important source of our imports of copper, the quantity of pig copper received from that country having been in the fiscal year 1917 286,000,000 pounds, against 86,000,000 from Peru, 79,000,000 from Canada, 78,000,000 from Mexico, and 10,000,000 pounds from Japan. Of copper in ore the quantity from Chile was in the fiscal year 1917 87,000,000 pounds; of copper content, Mexico 37,000,000 pounds, Canada 32,000,000, and Cuba 46,000,000 pounds.

The exports of copper are chiefly to Europe and at the present moment chiefly to the Allies, though before the war there were large exports to Germany, and considerable quantities to Austria-Hungary. In the fiscal year 1914 the pig copper exports included 211,000,000 pounds to Germany, 179,000,000 pounds to the Netherlands, 175,000,000 to France, and 152,000,000 pounds to Great Britain. In the fiscal year 1917 there were no exports to Germany; to France the total was 373,000,000 pounds, to Great Britain 306,000,000, Italy 151,000,000, Russia in Europe 92,000,000, and the Netherlands 5,000,000, against 179,000,000 pounds in 1914.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The account of the Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company will in the future be handled in this market by Alfred Fanti, resident here, 116 West Thirty-second Street. Mr. Fanti now occupies an entire floor at that address, having recently added about 6,000 square feet of space to his previous quarters. A meeting of the silk buyers of the Dry Goods Alliance will be held a week from today at 404 Fourth Avenue.

Impressive Evidence of Fitness!

We are equipped, qualified and committed to render a financial service that is the utmost in promptness, the last word in efficiency and easily the most economical—based on our rates and liberal contract.

Closest adherence to these principles has been largely instrumental in our development, but our proudest asset is our large clientele of customers who are constantly recommending our service through pure satisfaction.

Universal Discount Co.

Jacob Rosenstock

100 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

ADVANCES ON MERCHANDISE
WORMSER & CO.
COMMERCIAL BANKERS.
16 Fifth Ave. 'Phone Stuyv. 3320

Auctioneers.

HIRAM H. PARKE, Art Auctioneer
Galleries 550-552 Broadway, N. Y. City.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

APPAREL.—Highest cash paid for high-grade dresses, coats, suits, waists. Sommer, 9 Lispenard St. Telephone 2422 Franklin.

BROADCLOTH.—Botanys or F. & H. all colors, for cash. Theodore Weiss, 25 West 27th. Phone Farragut 4389.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany or F. & H.; navy, taupe, plum, and burgundy. Madison Square 1540.

BROADCLOTH.—Open for Botany 515 or F. & H. navy, Burgundy, plum, taupe. Chelsea 4676.

BROADCLOTH or Flannel Tan.—Rashkind & Soloff, 1,150 Broadway. Madison Square 1506.

BROADCLOTH.—Taupe; will buy or exchange for other shades. Farragut 2968.

BROADCLOTH.—Cream color; spot cash; any quantity. Tel. Gramercy 586.

BROADCLOTH.—All colors; spot cash. Phone Farragut 4063.

BURELLA.—Open for quantity of American burella. Chelsea 5823.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—Jobs wanted in sizes 2 to 4 and 8 to 14. What have you to offer at popular prices? Address The D. & S. Novelty Co., 515 South 5th Av., Chicago, Ill.

CHINCHILLA.—Plaid American, Holden Leonard's, Shaw's, Harris Stern; any quantity.

CHINCHILLAS.—Saltz's white chinchillas, Julius Goldstein, 153 W. 23d. Farragut 596.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on snappy styles. 8 West 29th St., Room 603.

COATS.—Jobber looking at coats. Eighth floor, 12 West 27th St.

CREPE DE CHINE, 3-thread, flesh, under 90c cash. Paradise, 24 West 30th.

DRESSES.—Jobber open for evening dresses; also velvet street dresses of the better kind; large orders placed on the right goods; will look at samples all day. Fifteenth floor, 8 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Big jobber interested on better grade evening and afternoon dresses; stock orders placed immediately. 123 West 26th St., 6th floor.

DRESS GOODS.—Wanted, Lawrence & Co.'s P. S. N.; prunella and B. C. crepe. Refer reply H. W., care of The G. M. E., 11 West 19th St.

FLANNEL.—Cream color; spot cash; any quantity. Tel. Gramercy 586.

FRENCH SERGE.—Open for a quantity of French serge in all colors; spot cash. Brisk & Beckelman, 120 West 31st.

FUR COLLARS.—Open for large quantity Kolinsky coney collars. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

FURS.—Open for quantity muffs in sets and other furs. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

LONG BEACH SUITING.—Victor & Achelis, Pattern 18. Refer reply H. W., care of The G. M. E., 11 West 19th St.

MELTONS.—Hug Siegler & Co., No. 1,500, oxford, navy, brown, for cash. Tel. Farragut 3346.

MESSALINES.—We are open for a large quantity of white messaline. I. Hollander & Son, 6-8 West 22d.

MIXTURE.—Stevens mixture, 7007, brown and green. Madison Square 6275.

OVERCOATINGS AND MACKINAWS for spot cash; submit samples. Phil Walcott & Co., 623 Broadway.

PANAMAS.—Open to buy 100 pieces half-wool Pacific Panamas, 50 or 54 inches; wine only. Olympic Dress Co., Spring 1350.

PLUSHES.—Esquimette, peco, salts, velours du nord. Madison Square 3121.

POM POM.—Will buy black and navy for cash. Farragut 555.

POM POM.—0616 wanted; navy and Pekin. Vanderbilt 4063, Mr. Frank.

POM-POM.—Will pay cash for taupe, green, and plum. Cohn & Plaks, Chelsea 590.

POM POM and broadcloth in all shades. Madison Square 8777.

POM POM.—American, in all colors. Phone Farragut 3885.

POM POM.—Reindeer. Chelsea 8980.

POPLIN, silk, Faille lustre; open to buy 200 pieces; must be right price; spot cash. Rosner Dress House, 106-108 West 32d St.

POPLIN.—Will buy for cash American and Dobson in all shades. Market Cloak Co., 108 Grand St. Canal 9475.

SERGE.—Open to buy 300 yards 54-inch all wool storm serge, Beach Bathing & Gymnasium Suit Co., 38 East 19th.

SERGES AND POPLINS in remnants and short ends; cash. Fauser, 52 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn. Orchard 7181.

SILKS, Satins.—5 two 15-yard pieces ladies' silk and mercerized sweaters. Rothschild, 505 5th Av.

SILVERTONE.—Open for all shades; Holden Leonard's or similar fabric. Phone Chelsea 2570.

SILK NETS.—72-inch, all colors; immediate delivery. Herbert B. Lederer Co., 135 5th Av. Gramercy 4190.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Jobber interested in large quantity carded or bulk send samples and prices. F 23 Times.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at suits. Eighth floor, 12 West 27th St.

VELVETEEN.—Jobber looking for lots of silk, velvet, velvet, and cotton goods; submit samples, prices. K 275 Times Downtown.

WOOLENS.—Will buy Gabardines, tricotines, Poiret twills, and heavy velour coatings. The Prints-Biederman Co., Room 1210, Fifth Avenue Building.

WOOLENS in plaids, checks, and tweeds, and fancy coatings wanted in large quantities. B., H. & S. Co., Spring 7243 and 7244.

WOOLENS.—Raritan beaver, Burgundy, also velour. R. & N. Clock & Suit Co., 50 West 17th.

Offerings to Buyers

BOLIVIA.—Russian green. Madison Square 8477.

BOXES for manufacturing fancy goods, cardboard, wood, wire. Bernhard Ulmann, 20 Greene.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H. and botany, all colors, $2.17½ net; also U. S. velours and Gilbert's serge 8200. Madison Square 7425.

BROADCLOTH.—F. and H.; 9 brown, 5 navy, 1 black, 2 plum; $2.17½ net. Chelsea 3892.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H., black, navy, brown, green, and plum. Murray Hill 3778.

BUNTING, (wool,) red, white, and blue; two grades; better than any bunting made; 18 inches, $30; 36 inches, $60; 54 inches, $90. Tel. Stuyvesant 2770.

BURELLA.—Brown, 09057, sponged, opening price, also better burellas, serges, and Pekin Poiret Poiret velours at the price. Chelsea 6623.

BURELLA.—American 09057, black, $1.80 net. Myer-Gans Co., Farragut 3673.

CHARMEUSE.—Satin duchesse, crepe de chine for immediate delivery. Sigmund Heyman, 257 4th Av. Phone Gramercy 1240.

CHARMEUSE.—100 pieces fine quality in all shades to close out very cheap. Sherman, Farragut 2596.

CHIFFON VELVETS.—Scarce shades, Cheney's, Stern's, low prices. Smith, 456 4th Av.

CHIFFON VELVETS.—$2.50 and up. Heinsheimer Bros., 621 Broadway.

COATINGS. — American 0617 taupe, brown, green, 12 pieces, $2.50; Raritan 1686, all colors, $1.40; Stevens plaid 1040, eight pieces, $1.40; net prices; ready for use. Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th St.

COATS—1,000 plush and broadcloth coats to close out; reasonable prices. Ulin Brothers, 55 East 11th St. Phone Stuyvesant 3046.

COATS, SUITS.—Exceptional line; wonderful values; see our specials. Talbot, 114 West 27th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Our best styles; immediate delivery. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS and SUITS on the rack for immediate delivery. W. Philips & Co., 145 W. 28th St.

COATS.—Stouts, chicken coats; immediate delivery. J. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

COMBS.—Horn, celluloid, and rubber. Henry Isaacs, 114 East 16th. Stuy. 4945.

CORDUROYS.—Bargain prices; whites and colors; all widths. Smith, 456 4th Av.

CREPE DE CHINE.—10 pieces Stewarts 2386 ivory, $1.10 yd.; 20 pieces Aaronsohn 200 flesh, $1.05½ yd. Phone Madison Square 6092.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Eagle 684, all colors. Farragut 3847.

DRESSES.—Serges, satins, and crepe meteors, $4.50 to $12.50; stocks for immediate delivery; special assortment of large sizes always on hand. Princess, 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—2,000 satin and serge dresses for immediate delivery from $6.25 to $7.75. Pan American Waist & Dress Co., 12 and 14 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—Wool jerseys, serges, silks, and evening dresses; immediate delivery. Glocknor Dress Co., 40 West 27th. Tel. Farragut 3252.

DRESSES.—800 satin and taffeta dresses to close out at the price; samples of styles, Fontaine & Sherman, 13 and 15 West 45th St.

DRESSES.—Popular price serge and silk dresses for immediate delivery. Phil Mark & Co., 71 West 23d.

DRESSES.—Serges, $3.75 up; silks, $6 up; wonderful values. Greater New York Silk Co., 44 East 23d St.

DRESSES.—Serges, silks, $6 up; wonderful value. Greater New York Silk Co., 44 East 23d St.

DRESSES.—Job 200 silks cheap. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th St.

DRESSES, serge and satin, for immediate delivery. Bild-More Dress, 6 West 20th.

FURS.—One-inch black skunk, opposum, extra fine quality, $6.50 a dozen. Farr. 3139.

GABARDINES.—Brown and green, good quality, $1.65 net. Third floor, 31 East 32d.

GEORGETTE.—Have 50 pieces H. R. Mallinson's 642 quality Georgette to sell at $1.30. Farragut 710.

GINGHAM.—Have large quantity of Amoskeag gingham and chambray; will exchange for Taylor Clapp jeans or other cloth suitable for middy blouses. Y 847 Times Annex.

GLASSWARE, assorted candlesticks, baskets, vases, &c., 50c. on the dollar. Bernhard Ulmann, 20 Greene.

HABUTAI.—Ten mummy striped, 50 pieces, at a price. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th St. Farragut 9501.

HOSIERY, underwear, Overshirts, Notions for export. Henry Isaacs, 114 East 16th. Stuy. 4945.

HUDSON BAY SEAL.—Sidney Blumenthal, 3-inch stripe. Farragut 292.

KERSEY.—Will sell Raritan 1273, burgundy, brown, taupe, and green. Farragut 565.

OIL SILK, 36 inch, colors and black, for army and aviators' coats, &c.; 90 cents and up. Hovey Silk Co., 185 5th Av.

PLUSHES.—H. & H. Baflin Seal; $4.80 net; 11050, blue, brown, green, $2.05 net; 544 blue, brown, green, $2.15 net; Chase's mole strips, $4.50. F 14 Times.

PLUSH.—Peco, esquimette, 40-40, 864 Dobson, velour 544, 11050, 0359; reasonable prices for cash. Spring 2571.

PLUSH.—Natland, 25 pieces, at opening price. Phone 4234 Farragut.

PLUSH. — Guaranteed sealette. Madison Square 3121.

POM-POM.—Taupe, Saxonia poplin 175, velours, Dobson's, Cox & Schreiber, W. S. 381 serge, corduroy, dark colors, wide wale. Levensohn & Sats. Madison Square 1280.

POM POM.—Green, taupe, brown, Roman gold. Tel. Farragut 602.

RAINCOATS, Raincapes.—Large stock on hand, close out cheap. Schwartz, 31 West 13th.

SERGES.—Poplins, Burellas, Shepherd checks; also Poiret velour coatings and peau de Cygnes. Chelsea 9623.

SERGES.—Andrews 1464 navy, Germania Mills Style D 6108 navy, and Gilbert's 8200 navy. Mad. Sq. 4090.

SERGE.—Pacific F. K. S., 20 pieces, navy and black, $1.47½ net cash. Telephone Greeley 2850.

SERGES.—Will sell ten pieces navy Jullards 54221 at $1.47 yard net. Phone Chelsea 1268.

SERGES.—Jullliards, style 4408, navy, black, 95c. net cash. Drucks. Farr. 3076.

SERGES.—Whitman 99, navy and black. Room 1308, 225 4th Av.

SILKS.—Peau de Cygnes, yarn dye satins and fancy silks for sale by Western Cloak Manufacturer, Room 1210, Fifth Avenue Bldg.

SILVERWARE. — Owing to discontinuance, our Cafe Restaurant will dispose entire silverware; 50 per cent. never used; all or part; also 3,000 dozen gold aluminum flat ware, knives, forks, tablespoons, teaspoons at a give-away price. Bailey Company, 502 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

SKIRTS.—All-wool poplin serge, $3.25; 100 at $2.25; better kind close out. Pan American Skirt Co., 5 West 31st St.

SKIRTS.—All-wool poplin serges to close out. Rich-Hochberg, 21 West 19th.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Finest quality only; carded or bulk; for export or dealers. Bethlehem Snap Fastener Co., Inc., 1,013 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn. Telephone 1807 Williamsburg.

SUITINGS.—Saxonia poplin taupe, 12 pieces, $1.75; Buckley & Cohen cutrobe, 12 pieces, $1.50; Botany 515, all colors, $2.17½; all net prices; ready for use. Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—Smart styles; popular price, immediate delivery. Louis Baumann & Co., 12 East 32d St.

TAFFETAS.—100 in navy and black only, mostly large sizes, to close at the price. Princess Dress House, 19 West 24th.

VELOURS and Kersey.—Have quantity of 11050, 544, 15020, 13046, in all shades. Derkovsky. Tel. Spring 4398.

VELOURS.—15002, 0359, 13009, 15020, Stevens 6094, Reidell 5250; assorted colors. Madison Square 3121.

VELOURS.—22-ounce Arthur G. Meyers, all colors, $2.30 net; Stevens, $2.17½ net. Chelsea 8892.

VELOUR.—F. & H. 7575, beetroot, Concord, for sale or exchange. Murray Hill 3778.

VELOUR.—American 11050, 13046, 544, 6637, 11031; Dobson poplin. Farragut 3076.

VELOURS.—American 15023, 13046, 11070; all colors. Tel. Farragut 4284.

VELOUR.—Saxonia 936, all colors, opening price, net cash. Farr. 616.

VELOURS. — All kinds. Madison Square 8574.

VELVETS.—Silk collar velvets, all colors, for sale by Western Cloak Manufacturer, Room 1210 Fifth Avenue Bldg.

VELVETEEN.—Shorts in plain and twill backs; assortment of all colors. Madison Square 9760.

VELVETEEN.—Erlanger Blumgart, W. O., 27 inch, twill back, $1. Madison Square 1540.

VELVETEENS.—27-inch twill black, navy, brown, and black. Mad. Sq. 4090.

WIRE FRAMES.—Lamp and candle shade; also quantity lamp shade silk, 60c. on the dollar. Bernhard Ulmann, 20 Greene.

WOOLENS.—Broadcloths, white, Oxford suitings, Forstman & Huffman, Bolivia and silk duvetyn and berenice, for sale by Western Cloak Manufacturer, Room 1210, Fifth Avenue Bldg.

Help Wanted.

SALESMAN to call on the waist and dress trade with a complete line of georgettes, &c.; commission. J 187 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday.....5¼@5¼% Saturday.....5¼@5¼% " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Coupons Would Not Help.

It is the opinion of an executive of one of the big local stores that a coupon or stamp premium arrangement, as has been suggested, would not have much effect in encouraging women to carry home their parcels, especially patrons of the so-called higher class stores and shops. It had been suggested that if stamps or coupons were given by a store, or a combination of stores for "toting your own," later to be redeemed in merchandise when a specified amount—representing, say, $100 worth of non-delivered goods had been collected, women who were now ignoring the plea to carry small parcels, or who were clamoring for discounts, would look on the proposition more favorably. About $2 worth of merchandise, according to the suggestion, could be allowed for each $100 worth of coupons, which would really be a 2 per cent. rebate. The objection was raised by the executive, however, that if a scheme of this kind did not work so thoroughly as to enable the store materially to reduce its delivery costs it would only be an added expense. On the ground that it would not work out satisfactorily, he condemned it.

Veilings Have Done Well.

Reports emanating from sellers of veils and veilings indicate that Fall business in these goods has to date been about the best ever. One reason for this, in trade opinion, is that rarely, if ever, has the beauty of the offerings of any season exceeded the current ones. Draped effects are in high favor, largely as a result of the stimulus afforded by present millinery styles. Silk nets in a variety of weaves are much in vogue. Chantilly, Grecian and polka dot effects in nets are attractive, some of them being edged with chenille or fur, and sometimes with a band of embroidery in colors that are more or less "high." Chin veils with fancy borders are neat and attractive, while hand-run floral or scroll motifs also are seen. Hexagon and filet mesh veils are running strong.

Handkerchiefs Highly Decorative.

The days of utilitarian ideas in handkerchiefs appear to be over, for the elaborate ones that are seen in the wholesale markets at the present time do their chief duty as accessories in setting off the garbing schemes of the ultimate owners. So elaborate have they got, in fact, that it is becoming hard to find one simple enough to use in removing the resultant stains of a sad scene at the matinee or movies. Some of the lines now offered include dainty Swiss goods that show bird or floral designs running through the borders in various delicate colors. Some neat effects in white also are displayed, these depending chiefly on the intricacy of their embroidered designs for their beauty. One of the present market features is said to be the way women are taking soft-finished khaki-colored handkerchiefs, the vogue evidently growing out of the offerings of these goods to men for service use.

Burlap Shortage Hurts Business.

The scantiness of burlap supplies in this market has practically brought business to a halt in the case of more than one seller. Largely because of this scarcity, the week opened yesterday with little of interest so far as trading was concerned. Prices continue steadily to mount, these being the figures asked yesterday for standard forty-inch goods: 10½-ounce, 15½c; 10-ounce, 15c; 8-ounce, 11.1c, and 7¾-ounce, 11c. Prices both at Calcutta and Dundee are higher than they are here, which means still higher local figures to come. Neither in financial matters nor in available freight space does the situation at Calcutta show any improvement.

It Won't Help Business.

Speaking of the adulteration of all-wool fabrics recently suggested by the Commercial Economy Board, an authority in the local dress goods trade remarked yesterday that "the cessation of the manufacture of all-wool fabrics would give a high value to that now in stock. Unless imports were controlled foreign goods would come in and get the trade. In export fields our adulterated fabrics would have to be sold in competition with the genuine article from other countries. Even granting there is a shortage, which I do not believe there is, I doubt very much the wisdom of such a move as that suggested."

Gray Goods Buying Falters.

The up and down condition of cotton yesterday put a check on buying of gray goods here that was not altogether pleasing to sellers after the activity in the closing days of last week. About the only solace the situation contained for them was the upturn at the close which reduced the day's net change to rather small proportions. With a religious holiday coming tomorrow, however, there is a belief in certain quarters that the market will be more or less quiet for most of the week. The recent upturn in goods prices also acted as a check on buying, and the result was that there were few, if any, sales made that were worthy of special comment. This was true of both printcloths and sheetings from all accounts. The mills held firmly in their price views, however, at these levels for spot shipment:

39-inch, 80-80s..	18½	38½-inch, 64-80s..	9¾c
39-inch, 72-76s..	*12¾c	38½-inch, 64-68s..	9¼c
39-inch, 68-72s..	11¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s..	9c
39-inch, 56-44s..	9¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s..	8¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s.	10c	27-inch, 64-80s....	7c

*Asked.

Using Lighter Goods.

The late sample lines of many of the men's suit manufacturers, it is reported, are going to have a much larger display of garments made from thirteen and fourteen-ounce fabrics than has ever been shown before. That lighter weight Winter suits could be worn than those which have prevailed heretofore is generally conceded. The idea behind the move to the lighter weight cloths is said to be the alleged shortage of wool and its abnormally high price. The publicity given to what might be called the "save the wool" movement is expected to cause a switch on the part of men in all sections of the country to these suits of thinner cloth.

Cotton Cassimere for Summer.

It is reported that cotton cassimere will in all probability prove one of the most popular fabrics for Summer suits for men as an appropriate substitute for the high priced all-wool cloths that ordinarily are used. It was pointed out by an authority in the men's wear trade of this city that cotton cassimere is very much like wool, both to the eye and to the touch. It will also wear well and will not wrinkle as badly as most wool substitutes.

Bustle Also in Low-Priced Suits.

Fur trimmings and the bustle effect, the two most striking features of the Fall and Winter style tendencies, are got confined to the high priced and exclusive clothes for women. Several local manufacturers of popular priced suits, besides showing a great many garments trimmed with fur, are displaying also many attractive treatments of the bustle effect. Though the most elaborate and accentuated of these are bought by the retailers more for purposes of display, the more modified treatments are being taken in fair quantities and are said to be proving very popular with the public.

Women's Neckwear Sales Active.

About the best selling class of models in the local market for women's neckwear at the moment can best be described as "long line." It embraces quite a variety of goods, not the least of which are the so-called surplice effects. Other novelties include the bib effect, which has a kind of U opening in front and which drops well down over the chest of the wearer. Stocks and jabots continue to do well, especially in the higher-priced goods. One attractive combination of this kind shows a black stock with an inverted V opening in the front, from which the jabot drops. It is finished off with tiny black buttons up the front of the stock. Another shows a noval treatment in which the fancy back of the stock comes high up under the ears of the wearer. Satin collars "done off" in the shape of a sailor's knot also are good.

PAPER FAMINE IN GERMANY.

Several Berlin Journals Unable to Appear on Saturday.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The shortage of print paper in Berlin is so serious that many of the city's important newspapers were unable to appear on Saturday, according to Berlin advices to the Exchange Telegraph's Amsterdam correspondent. Other newspapers were issued only in four-page form, with the prospects for a paper supply so poor that they may soon have to stop publication altogether.

No Berlin newspapers reached Holland yesterday except forty copies of the Tageblatt, says the correspondent. Virtually all the newspapers in Saxony have ceased publication for an indefinite period.

The situation, says the Tageblatt, is serious. The advertising of the new German war loan, it points out, will naturally be impossible under these conditions, as well as the printing of advertising of other kinds.

WANTS TO TAX MANGANESE.

Brazilian State Proposes Levy on Exports to United States.

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil, Sept. 24.—Government officials of the State of Minas are discussing the project of imposing a tax of about 8 per cent. on all manganese exported to the United States, the tax to be put into effect immediately.

The American Consulate General at Rio Janeiro has been actively engaged for many months in an effort to facilitate the movement of manganese to the coast. In spite of the endeavors of the Central Railroad to move as much manganese as ships bound for the United States can load, the movement is often accomplished only with great delay. Last month for the first time the movement of manganese over the Central Railroad exceeded 50,000 tons.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

S. BENOWITZ & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Samuel Benowitz, Hyman Weiss, and Samuel Lubin, individually and as copartners trading as S. Benowitz & Co., Largely because of this scarcity, the week opened yesterday with little of interest so far as trading was concerned. Prices continue steadily to mount, these being the figures asked yesterday for standard forty-inch goods: 10½-ounce, 15½c; 10-ounce, 15c; 8-ounce, 11.1c, and 7¾-ounce, 11c. Prices both at Calcutta and Dundee are higher than they are here, which means still higher local figures to come. Neither in financial matters nor in available freight space does the situation at Calcutta show any improvement. at 357 Greenwich Street, by the following creditors: H. E. Coffin, J. W. Meloney Co., Inc., $63; J. Neugeborn & Sons, $769, and Branches of Mont Clare, Judge Hough has appointed Jesse Watson receiver in $1,000 bond. Assets are said to be $3,000 and liabilities $18,000.

H. A. DeMULLEN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Harry Mullen, dairy business, at 1,005 Prospect Avenue, by the following creditors: Louis Wisansky, $280; Rosendale Milk Co., and Farmers' Commission House, Inc., $486.

MORRIS HOFFMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Morris Hoffman, jeweler, doing business at 11 East Ninth Street, by the following creditors: Max Rubinstein, $230; Fannie Silverglate, $200, and Adelina Fried, $154.

GRAPE-OLA CORPORATION.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Grape-Ola Corporation, 12 East Twenty-second Street, by the following creditors: William Rosenthal, $1,031; Mayfridge Printing Co., $476, and Joseph A. Imhof, $30. Judge Hough has appointed Marcus Helfand receiver, in $1,000 bond. Liabilities are said to be $35,000 and assets $5,000.

REIFF & CIRULAS.—Lewis P. Best and Alexander Cibulas, trading as Best & Cibulas, in Hudson, N. Y., have filed a petition in bankruptcy here with liabilities of $19,984 and assets of $6,615.

JULIUS TITLE, a salesman, of 877 Stebbins Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $467 and no assets.

NEW YORK FELT GOODS CORPORATION.—Judge Hough has appointed Marcus Helfand receiver for the New York Public Stores Corporation, five and ten cent stores, with headquarters at 32 Union Square, in $500 bond.

NATHAN LANE'S SONS, INC., stationers and printers, at 116 Pearl Street, have filed schedules in bankruptcy with liabilities of $24,883 and assets of $20,435. Among the largest creditors are State Commercial Company, $6,000, and Mutual Corporation of New York, $2,125.

JOHN H. SULLIVAN, real estate broker, 550 Fifty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $101,506; assets $200.

BENJAMIN B. JORDAN, manufacturer of 115 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $485,242; assets, $104,500.

JOSEPH B. MARQUETTE, JR., INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Joseph R. Marquette, Jr., Inc., 203 Thirty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, by the following creditors: Amsterdam Batavia Handelvereeniging, $18,891; James W. Phyfe & Co., $178, and George Koall, $478.

ALBERT PLUMBING COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Albert Plumbing Company, Inc., Long Beach, L. I., by the following creditors: J. T. Mott Iron Works, $1,508; Pierce, Butler & Pierce, $1,475, and Union Stove Works, $354.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Albert H. Kestner and Jennie Kestner, cabinet makers, filed petitions in bankruptcy today. Kestner's liabilities are $10,691, and his assets $10,000. Mrs. Kestner's liabilities total $3,062; assets are $16,853.

Special to The New York Times.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Sept. 24.—Barney S. Michelman, doing business under the name of the Michelman System, proprietor of a men's and women's furnishings store, today made an assignment to Glenham Jones of the Brattleboro Trust Company for the benefit of creditors. He has liabilities of $14,000, the largest creditor being the Brattleboro Trust Company, $5,075. The second largest creditor is Ritter Brothers of New York, $4,187. The principal other New York creditors are Aaron Silverstein & Co., Simon Costume and Dress Company, W. P. Phillips & Co., the American Lady Waist Company, and Alper, Schults & Hirschfield.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 24.—Arthur Gould, doing business as the Advance Thought Publishing Company, printing and publishing, 168 North Michigan Avenue, has had an involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed against him on behalf of the J. W. Butler Paper Company and others. The claims aggregate $1,789. The liabilities and assets are not yet disclosed.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

Abadie, Alfred C.—31 West 46th St. Co.$353.16
Benguiat, Ephraim and Mordecai—S. S. Bottome 270.65
Burke, Katherine—Harlem Supply Co., Inc. 329.63
Herman, or Myrtle Bowman Hayes and Myrtle Bowman, Inc.—E. A. Jones 7,681.80
Barnaby Furniture Co., Inc.—Empire Waste Co., Inc. 107.30
Buehre, Louis—D. J. Dowling 188.06
Brown, Pincus—M. Rosenberg et al 1,157.41
Cady, Robert J.—J. W. Gerfman 150.00
Cahill Realty Corp., Wm. J. Cahill, Susie F. Cahill, and Cahill, Inc.—West Side Bank 4,300.84
Clayton, Patrick J.—Yorkville Bank 112.80
Child, Frank W.—I. W. Brill 101.33
Campbell, James C.—J. G. Baird, ex'x. 578.97
City of New York—Stanton Const Co. 1,000.00
Case, Albert C., and Walter J. Underwood, individually, (Case, Underwood & Co.,) Geo. D. Macay, and J. Ralph Bronner—Guaranty Trust Co. of New York 153,654.44
Collins, George E.—Broadway Building Co. 1,146.68
Dillorf, Leo M.—Lord & Taylor 137.53
Farrelly, John J.—C. E. Miller 170.70
Feingold, Harry—C. Josephson 272.85
Feidman, David—J. W. Weintraub 245.05
Farber, Benjamin—Joseph Stern & Sons, Inc. 222.70
Grubine, George W. S.—A. McRae 5,418.00
George H. Segal Co., Inc.—S. Goldberg 1,034.20
Homer Le Bolt Co., Inc.—Standard Underground Cable Co. 288.65
Haskell, Blanche L.—S. Robinson 150.10
Imbois, Gustav—A. Ludwig 227.97
Ketcham, Enoch W.—C. H. Eagle et al., trustees 5,965.42
Kronengold, Philip—R. J. Collier 104.14
Landauer, Arthur—M. Spiegel 118.80
Lewis, Philip, and Thomas Fitzpatrick—People of the State of New York.. 3,000.00
Madure Mercantile Co., Inc.—D. J. Speck 2,931.17
Merkel, David Louis Kempher, and Alexander Goldwater—W. Barrish 673.10
Morris Heights Realty Co., Bernard H. Buge, and Philippina C. Buge—German Exchange Bank 230.15
New Mexico-Colorado Coal and Mining Co.—Equitable Trust Co. of New York. 2,656,656.70
Nassau Beekman Investing Co.—J. Klein, $500 bond. 590.65
Newberger, Lester—H. Allison 189.10
Oliver, William O.—J. Seacer, receiver, Inc. 109.17
Pierce, Edward—Simon Strauss, Inc. 318.49
Perfect Silk Throwing Co., Inc.—Paul Gerli & Co., Inc. 20,019.94
Prokop, Herman—Federal Sign System (Electric) 100.92
Ryder, C.—Nauss Bros. Co. 122.85
Read, Frederick F.—Chamberlain Metal Weather Strip Co. 282.72
Steigerwald, Isaac—Lord & Taylor 281.49
Smith, Charles and Irving Kulock—Armour & Co 298.68
Townsend, Charles H.—Federal Printing Co. 656.08
Trust, Simon and Levi—D. Wiener 136.78
Ulrich, Henry A.—J. I. Wiener 129.20
United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co.—M. E. Landeck 276.46
Van Vieck, William J.—G. F. Sweney 239.61
Wright, Claude V., and Frank M. Tichenor, as exrs.—G. Ramsey et al 6,411.82
Same—Same 7,920.92

In Bronx County.

Curran, Michael E.—J. G. Ryan 101.13
Holst, Christ—C. Stoerm 185.60
Infantino Realty Co., Inc.—Mugler's Iron Works 108.82
Mulligan, William G.—F. Payne 158.83
Pearlman, William—S. Hirsch 27.41
Petrocine, Silvio—Morris Park Estates. 678.91
Petrocine, Alfonso—Same 811.91
Strachan, Edward A.—W. J. Courtney. 104.07
Totero, Concetta—E. E. S. Apfelbaum .....

EXTRA DIVIDENDS

The inclusion in the Senate Bill of a tax on undistributed profits makes a period of extra dividends seem probable.

Our Statistical Department has prepared a discussion of this subject, giving the approximate disbursements which will be made by some of the larger industrial companies whose stocks are listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Sent to Investors on request.

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MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE
INVESTMENT BANKERS
11 BROADWAY, N. Y.

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New York. Boston.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Enjoy a Spirited Advance on News of Steel Price Awards.

Having accustomed themselves to the belief that the President would approve prices of $68 a ton for steel shapes and plates, the traders' first feeling yesterday upon the announcement of a settlement on the basis of $60 for shapes and $65 for plates was one of disappointment. The announcement reached Wall Street in the early afternoon, and for the next half hour prices moved uncertainly back and forth around the final prices established by last week's close. At the end of that time the significance of the award began to percolate through the district and the market developed a stronger tone. The close was made with prices generally higher and with sentiment more cheerful than it has been for some days past.

As a matter of fact, the quotations approved by the War Industries Board were more pleasing to most manufacturers than they cared to admit. The public has been hearing so much about extreme prices paid for steel and pig iron that it had come to accept them as fixtures. Steel plates have sold at 10 and 11 cents a pound; pig iron at more than $50 a ton, but these figures never correctly represented the market. By comparison with prices a year ago, when advances had already made considerable headway, the new basis is considerably higher, in most cases. It is sufficiently high to insure the continued operation of plants at a good profit and to disabuse any one of the idea that the Government is going to adopt an indirect method of confiscation in order to get its materials at a low figure. The prices made yesterday apply to all purchases, whether by Governments or individuals, but do not interfere with existing contracts.

If some of the steel men were inclined to regard the settlement as figured too closely on the existing basis of costs, they agreed with the majority in hailing the announcement as an excellent thing for the trade as doing away with the uncertainty which has been holding up operations. The effect of the delay in reaching an agreement has been to check both consumption and production. Perhaps that view was reflected in the late rise in the market. From a low of 100½ made a few moments after receipt of the news United States Steel rose 3 points before 3 o'clock, closing at 112⅝, with a net advance of 2 points for the day. The rest of the list moved sympathetically with the steel issues. General Motors led in the recovery by selling up 4%, but Marine preferred gained 2¼, American Sumatra 3%, Baldwin 4¼, Canadian Pacific 3, and Louisville & Nashville 2.

There was a great deal of peace talk in the Street yesterday, but it had no apparent effect on prices. Until the announcement of the steel settlement the list moved erratically within narrow limits.

LONDON MARKET IS STEADY.

Large Dealings in Rubber and Specialties a Feature of the Trading.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Money was in increased supply today. Discounts were quiet. Suspension of the issuance of the five-year 5 per cent. exchequer bonds led to the belief that a fresh issue of shorter-term bonds, redeemable at a premium, was contemplated, or that there would be a resumption of the offering of yearly Treasury notes.

The stock market was quiet, with a steady tone. A feature of the trading was a large business in rubbers and specialties. Mining and metal shares were firm. The usual week-end investment business was done in gilt-edged issues. Argentine rails were weak, being influenced by the strike. American stocks were dull.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs for cash; exchange on London, 27 francs 18 centimes; 5 per cent. loan, 88 francs 20 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	4	Last	4
Low	3½	Renewals	4

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5¼@6	Sixty days	5¼@6
Ninety days	5¼@6	Ninety days	5¼@6
Four months	5¼@6	Four months	6
Five months	5¼@6	Five months	6
Six months	5¼@6	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 3½@3¾
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 3½@3¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 4@4½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 60 days ..... 3 @3¼
4 to 6 months ..... 3½@3¾
Other Names.
4 to 6 months ..... 3½@3¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75½	$4.75¼	$4.75¼	..
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅝	4.76⅞	..
France—				
Demand	5.79¾	5.79¾	5.79¾	+.00¼
Cables	5.78¾	5.78¾	5.78¾	+.00¼
Rubles—				
Demand	17.60	17.25	17.25	—.30
Cables	17.60	17.25	17.25	—.10

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand or Checks.	Cables.
Sterling	4.8665	4.7545 — 4.7545
France	5.1826	5.79¾ — 5.78¾
China—		
Hongkong		52.25
Peking		129.00
Shanghai		122.00
Greece	19.295	19.50 — 19.53
Holland	40.19	42.00 — 42.12½
India—	52.44	
Bombay		34.50 — 34.73
Calcutta		34.50 — 34.73
Italy	5.1826	7.70¼ — 7.70¼
Japan—	49.84	
Kobe		51.25 — 51.87½
Yokohama		51.25 — 51.87½
Philippine Islands—	50.00	
Manila		50.25 — 50.25
Russia	51.50	17.25 — 17.60
Scandinavia—	26.79	
Stockholm		34.10
Copenhagen		31.00
Christiania		31.15
Spain	10.295	23.10 — 23.20
South America—		
Rio	32.41	24.00 — 25.00
Buenos Aires	42.44	42.76 — 42.86
Switzerland	5.1828	4.68¼ — 4.68¼

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69¾	$4.71	$4.69

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $427,270,335; balances, $40,590,403; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $1,917,770; Federal Reserve credit balance, $31,537,785.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 15@25c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $.156@$.40875.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 55d, unchanged; in New York, $1.06¼, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 87c.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	$41.50		$41.25	41.75
Lead	8.00		7.87½	
Spelter	8.25	8.50	8.25	8.50
Antimony	15.25	15.50	15.25	15.50
Quicksilver	$110.00		$110.00	
Aluminium	*41.50	42.50	*41.50	42.50
Iron, No.2X ldy	44.75	45.75	44.75	45.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 22½c per pound.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Saturday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	120	0	0	120	0	0
Copper, futures	118	10	0	119	10	0
Tin, spot	247	10	0	244	10	0
Tin, futures	244	15	0	245	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, SEPT. 24, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	649,705	2,317,010	1,455,190
Year to date	137,168,156	133,722,811	110,882,520

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
..	..	100	Ajax Rubber	60	60	60	60	...
4½	4¾	600	Alaska Gold Mines	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	...
3⅞	3½	500	Alaska Juneau	3½	3½	3½	3½	...
24½	25	100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	25	25	25	25	...
85	87	100	Am. Beet Sugar	85¼	85¾	85¼	85¼	— ¼
42¾	43½	1,900	Am. Can	42⅝	43⅝	42½	43⅝	+1⅛
101	103	200	Am. Can pf	102	102½	102	102½	+1¼
73	73½	1,500	Am. Car & Fdry	71½	73¼	70¾	72½	+1¼
107⅝	110	400	Am. Car & Fdry pf	109	109	109	109	...
45	48	100	Am. Ice pf	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	— ¼
51¼	52	200	Am. International	51¾	51¾	51¼	51½	+¼
25½	25¾	8,600	Am. Linseed	24¾	25¼	24	25¼	+¾
62½	63⅛	3,300	Am. Locomotive	62	63⅝	62	63⅛	+1⅝
100	101¼	200	Am. Locomotive pf	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	— ⅛
11	12¼	100	Am. Malting	12	12	12	12	— ⅛
100⅜	101	12,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref	99⅝	101	99¾	101	+1¼
107½	109	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	108⅜	108¾	108⅜	108¾	...
67⅞	68	1,000	Am. Steel F'dries	67	67⅞	67	67⅞	+⅝
112⅛	113	700	Am. Sugar Ref	111¼	112⅞	111¼	112⅞	+1¾
115	120	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	115	115	115	115	+¾
58	58⅛	16,700	Am. Sumatra Tob	53¾	58⅞	53¾	58⅞	+3½
118½	119	1,600	Am. Tel. & Tel	118¼	119½	118¼	119	+1¼
..	..	100	Do. sub.rcts.8d pd.	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	— ⅛
193	195	700	Am. Tobacco	193	193	193	193	— 1¾
101	102	300	Am. Tob. pf. new	100	100	100	100	+1¼
46¼	48¼	700	Am. Woolen	48	48¾	48	48¼	+ ¼
94⅝	96	100	Am. Woolen pf	95	95	95	95	+ ⅛
32	33	100	Am. Writing P. pf	32	32	32	32	...
73	73¼	9,500	Anaconda Copper	72⅜	73¼	71½	73⅛	+ ⅝
61¼	62	100	Associated Oil	62	62	62	62	+1
97	97½	500	Atch., Top. & S. F	97	97¼	96⅞	97	+1
94⅜	95⅞	900	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	95	95	95	95	...
106½	113	100	Atlantic Coast Line	100	100	100	100	...
98	98⅝	800	At., Gulf & West I.	96⅞	98	96⅞	98	+2¼
65	66	5,700	Baldwin Loco	61⅝	66	61¼	65¾	+4¾
97	97½	400	Baltimore & Ohio	97	97½	97	97½	+ ⅛
..	..	5	Bank of Commerce	163	163	163	163	— 1
96¼	96¾	200	Barrett Co	96¼	96¾	96¼	96¾	+ ⅛
1⅝	2	2,000	Batopilas Mining	2	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
97	98	600	Bethlehem Steel	94½	96¼	94½	96¼	+1⅝
93	95¼	47,600	Beth. S. class B t. c.	92¾	93¾	91¼	93¾	+2⅝
60	61	200	Biklyn Rapid Tran	60½	60½	60	60	...
7½	9	800	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
94½	95¼	200	Burns Bros	95¼	95¾	95¼	95¾	+ ⅛
24½	25	700	Butte & Superior	23½	24½	23½	24½	+ ⅝
39½	40	800	California Packing	39½	39½	39½	39½	— ⅛
17	18	100	California Petrol	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
151	153½	6,300	Canadian Pacific	148	151½	147½	151½	+3
45	45½	100	Central Fdry pf	44	44	44	44	...
84½	84¾	8,000	Central Leather Co	83½	84½	83½	84¾	+ ⅛
32⅝	32¾	200	Cerro de Pasco	33	33¼	33	33¼	+ ⅛
76⅞	77	400	Chandler Motor	76	77	76	77	+1
56½	56¾	900	Chesapeake & Ohio	56½	56½	56	56½	+ ½
9⅝	10	100	Chi. Great Western	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	28	400	Chi. Great West. pf	28⅛	28⅛	27⅝	28	+ ⅛
58⅜	59¼	1,800	Chi., Mil. & St. P	58	59	57⅝	59	+ ⅝
102	102¼	900	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	100	103¼	102½	102¾	+ ¼
26½	26⅝	1,900	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c.	28½	29¾	26½	27⅜	+ ½
62⅜	63	600	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	62⅜	62⅞	62⅜	62½	+ ⅛
53½	53¾	700	Chi., Rock Island & P. 5 p. c. pf. t. c.	53¾	53¾	53¾	53½	— ¼
18⅜	19	700	Chile Copper	19	19	18⅜	19	+ ¼
53	53¼	1,100	Chino Copper	52¼	53¼	52⅞	53¼	+ ¼
46	46¼	1,200	Col. Fuel & Iron	45½	46½	45½	46	+ ½
40¼	41	300	Columbia Gas & El	40⅜	40⅞	40⅜	40⅞	+ ⅛
103	105	500	Consolidated Gas	103⅛	103¼	102⅞	103¼	+ ⅛
30¼	30⅜	17,800	Corn Products Ref	29⅝	30⅜	29⅝	30⅛	+1¼
99	100	600	Corn Products Ref. pf	98¾	99¾	98¾	99¾	...
74⅜	75	38,000	Crucible Steel	73	75⅛	71⅜	75	+1⅞
33	33¼	4,300	Cuba Cane Sugar	33½	33⅝	32½	32⅝	— ⅝
83¾	84¼	2,000	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	84½	85	84¾	84½	...
101¾	102	1,500	Delaware & Hud	100⅝	102	100⅝	102	+1
7	7¼	100	Den. & Rio Grande	7	7	7	7	...
14	14½	30	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	14	14	14	14	...
31¼	31½	2,800	Distillers' Secur	31	31½	30¾	31¼	+ ¼
9¼	9½	400	Dome Mines	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
21¼	22	1,600	Erie	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
31⅞	32	100	Erie 1st pf	31½	31½	31½	31½	...
24¼	24⅝	100	Erie 2d pf	24	24	24	24	— ½
38	38½	200	Gaston, W. & W	38	38	38	38	— ⅛
143½	146¾	1,100	General Electric	145	146½	145	146½	+1¾
96	96¾	6,800	General Motors	94¾	100	94¼	100	+4½
83	83¾	100	General Motors pf	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	— ¼
103⅞	104½	200	Great Northern pf	103⅞	104¾	103⅞	104½	+ ⅞
85¾	85¾	22,800	G. N. ctfs. for o. p	83½	86	83¾	85¾	+2½
43¾	45	1,200	Greene-Cananea	42¾	43½	42¾	43½	+ ⅞
103	105	200	Gulf States Steel	106	104	103	104	+ ¼
52½	52¾	2,000	Inspiration Copper	51⅝	52½	51½	52½	+ ⅝
113	115	100	Int. Harvester, N.J	112	112	112	112	+2
29½	29¾	6,500	Int. Mer. Marine	28	29½	27⅞	29¼	+1
87⅞	87⅞	7,800	Int. Mer. Marine pf	85	87⅞	84½	87⅝	+2¼
34	34½	2,200	Int. Nickel	34¼	34⅝	33¾	34⅝	— ⅛
81	81¼	100	Int. Paper	81	81	81	81	+ ½
18⅜	20	200	Kansas City Southern	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ½
42½	45	200	Kelly Spring Tire	42	42	41¾	41¾	—1¼
41¼	41¾	1,200	Kennecott Copper	41¼	41¾	41	41¼	...
52	59	100	Kress (S. H.) Co	55	55	55	55	...
85	85⅝	3,500	Lackawanna Steel	83	85½	83	85½	+2½
12¼	12⅜	100	Lake Erie & West	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	...
61½	62¾	400	Lehigh Valley	62	62	61¾	62¼	— ⅛
103½	115	300	Liggett & Myers pf	104	104¼	104	104¼	— ¼
..	..	6,100	Liggett & My. rgts	..	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
120	121	200	Louis. & Nash	119½	120	119½	120	+2
34¼	34½	700	Maxwell Motors	33½	34⅜	33½	34¼	+1
20¾	20¾	500	Max. Motors 2d pf	19¾	21	19¾	20¾	+1
94¼	94½	10,600	Mexican Petroleum	94¼	94½	92¾	94½	+ ⅛
85¾	85¾	700	Midland Copper	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	— ⅛
52⅝	52⅝	3,700	Midvale Steel	51¼	52⅝	51¼	52½	+1
14	14½	1,200	Minn. & St. L. new	13¾	14½	13¾	14½	+1⅛
29	29¼	1,900	Mo. Pacific tr ctfs	29	29¼	28¾	29	+ ⅛
50	52	300	Mo. Pac. pf tr ctfs	50	50¼	50	50¼	+ ⅛
77	80	100	Montana Power	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	—1⅝
82½	83¼	2,400	Nat. Acme	82½	83¼	82½	83¼	+ ⅝
28¾	28¼	1,400	Nat. Cond. & Cable	28	29	28	28½	+ ¼
42⅜	43	1,300	Nat. Enam. & St.	43	43¼	42½	42½	—1
51½	52	100	Nat. Lead	52	52	52	52	...
21¾	21¾	300	Nevada Con. Cop	22	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
126½	128	300	N. Y. Air Brake	127	127	127	127	— 2
75¾	79	4,900	N. Y. Central	77½	79	77	79	+1¼
25	25⅜	1,270	N. Y., N. H. & H	29	26¼	25	25¼	— ⅛
21	22	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	22	22	22	22	+ ⅛
112¼	112½	800	Norfolk & Western	113	113	112¼	112¼	— ¼
79	82	100	Norfolk & West. pf	80	80	80	80	...
101	101¼	700	Northern Pacific	101¼	101¼	101	101¼	+ ⅛
95¾	96	100	Nova Scotia S. & C	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	+ ⅛
47	47¼	8,700	Ohio Cities Gas	46¾	47	46¼	47	+ ⅛
7¼	7½	300	Ontario Mining	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
93	94¾	300	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	+ ½
52	52¼	800	Penn. R. R	52	52½	52	52½	+ ½
65¾	66	100	People's Gas Chi	65¾	65¾	63¾	65¾	+ ½
14¾	15	600	Pere Marquette	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
92	97	100	Pierce-Arrow pf	94	94	94	94	+1
69¼	73¼	200	P. C. C. & St. L	70	70	70	70	+ ½
51⅝	51⅞	1,100	Pittsburgh Coal	51⅝	52	51	52	+ ⅛
86½	87	800	Pittsburgh Coal pf	86½	86½	86½	86½	+ ⅛
97⅜	99¼	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	—1¾
26½	28½	100	Pitts. & West'n Va	26½	28½	26½	28½	+ ⅛
59	60	200	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	59	59½	59	59¼	+ ⅛
141	146	100	Pullman Co	141	141	141	141	...
47	50	800	Railway Steel Sp	47	47	47	47	...
26½	26½	600	Ray Con. Copper	26½	26½	26	26	— ⅛
83	84	5,000	Reading	83½	84	82⅞	83⅜	+ ⅛
84½	84¾	9,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	83½	84⅞	81¾	84⅞	+2⅝
67½	68	100	Royal Dutch t. c.	67½	68⅛	67½	68⅛	+ ⅛
16	16½	500	St. Louis-San Fran	16½	16½	16	16	— ⅛
28	29	100	St. L. Southwest	28	28	28	28	— ⅛
11¼	11⅝	600	Seaboard Air Line	11¼	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛
27	27	400	Seab. Air Line pf	27	27	26	26	— ⅛
153⅝	158½	15,500	Sears, Roeb. & Co	153⅝	158½	153⅝	158½	+ ¾
24½	24⅝	400	Shattuck-Arizona	24½	24½	23¾	23¾	— ¾
35	36½	400	Sinclair Oil & Ref	35⅝	36	35⅝	36	+ ¼
46	47	200	Sloss-S. Steel & I	45	46¼	45	45	— ½
92¼	92½	2,300	Southern Pacific	92¼	92½	92	92½	+ ⅝
27⅜	27¾	3,600	Southern Railway	27⅜	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	— ⅛
61⅝	62	800	Southern Ry. pf	61⅝	62¼	61⅝	62	...
46½	47	1,200	Studebaker Co	46½	47	46½	47	—1½
47	47¼	5,100	Superior Steel	45	47¼	45	47	+ ½
15	16	800	Tenn. C. & C	15⅜	15⅝	15¼	15½	— ½
60	61	600	Texas Co	164½	165	164½	164½	+ ¼
197	200	200	Tidewater Oil	200⅜	200⅜	198	198	...
72	72¾	8,500	Tobacco Products	72	72⅝	70¾	72¼	+ ⅛
130½	131	2,900	Union Pacific	129⅜	131	129⅜	131	+1½
77⅞	78	100	Union Pacific pf	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	+ ⅛
118½	118¾	8,900	United Cigar Stores	118¼	119¼	117	118¾	...
128	130	200	United Fruit	128	128	128	128	...
138½	139	2,800	U. S. Indus. Alco	138	139	137	139	+1
99	100	300	U. S. Rubber	99	100	99	99¾	+ ⅛
103⅝	104⅝	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	+ ⅛
65¾	65¾	5,600	U. S. Sm., R. & M	65¼	66¼	65	65⅝	+ ⅛
112⅜	112½	257,000	U. S. Steel	110¾	112¾	109⅝	112⅝	+2
116¾	117	1,000	U. S. Steel pf	116¾	117	116¾	117	+ ⅛
96¾	97	6,600	Utah Copper	96	97	96¼	97	+ ⅛
57	58	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	58	58	58	58	+3½
10¾	10¾	100	Wabash	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	...
48¼	48¾	100	Wabash pf. A	48	48	48	48	— ¼
24	24½	100	Wabash pf. B	25	25	25	25	...
43	43½	200	Western Pacific pf	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	— ¾
88½	89¾	400	Western Union Tel	89	89⅛	89	89⅛	+ ⅛
46¾	47¼	1,700	Westingh. E. & M	46	47	45¾	47	+ ⅝
25⅞	26	100	Wheel. & L. E. pf	26	26	26	26	...
43	45	100	White Motor	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	+ ¼
62⅝	63	1,500	Wilson & Co	62	62⅝	62	62⅜	—2⅝
27⅝	28¼	2,900	Willys-Overland	27⅝	28	27¼	28	+ ¼
121	124	100	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	122	122	122	122	...

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Chamberlain's Statement, Sept. 22, 1917.

CITY TREASURY.

Balance Sept. 15			$10,628,173.56
Receipts—			
Revenues	$1,641,095.88		
Miscellaneous	26,000.75		
Loans:			
Revenue bills	$5,000,000.00		
Corp. stock notes	500,000.00		
Tax notes	550,000.00		
	6,050,000.00		
		7,117,105.35	
			$17,140,280.89
Payments—			
General administration	$2,351,002.21		
Repayment of temporary loans:			
Revenue bonds and bills	126,500.00		
		2,274,502.21	
Balance Sept. 22			$14,765,778.69

SINKING FUNDS.

Balance uninvested Sept. 15		$8,434,773.03
Receipts		221,817.00
		$8,656,590.03
Payments		5,750,000.00
Balance uninvested Sept. 22		2,906,590.03
Aggregate balances Sept. 22		$18,062,368.77

Superior Steel Earns 46 Per Cent.

The Superior Steel Company, which manufactures rolled strip steel, declared yesterday an initial quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share on the $6,000,000 common stock, payable Nov. 1 to shareholders of record Oct. 15. Reports from official quarters show earnings in the first eight months of the year at the rate of 46 per cent. on the stock, after providing for preferred stock dividends, but without making allowances for sinking fund requirements and the excess profits tax.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	87.09	86.47	86.85	+.50
25 industrials	84.13	83.24	84.05	+1.20
50 stocks	75.58	74.85	75.45	+.80

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Sept. 24	75.58	74.85	75.45	+ .80
Sept. 22	75.07	74.40	74.65	+ .21
Sept. 21	74.86	74.23	74.44	— .01
Sept. 20	75.13	73.90	74.58	+ .80
Sept. 19	74.82	73.67	73.93	+1.09
Sept. 18	73.80	73.04	73.80	— .01
Sept. 17	74.87	73.80	73.81	— .74

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

Sept.	High.		Low.		Last.
*1917	76.75	Sept. 4	71.84	Sept. 15	75.45
1916	90.42	Sept. 20	86.90	Sept. 1	88.97
1915	85.45	Sept. 30	76.71	Sept. 1	84.80
1914	Exchange closed				
1913	70.75	Sept. 13	65.61	Sept. 4	70.14
1912	85.82	Sept. 30	82.10	Sept. 13	85.13
1911	73.61	Sept. 6	69.57	Sept. 20	69.86

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

Sept.	High.		Low.		Last.
*1917	90.42	Sept. 4	72.92	Sept. 12	74.45
†1916	96.31	Sept. 25	80.91	Sept. 22	93.86

Full Years.

1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22
1915	94.18	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
1914	78.80	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
1913	79.10	Jan. 21	65.09	June 10
1912	85.82	Sept. 30	75.24	Feb. 1
1911	84.41	June 29

TAX DAY October 1st.

EXEMPT FROM ALL TAXATION IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Name.	Maturity.	Prices Yielding.
*Little Falls, N.Y.	4.80% 1919	4.40%
*Mohawk, N. Y.	5.00% 1922-35	4.40%
*Northport, N.Y.	5.00% 1918-37	4.40%
*Scotia, N. Y.	4.90% 1920-24	4.45%
*Swanzville, N.Y.	4.75% 1921-23	4.50%
*Massena, N. Y.	4.75% 1922-46	4.50%
*Fowling, N. Y.	5.00% 1936-42	4.50%
*Mo. Elba, N.Y.	5.00% 1939-56	4.60%

*Coupon bonds. *Registered bonds.
Descriptive circulars on request.

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SAYS LIBERTY LOAN WILL HELP BUSINESS

Charles H. Sabin Asserts Money Will Be Spent Here and Increase Prosperity.

MEANS NO LOSS OF GOLD

Head of Guarantee Trust Company Believes Foreign Exchange Will Be Further Stabilized.

Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company, believes that the new Liberty Loan can be floated without seriously disturbing business and that in the long run the sale of Government bonds will promote materially the prosperity of the entire country.

"The proceeds from the sale of Liberty bonds will be expended in this country by our Government and by the allied Governments, to whom we are making loans," he said yesterday. "As Secretary McAdoo has explained the situation is largely a mere matter of shifting credits, and the money will remain in this country and will not involve any loss of gold or any loss of values. It is obvious that the more money there is spent in this country the greater will be our prosperity. The greater, too, will be America's dominance of world finances and exchanges. The new Liberty Loan will exert a potent influence in stabilizing foreign exchange. It will strengthen and help to make secure the position of the American dollar, which today rules the money markets of the world.

"A leading English financial writer acknowledges that London has surrendered its proud position as the foremost money market in the world, as the clearing house for all nations, and as the banker to whom the enterprising commercial men of every State came when they were in need of banking assistance. Another authority likewise declares that in the United States 'are some of the very best business men that the world holds today.' These writers point to our great natural resources, to our soil, which is capable of supporting five times the population it maintains at present, and to our almost unlimited room for expansion.

"The payment of the interest on and principal of the Liberty Loans will not impair the resources of our fields, factories, or mines. The money will come from the annual income and production of the country, now estimated as amounting to $50,000,000,000 in value.

Bumper Crops Bring Prosperity.

"Bumper crops in all staples, except wheat, and great increases in grain values, are generating a prosperity which will be apparent first in the West and later throughout the entire United States. Food is the basic factor in determining the cost of production of practically all that humanity consumes.

"In this connection it might be well to consider a recent invoice made of our economic resources, which disclosed some impressive facts. For instance, there are twice as many cattle and swine in the United States as in any other country, with a total value of live stock products of more than $4,000,000,000. Our corn crop is ten times greater than that of any other country. While our wheat crop is not as large as we had hoped for, it is bigger than that of any rival. Our cotton output is more than half of the world's supply. Our coal production is nearly half a billion tons annually, which is about twice that of Great Britain, our nearest competitor. Our oil production, of over 300,000,000 barrles, is twice that of Russia, which ranks second.

"Our output of iron and steel is twice that of Germany, our nearest rival. We produce more copper than all the remainder of the world put together. In manufactured goods last year, our output was more than $36,000,000,000, and the balance of our exports over imports amounted to more than $3,000,000,000. Our gold reserve of approximately $3,000,000,000 is more than one-third of the world's total. Our wealth is now more than $2,000 for every man, woman, and child in the country. Our railroad mileage is more than double that of all Europe.

Our National Wealth $250,000,000,000.

"The total wealth of Great Britain, France, and Germany amounts to $227,500,000,000. The national wealth of the United States aggregates $250,000,000,000.

"A perusal of these facts must certainly reassure even the most dubious as to our ability to absorb not only the second Liberty loan, but a third and fourth, if necessary."

The patriotic Service League of 500 Fifth Avenue has offered to aid in the flotation of the next Liberty Loan. For the present, it will devote its energies in canvassing the Nineteenth Congressional District. Among those identified with the work of the league are Charles S. Fairchilds, James C. Egbert, Franklin H. Giddings, Charles Evans Hughes, Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church; Langdon P. Marvin, Morgan J. O'Brien, Alton B. Parker, James T. Shotwell, John B. Stanchfield, Oscar S. Straus, Maude Wetmore, Everett P. Wheeler, George W. Wickersham, F. Cliffe Johnston, J. Edward Weld, Carl A. Mead, Arnold Frye, William J. O'Donnell, and Arthur H. Brooks.

George B. Cortelyou, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, and now President of the Consolidated Gas Company, is Chairman of a special committee of the Liberty Loan which is looking after the public utility corporations. Last week when his company sent out dividend checks to its stockholders, folders were inclosed calling attention to the forthcoming Government loan. The company proposed to send similar folders to its thousands of gas consumers when distributing its monthly bills.

$400,000,000 ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES

Bear 4 Per Cent. Interest From Tomorrow and Are Payable Dec. 15.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Secretary McAdoo, under authority of the Bond act approved by the President today, announced tonight that he offered for subscription at par and accrued interest through the Federal Reserve Banks $400,000,000 of Treasury certificates of indebtedness, payable Dec. 15, with interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum from Sept. 26. The official announcement follows:

"Applications will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks from Tuesday, Sept. 25, to 12 o'clock noon (local time) Tuesday, Oct. 2. The certificates will be in denominations of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, and $100,000.

"They will be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except (a) estate or inheritance taxes and (b) graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes and excess profits and war profits taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations, or corporations; and the interest on an amount of bonds or certificates authorized in the Bond act, the principal of which does not exceed in the aggregate $5,000, owned by any individual, partnership, association, or corporation, will be exempt from the taxes provided for in clause (b) above.

"Upon ten days' notice, given in such manner as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, this series of $400,000,000 may be redeemed as a whole at par and accrued interest on and after any date, occurring before maturity of such certificates, set for the payment of the first installment payable after allotment of the subscription price of any bonds offered for subscription by the United States hereafter and before the maturity of such certificates.

"The certificates of this series, whether or not called for redemption, will be accepted at par, with adjustment of accrued interest, if tendered on such installment date in payment of the subscription price then payable of any such bonds subscribed for by and allotted to holders of such certificates. As fiscal agent of the United States, the Federal Reserve Banks will be authorized to allot in full in order of receipt of applications up to amounts specified for each district.

"Payments may be made at par and accrued interest on and after Sept. 26 until Oct. 3 inclusive. After allotment and upon payment Federal Reserve Banks will issue interim receipts pending delivery of definite certificates. Qualified depositaries will be permitted to make payment by credit for certificates alloted to them for themselves and their customers, up to an amount for which each shall have qualified when so notified by Federal Reserve Bank, but if qualification shall not have been completed payments must be made in the ordinary way, in which case the unexpended proceeds will be redeposited as promptly as qualification is completed."

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat situation was not materially changed. Receipts at Western points were slightly under a week ago and only about half as large as last year's movement. The visible, however, increased 1,090,000 for the week, and the total native and bonded wheat amounting to 6,856,600, compared with 61,311,000 bushels a year ago. Complaints are still being heard that the mills are not securing enough wheat to grind, but authorities feel hopeful that the movement will increase from now on. Prices remain unchanged on a Government basis. Rye—Market firm; No. 2 Western, $1.95, cost, insurance, and freight, New York. Exporters were said to have taken about 50,000 bushels.

CORN.

The corn market experienced a sharp upturn in the face of very favorable weather conditions. The weather map indicated normal temperatures throughout the greater part of the country and the official forecast was for slightly warmer weather. The visible supply of corn showed a decrease of 481,000 bushels for the week, bringing the total to 1,805,000 bushels, compared with 4,488,000 a year ago, when there was an increase of 741,000 bushels. Some complaints were received to the effect that damage by the frost of two weeks ago is beginning to show up more clearly and that in some sections the loss is greater than had been estimated. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $2.15½ and No. 2 mixed at $2.15¼, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.20⅝	1.17½	1.20⅜	1.17⅝	78¾
May	1.17⅝	1.14½	1.17⅜	1.15	76⅝

OATS.

Prices in the oats market were firm, closing with net gains of 1c to 1¼c. The visible supply increased 1,539,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 2,322,000 bushels a year ago. Exporters showed moderate interest, and sales were placed at 100,000 bushels. The local cash market was quiet; standard quoted at 67c; No. 2 white, 67½c; No. 3 white, 66½@67c; No. 4 white, 66@66½c; fancy clipped white, 67¼@71c; ordinary clipped white, 66½@67½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
September	61⅛	59⅜	61⅛	59¼	46¼
December	58⅝	57⅜	58⅝	57½	48⅛
May	62	60¼	62	60½	51⅝

PROVISIONS.

New high records were established in the market for hog products with a sharp upward movement, especially in lard and pork. Packers were credited with buying, and the whole situation was dominated by the pronounced strength in the market for live hogs. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 17,000, estimated for Tuesday, 10,000. Kansas City received 4,000 and Omaha 7,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
Lard—					
October	24.70	24.10	24.70	24.07	14.62
January	23.70	23.12	23.70	23.10	14.07
Ribs—					
October	22.90	22.65	22.90	22.77	14.20
January	22.87	22.45	22.85	22.62	12.70
Pork—					
October	44.80	44.00	44.80	44.00	29.95
January	45.65	45.25	45.65	45.30	28.95

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was excited and strong, with an active trade. With the exception of the September position the entire list was at new high records, selling close to the 17-cent level. The close was 25 points lower for September and 20 to 30 points net higher for the other months. Total sales were 74,900 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot			17.40@	17.50
September	17.50	17.20	17.25@17.40	17.50
October	17.20	16.80	17.05@17.09	16.81
November	16.85	16.45	16.72@16.74	16.42
December	16.83	16.47	16.70@16.72	16.40
January	16.85	16.49	16.71@16.73	16.45
February			16.70@16.80	16.42
March	16.94	16.67	16.82@16.86	16.62
April			16.80@16.95	16.63

COFFEE.

A flurry of covering by September shorts was the feature at the opening of the coffee market yesterday, with that delivery showing an advance of 6 points, while other months were 1 point higher to 2 points lower. The September demand seemed to be supplied at 7.83c during the early trading, which there was scattered selling of later deliveries by houses with Street connections, and the market soon eased off during the afternoon, with the close showing a net decline of 1 to 3 points. Sales were reported of 26,500 bags. The local spot market was dull and unchanged at 9¾c for No. 7s and 9¾c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
September	7.83	7.38	7.79@7.80	7.28
October	7.75	7.35	7.74@7.75	7.28
November			7.70@7.71	7.25
December	7.45	7.42	7.41@7.43	7.45
January			7.49@7.50	7.53
February			7.56@7.58	7.61
March	7.67	7.62	7.64@7.65	7.69
April			7.71@7.73	7.76
May	7.83	7.80	7.79@7.81	7.82
June			7.87@7.89	7.90
July	7.90	7.90	7.95@7.96	7.97

SUGAR.

There were no new developments in raw sugar, trading in that department being at a standstill, awaiting developments from Washington. The small unsold balance, estimated at less than 50,000 bags, of the Cuban crop is in strong hands and sales are not pressed. In the meantime there is a good demand for refined sugar, refiners running at very low or raw supplies, the refiner being forced to close down and others operating on part time, in order to string along their present raw supplies over as long a period as possible. Consumers are short of refined sugar and for immediate delivery are paying full list prices, the list ranging from 8.40c to 8.90c regular terms. It was rumored that Cuban producers and the Government control authorities had come to an agreement on a satisfactory price for the coming Cuban crop, but confirmation could not be obtained. It is believed in the trade, however, that an official statement will be forthcoming from Washington soon.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,376 packages. The market was a shade firmer on most grades of creamery, with fair demand. Exchange sales include: 226 tubs creamery extras, at 44½c; 100 tubs (93 score) at 45c. Business on the Street was about in line with those figures. Renovated well sustained. Ladies and packing stock firmer. Creamery, higher than extras, per lb, 44@45½c; extras, (92 score), 44½c; firsts, (86 to 91 scores,) 40@44c; seconds, (88 to 87 score,) 41¼@42½c; thirds, 40@41c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 46@46½c; extras, 45@45½c; firsts, 42½@44½c; seconds, 42@43c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 44½@44c; good to prime, 41½@43c; common to fair, 36½@41c; renovated, extras, 42½@43c; firsts, 41½@42c; lower grades, 36½@40c; imitation creamery, firsts, 39½@40c; factory, current make, No. 1, 33c; No. 2, 37@37½c; lower grades, 33½@37½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 33c; No. 2, 37@37½c; lower grades, 33½@37½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 9,729 cases. A liberal accumulation was carried over from last week, including chiefly medium grades, but a number of lots of higher qualities also. The market opened with a moderate demand, but a considerable pressure to sell and a generally weak tone, and most of the business was being done at cut prices. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 45@46c; firsts, 42@44c; firsts, 39½@41½c; seconds, 37½@38c; thirds and poorer, 35@37c; fresh gathered storage packed extras, No. 1, 36@37c; No. 2 extra, 35@36c; firsts, 34@35c; seconds, 32@33c; good to choice, dry, 33@34c; undergrades, 30@32c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 40c; firsts, storage and insurance paid, 38½@39½c; seconds, storage and insurance paid, 37@38c; lower grades, storage and insurance paid, 34@36½c; refrigerator, State marks, 41@42c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 38@40c; ordinary to good, 36@37c; gathered whites, good to fine, 38@40c; California whites, 43@44c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 37@38c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 40@50c; gathered browns and mixed colors, 36@37c.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil	22	23
Bay S. G.	9	10
Bing Min.	11⅛	12⅛
Begole	50	75
Bohemia	1⅛	1⅛
Bost Pr.	60	75
Bost & M.	63	64
Butte & L.	14	16
Butte & D.	⅞	1
Bost & Ar.	1⅝	2⅛
Calaveras	2¼	2½
Crown Res.	26	30
Con Ariz.	2	2¼
Hecla	10	22
Champ C.	6	7
Chief Cons.	2⅜	2⅝
Cal Corbin.	1⅞	2
Ely & N.	2¼	2⅜
Earl Eagle	1⅝	2
Fortuna	5	6
Gold Lake.	8	9
Gila Cop.	17	17⅜
Houghton	75	100
Homa Oil	1¾	1⅞
Humboldt	60	61
Iron Cap.	17	17½

*Full paid, †Part paid.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.04	Hale & Norcross	.04
Alta	.10	Jacket	.02
Andes	.18	Julia	.02
Best & Belcher	.08	Mexican	.10
Bullion	.02	Occidental	.00
Caledonia	.01	Ophir	.00
Challenge Con	.01	Potosi	.03
Chollar	.05	Savage	.03
Confidence	.06	Sec. Belcher	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.01
Con. Virginia	.21	Union Con	.02
Exchequer	.02	Utah	.01
Gould & Curry	.01	Mexican dollars	.50

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.87½	Goldfield Con	.68
Halifax	.20	Goldfield Merger	.04
Jim Butler	.23	Great Bend	.10
MacNamara	.22	Jumbo Extension	.02
Midway	.13	Kewanaa	.09
Mispah	.06	Silver Pick	.09
Mon. Pittsburgh	.13	Spearhead	.07
Montana	.19	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.09	Big Four	.05
Rescue	.18	Consolidated	.24
Tonopah Extension	2.05	Morning Glory	.21
Tonopah Mining	4.80	Top	.14
Tonopah Nevada	4.80	Union Con	.19
West End	.71	White Caps	1.42½
West Tonopah	.22	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.12
Atlanta	.09	Packard	.03
Booth	.05	Rochester	.50
Daisy	.03	Round Mountain	.35
Florence	.20	United Eastern	4.20
Fraction	.06		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	51c	53c
Dr. J'pot.	3½	3
Elkton	3	3¼
Fire Zone	20	25
Fanny R.	2½	3
Golden Cr.	200	205
Gold Sov.	4	4½
Iron C'pt.	17	18
Iron Blos.	56	62
Jerome V.	1½	1½
La Rose	80	85
Majestic	85	91
Mojave T.	44	45
New Balt.	1¾	1⅞
Nay Doug.	1	1¼
Nelson		50
Nixon	72	74
N Cornelia	16½	18¾
P. S & L.	41	42
Ohio Cop.	1	1⅛
Oneco	35	50
Onondaga	30	40
Rico Cen.	1¾	1⅞
Ray Hers.	3¾	3⅞
Rilla	2	3
S W M.	2½	2¾
S W M.	1½	1⅝
Truro	1	1⅛
U V Ext.	86	87
Victoria M.	2	2⅜
Yukon Gd.	2	2½

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1917-'18	4½	5.45	5.00
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	5.00	5.20
Canadian North	1917-'26	4½@5	6.70	5.60
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	5.35	5.25
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'21	4½	5.70	5.30
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	5.22	5.00
Chi., R. I. & P.	1917-'27	4½@5	6.25	5.25
C. St. L. & N. O.	1917-'18	5	5.35	5.00
C. C. C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	5.35	5.00
Cuba Railroad	1917-'36	5	6.40	5.46
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	5.60	5.10
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	5.75	5.25
Grand Trunk	1917-'36	4½	6.30	5.30
Illinois Central	1917-'28	4½@5	5.85	5.00
Louis. & Nash	1917-'35	5	5.80	5.00
Michigan Central	1917-'80	5	5.80	5.00
Mo., K. & Tex.	1917-'29	5	6.50	5.50
Missouri Pacific	1917-'23	5	6.40	5.80
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5	5.70	5.30
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'33	4½@5	5.80	5.40
Nor. & Western	1917-'21	5	5.90	5.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@5	5.85	5.35
Penn. Gen. Frght.	1917-'23	4 @4½	5.20	4.90
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'26	4½@5	5.70	5.30
Seaboard	1917-'26	5	6.00	5.50
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	5.85	5.00
Southern Ry.	1917-'24	4½@5	5.45	5.15
Union Tank Line	1915-'20	5	6.00	5.75

THE COTTON MARKET

Prices Show Little Net Change After a Day of Many Ups and Downs.

There was no trace of the usual Monday dullness or lassitude about the cotton market yesterday. At various moments during the day's session it appeared likely that last week's steady advance would continue, or even be accelerated; at other moments, a few minutes earlier or later, it appeared certain that a violent reaction would wipe out all last week's gains in a single session; but when the trading finally stopped at 3 o'clock, all the tumult notwithstanding, the market rested not far from the opening figures.

In the first half hour of the session there was a break of close to 70 points in all futures from the opening figures. Then came a sharp rally, which regained all the lost ground and more, carrying prices up in some instances more than 100 points from the lowest of the day, and reaching new high levels for the current movement. But this was followed by heavy realizing which, with the comparatively small volume of trade, sent prices cascading 40 to 60 points. After similar fluctuations, the closing found the list irregular, but ranging from 2 points higher to 27 points lower.

December deliveries, typical of the entire course of the market, sold up to 24.40 at the opening, broke to 23.58, rallied to 24.60, and finally closed at 24.05. October was the steadiest, and held nearly all its gains on covering and trade buying in anticipation of a renewed bull market this morning.

The early disposition to take profits after the advance of about 5 cents a pound from recent low levels was stimulated by talk of an easier spot basis in the Southwest and rumors of an advance in marine war risks which might check exports. At times the selling was very active, and probably reflected reactionary sentiment as well as realising. Offerings were absorbed just above the 23½-cent level, however, and the market advanced very rapidly during the early afternoon. Covering by early sellers and fresh buying for long account was promoted by prospects for unsettled weather, with the outlook for rains in the Eastern belt suggesting a further delay in the movement. After showing net gains of 30 to 49 points, the market became very nervous and unsettled.

There was a flurry of Wall Street buying following the announcement of Government prices for iron and steel. It was noted around the Ring that there had been a spurt of buying after each recent announcement of Government prices for commodities, particularly from Wall Street and Western sources. Possibly Government recognition of high commodity values under prevailing conditions has accounted for such buying, and there may also be a feeling in some quarters that in case Government prices for cotton become necessary, they will be fixed at a level recognizing the prosperity of producers. Beyond such considerations yesterday's advances were promoted by reports of crop deterioration, with the end-of-September report of a prominent Memphis authority placing the condition at 59.8, against 67.2 last month. Exports for the day were 20,256, making 595,004 so far this season. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were 38 points lower to 75 points higher.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday.
Oct.	24.50	24.99	23.85	24.52@24.55	24.50
Nov.				24.15	24.30
Dec.	24.25	24.60	23.58	24.05@24.14	24.24
Jan.	24.10	24.50	23.58	24.00@24.10	24.20
Feb.				24.06	24.23
Mar.	24.42	24.70	23.70	24.10@24.15	24.35
April	24.60	24.80	24.00	24.14	24.39
May	24.50	24.73	23.86	24.22@24.25	24.48
June				24.22	24.48
July	24.50	24.60	23.80	24.25	24.50
Aug.				24.10	24.35

The local spot market for cotton was steady and 60 points higher, at 26.30c for middling upland.

Southern spot markets follow: Galveston, 25.10c; New Orleans, 23.75c; Savannah, 24½c; Augusta, 23.75c; Memphis, 24c; Houston, 24.95c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Monday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Ports receipts	28,924	21,557	44,760
Exports	20,256		29,770
Port stocks	562,830	530,455	696,439
Interior receipts	20,959	20,506	62,684
Interior shipments	22,023	19,684	32,522
New York arrivals	4,226	4,080	11,091
New York stock	82,133	81,782	41,285

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet and 110 points higher, at 18.92d for middling upland. Sales, 2,000 bales; American, 1,000 bales. Imports, 33,000 bales, all American. Futures 110 points higher: Oct.-Nov., 17.20d; Jan.-Feb., 16.55d; March-April, 16.37d; May-June, 16.21d.

Foreign dispatches yesterday reported that the resumption of trading in cotton futures on the Liverpool Exchange, under restrictions approved by the British Government, is not unlikely in the near future.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Thirty-eight new corporations, having an aggregate capitalization of $1,639,000, were chartered today. They include:

Imperious Fabrics Co., Inc., Mount Vernon, treat cloth, fabrics, and leather with varnish process, $10,000; L. H. and A. F. Junker, and J. W. Robertson, 42 Broadway.

Utico Thermometer Co., Inc., Bronx, make clinical thermometers and scientific instruments, $10,000; D. E. Berger, S. Morowitz, F. Freedman, 123 East 113th St.

Miller & Laidley, Inc., Syracuse, hotels, restaurants, and cafes, $25,000; C. B. and P. M. Miller and D. W. Laidley, Syracuse.

United Block Co., Inc., Arcade, make list blocks, $600,000; A. O'Dell, F. E. Eddy, E. Hickey, Ellicottville.

E. R. Digge & Co., Inc., Troy, bonds and investment securities, $100,000; E. D. Brown, J. E. Schwerin, H. P. Rodman, 20 Nassau St.

Roberts File & Timber Co., Inc., Manhattan, general contracting and make timber and forest products, $10,000; A. F. Horton, L. M. Davis, D. S. Bloom, 3,136 Harlem Av.

Napbo, Inc., Manhattan, stocks and bonds and deal in patents and inventions, $10,000; C. Dodge, J. W. F. Throckmorton, R. S. Blair, 149 Broadway.

Schermerhorn Restaurant Co., Inc., Manhattan, restaurants, 100 shares common stock, $100 each; active capital, $5,000. F. A. Flanagan, T. Mortland, E. B. Dow, 2,194 7th Av.

Monroe-Golding, Inc., Manhattan, general contracting and plumbing, $5,000; P. Singer, S. Konvisser, M. M. Golding, 1,961 Broadway.

G. G. Tegge & Son, Inc., Manhattan, linotype composition and printing, $5,000; P. L. Hoffman, R. A. Hill, G. C. Tegge, 1,782 West 7th St.

Motor Car Maintenance Co. of New York, Inc., Manhattan, auto and garage business, $5,000; J. H. Berd, W. C. Clark, E. Beugnet, 124 West 50th St.

Seventy-One Wall Street Corp., Manhattan, architects and designers, and general advertising business, $50,000; J. C. and R. L. Cooper, and W. P. Jackson, 79 Wall St.

The Old Grocery Store, Inc., Manhattan, saloons and cafes, $5,000; S. J. Lelrano, G. Cauco, Y. P. Tonzi, 24 Mulberry St.

Olympic Heights Hotel and Cottage Co., Inc., Manhattan, hotel, restaurant, theatre, and deal in wines and liquors, $150,000; E. J. Bowen, J. W. McMenany, J. L. Dunham, 45 West 34th St.

Hansen Produce Co., Inc., Manhattan, agricultural products and real estate, $250,000; A. Hansen, H. S. Karst, B. V. Cassidy, 52 Broadway.

Automatic Inserting Machine Corp., Manhattan, make machines for insertion of inclosures in envelopes, 1,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital $25,000; F. W. Hasbers, D. O'Connor, A. Harkorn, 299 Broadway.

Patriotic Music Corp., Manhattan, music publishing, $10,000; J. H. Lockwood, F. Beaton, W. H. D. Pell, 5 Nassau St.

Model Shirt Co., Inc., Brooklyn, make men's shirts, $10,000; S. and S. Epstein and M. J. Halpern, 1,469 Carroll St., Brooklyn.

August Co., Inc., Brooklyn, motion pictures and theatricals, $5,000; H. Perez, G. Roeder, C. Dun, 2,153 Clinton Av., Bronx.

Ryan & Williams, Inc., Buffalo, printing, stationery, and bookselling, $50,000; F. B. Stroub, L. A. Fries, R. J. McDonald, Buffalo.

V. Marrone & Co., Inc., Utica, steamship agency and deal in fruit and liquors, $100,000; V., J. M., and F. Marrone, Utica.

Livingston Paper Products Co., Inc., Brooklyn, make paper boxes of all kinds, $100,000; W. Laier, J. A. Albrecht, G. W. Cox, 7 Pine St.

Hyman Brody & Co., Inc., Brooklyn, realty, contracting, and construction, $5,000; H. Brody, L. Rosenstraus, B. Schwartzman, 309 Broadway.

Lion Match Co., Inc., Manhattan, make all kinds of matches, $10,000; E. M. Souza, M. Brenner, S. Schwartzman, 111 Broadway.

The Sebo Co., Inc., Buffalo, make machinery and tools for making ice cream cones, $40,000; C. Ulrich, G. Keller, A. Sprenger, Buffalo.

White Metal Bed Corp., formed by consolidation of the Sterling Iersey Bed Co., Inc., and the White Metal Bed Co., Inc., Brooklyn, make metal beds and cribs, $30,000; J. B. Greenspan, P. Weinberg, H. Chester, 571 West 179th St.

Capital increases: Rosebud Chocolate Co., Inc., Manhattan, $3,000 to $4,500; the Prosperity Co., Inc., Fabius, $30,000 to $150,000. Falkenau & Hammerslag, Inc., Manhattan, $5,000 to $252,000.

Change of name: Neri & Sitra, Inc., Brooklyn, to the National Ship Corp.

Reorganizations: Buffalo Metal Goods Co., Buffalo, 1,500 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 1,500 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $157,500; Gowanus Storage Co., Inc., Manhattan, 1,000 shares common stock, no par value, active capital, $15,000.

Authorization: Magazine Service Co., Inc., Minnesota, solicit subscriptions to newspapers and magazines, $100,000; representative, A. W. Crowley, 3,291 3d Av.

Dissolutions: Essex Textile Co., Inc., Manhattan; Kneths Bros., Inc., Manhattan; Sansom & Nagel, Inc., Buffalo; Hobe & Bro., Inc., Manhattan; Silk & Ullmann, Inc., Manhattan; Whipple & Co., Buffalo; United China and Decorating Co., Inc., Manhattan; Katz & Sabel, Inc., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Sept. 24.—Charters filed: Toyah Valley Sulphur Co., to mine and refine sulphur, &c., $2,500; Seaton Keith, San Angelo, Texas; W. D. Betts, Orange, Texas; J. A. Daniel, Houston, Texas.

New England-Wyoming Oil Co., to acquire oil lands, &c., and develop same, $1,500,000; J. E. Mamvey and Irving T. Mennold, Casper, Wyo.; Albert L. Sims, Providence, R. I.

Central Wyoming Oil Co., to acquire oil lands and develop same, $1,000,000; F. O. Buck, M. L. Horty, K. E. Longfield, Wilmington, Del.

Kelvinator Corp., to manufacture cooling devices of all kinds, $600,000; C. L. Ringlinger, F. A. Armstrong, Clement M. Erner, Wilmington, Del.

Zenith Film Corp., to manufacture films of all kinds, $150,000; J. Stanford Harger and W

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PROHIBIT EXPORTS OF GOLD TO SPAIN

Shipments Since Jan. 1 Total $88,000,000 and Are Adverse to Trade Balance.

NO BAN ON "EAR-MARKING"

Bank Here Puts Two Millions in the Yellow Metal in Vaults for Foreign Client.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Treasury officials carrying out the Government's policy governing the conservation of gold have virtually decided upon a policy prohibiting the export of gold to Spain. No gold has been licensed for export to Spain since the President's proclamation became effective, except several small shipments already loaded aboard steamers.

Exportations of gold to Spain had been growing steadily up to the time of the President's proclamation. Between Jan. 1 and Sept. 1 of this year, the volume approximated $88,000,000, the largest recorded in any similar period of time. It was adverse to the trade balance, which was in favor of the United States on Sept. 1 to the extent of $50,000,000.

The Guaranty Trust Company withdrew $2,000,000 in gold from the Sub-Treasury yesterday. The metal will be deposited in the bank's vaults, where it will be held subject to orders from its client, who in this case happens to be a foreign state bank. In other words, the gold will be "ear-marked," and will no longer be part of the gold reserve of the country or of the trust company. The gold, being the property of some foreign bank of issue, will be considered by that foreign bank as part of its reserve, and it will be utilized as the basis for issue of its currency.

Officials of the trust company declined to divulge the identity of its client. For some time the Sub-Treasury has reported withdrawals of gold without disclosing the destination, and it is assumed that banks and trust companies, other than the Guaranty, have taken out gold to fulfill orders from their foreign clients or requested that their credits be converted into gold and that the metal be held for their account.

In banking circles it is assumed that the renewal of the practice of earmarking gold is the result of the President's proclamation, under which no coin, bullion or currency may be exported without a Treasury license approved by the Federal Reserve Board. The practice of banks of issue keeping part of their gold reserve in foreign countries is not new. The Bank of France has part of its metallic reserve outside of Paris and several years ago the First National Bank of New York held $10,000,000 in gold for the Bank of France account. The twelve Federal Reserve Banks have $52,500,000 in gold with foreign agencies.

By having their New York correspondents convert credit balances into gold and keeping the gold here, the foreign state banks of issue relieve themselves of the cost of transportation and insurance incident to actual exports from the United States. And more particularly, their New York correspondents are not required to go through the formalities of applying for licenses, and running the risk of having their applications rejected.

The President's proclamation and the Treasury regulations governing gold exports are silent on the subject of the withdrawal of gold in cases where the metal remains in this country. As far as the general monetary position of this country is concerned the effect of "earmarking" gold is the same as if the gold were actually exported, for the setting aside of the metal reduces both the total amount in circulation and the potential expansive power of our currency.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Franklin Trust Company has made arrangements with the Federal Reserve Bank by which the bank will settle its daily balances at the Clearing House. Nearly all of the members of the Clearing House now avail themselves of this medium for settlements.

Members of the New York Cotton Exchange are signing a petition asking for a day to be appointed for balloting, to make Saturday, Oct. 13, the day following Columbus Day, a holiday.

The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company has filed with the California Railroad Commission application for authority to exercise the options given it by the United States Long Distance Telephone and Telegraph Company to purchase, before Oct. 31 next, trust certificates at $60 a share, representing preferred capital stock of the latter company of the total par value of $448,000, and for authority to purchase upon the same terms trust certificates representing the remainder, $32,000, of the preferred capital stock.

Directors of the Liberty National Bank declared yesterday a quarterly dividend of 4½ per cent., payable on Oct. 1, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Sept. 26. This is the first dividend since the capital stock was increased on Aug. 1 from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000.

The first issue of interim certificates for Liberty Loan bonds was reported yesterday by C. F. Childs & Co., who announced that three $1,000 certificates had disappeared in the process of delivery.

Jacques S. Cohen of J. S. Bache & Co., Henry E. Butler of Chas. D. Barney & Co., and Sherwood S. Hall of Hornblower, Miller, Garrison & Potter, have been elected Directors of the Chalmers Motor Company and the Chalmers Motor Corporation.

The National Surety Company announced yesterday that William A. Thompson and Robert C. Carson had been appointed Vice Presidents and that Robert M. Nugent had been named Assistant Secretary.

The price of Copper has been fixed at 23½ cents

Our comparative analysis estimates what the leading copper companies can earn on this basis, after allowing for proposed excess profit tax.

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VANDERLIP TO AID McADOO.

Heads Educational Committee for Sale of War Certificates.

Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York, who was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury during the Spanish-American war, and in that capacity had charge of the flotation of Government loans, has been drafted in the service of the department. He began his work in Washington yesterday.

At the request of Secretary McAdoo, Mr. Vanderlip accepted the Chairmanship of a committee which will carry on an education campaign in connection with the sale of $7,000,000,000 worth of War certificates provided for in the Bond bill. In local banking circles the entrance of Mr. Vanderlip into the Government service in close co-operation with Secretary McAdoo is regarded as highly significant, for it is argued that it indicates a better feeling between the Washington Administration and Wall Street bankers.

Baltimore Light Earns $8,498,809.

The annual report of the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore, issued yesterday, shows a gross income of $8,498,809 for the year ended June 30, 1917, an increase of $1,067,040, or 14.3 per cent., compared with the previous year's figures. The net earnings amounted to $4,018,644, and net income, after the deduction of fixed charges, &c., $2,346,421. The balance, after allowing for depreciation and contingencies, is $1,446,421, which is equivalent to $10.05 a share on $14,380,000 of capital stock.

EARNINGS.

Public Utilities.

ALABAMA POWER CO., operating subsidiary of Alabama Traction, Light & Power Co., for August—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	$186,070	$130,108	$55,962
Net after tax..	104,983	84,078	20,192
12 mos. gross..	1,888,094	1,335,787	552,297
Net after tax..	1,212,554	830,456	382,006

CONSOLIDATED GAS, ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER CO. of Baltimore for the fiscal year ended June 30—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross income..	8,498,809	7,431,769	6,789,402
Net income....	2,346,421	2,003,635	1,572,458
Surplus	140,675	97,260	47,839

Miscellaneous.

JEWEL TEA CO. sales—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
4 weeks to Sept. 8.....	$1,125,189	$963,748	$161,421
36 weeks to Sept. 8.....	10,491,397	7,971,204	2,520,193

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930.....	97½	98¼	4s, registered, 1925.....	105½	106½
2s, coupon, 1930.....	97½	98½	4s, coupon, 1925.....	105½	106½
2s, registered, 1918.....	98½	99¼	2s, coupon, '38, reg.....	97¼	98¼
2s, coupon, 1918.....	98¾	99¼	2s, Panama, '38, coupon.	97	98¼
3s, registered, 1946.....	85	90	2s, Panama, '61, reg....	83	86
3s, coupon, 1946.....	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, coupon.	83	87
2s, conversion, 1947.....	85	90			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Ask.	Bid.
4½s July,	1967	101¾	102	101¾
4½s June,	1968	101¾	102¼	101¾
4½s Mar.,	1963	101¾	102¼	101¾
4½s Nov.,	1957	101¾	102¼	101¾
4½s May,	1957	101¾	102¼	101¾
4½s Nov.,	1917	99¾	99¾	99¾
4½s April,	1966	98¾	98¾	98¾
4½s Mar.,	1960-30	98¼	98¾	98
4½s Mar.,	1964	98¼	98¼	98¼
4½s Mar.,	1963	98¼	98¼	98¼
4½s Sept.,	1960	98¼	98¾	98¼
4s May,	1959	94	94½	93¾
4s Nov.,	1958	94	94½	93¾
4s May,	1957	94	94½	93¾
4s Nov.,	1956	94	94	93¾
4s Nov.,	1955	93	94	92½
4s Nov.,	1936	94	96	94
4s May,	1913	99½	..	99¼
4s Nov.,	1913	99½	..	99¼

		Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Ask.	Bid.
4s Nov.,	1954	83¼	85¼	84¾
4s May,	1954	83	85¼	84¾
4s Nov.,	1955	82½	..	82½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1918-1923	4.25	4.10	4.25
4½s	1924-1931	4.40	4.15	4.40
4½s	1921-1923	4.40	4.25	4.40
4½s	April, 1939	4.50	..	4.50
4½s	1918-1919	4.50	..	4.50
4½s	1940-1953	4.50	4.35	4.50
4½s	1930-1939	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	1922-1929	4.30	4.25	4.50
4½s	1916-1921	4.40	4.10	4.40
4½s	1917-1918	4.40	4.10	4.40
4s	1940-1953	4.50	4.20	4.50
4s	1926-1936	4.50	4.20	4.50
4s	1918-1925	4.40	4.00	4.40

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
45	Am. Light & Traction.....	264	262	262	265
540	Cities Service	239½	233	236	238
1,441	Cities Service pf.....	84¼	81½	81¾	82
150	Pacific Gas & Electric....	47¼	46¾	47	47½

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power 11	14	
Adiron. Elec. Power pf. 62	66	
Am. Gas & Electric....107	110	
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.... 45	47	
Am. Light & Trac. pf...103	106	
Am. Power & Light.... 60	62	
Am. Power & Light pf. 80	84	
Am. Public Utilities... 30	35	
Am. Pub. Utilities pf... 63	66	
Am. W. W. & Elec. 5½	6¾	
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf. 66	68	
Am. W. W. & E. partic 13	17	
Carolina Pow. & Light 80	82	
Carolina P. & L. pf.... 93	96	
Cities Service, new.... 25	26	
Colorado Power 24	26	
Colorado Power pf..... 100	100	
Commonwealth P. & L. 46	47	
Com'wealth P. & L. pf. 74	76	
Consumers' Power pf... 90	95	
Dayton Power & Lt. pf. 87	89½	
Duluth Edison..... 68	75	
Eastern Texas Electric. 55	60	
Eastern Texas Elec. pf. 80	85	
El Paso Electric..... 100	104	
El Paso Electric pf.... 91	95	
Electric B. & S. pf.... 97½	99¼	
Electric Properties.... 52	58	
Empire Dist. El. pf.... 94	98	
Federal Light & Trac.. 10	12	
Federal Light & Tr. pf. 45	48	
Galv. Hous. El. pf..... 89	90	
Gas & Elec. Securities.290	310	
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf.... 94	100	
Int. Mt. Ry. L. & P.pf. 96	98	
Interstate Electric..... 38	43	
Interstate Elec. pf.... 95	95	
Lincoln Gas & Electric. 47	49	

	Bid.	Asked.
Miss. River Power..... 10	13	
Miss. River Power pf.. 34	38	
Northern Ohio Electric. 30	35	
Northern Ohio Elec. pf. 70	75	
North. Ont. Lt. & Pow. 11	15	
Nor. Ont. L. & P. pf.. 86	89	
Northern States Power. 78	80	
Northern States P. pf.. 96	97	
Northern Texas Electric 74	81½	
Northwest. Elec. pf.... 75	80	
Ozark Power & Water.. 35	45	
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf. 85	86	
Pine Bluff Y P. c. pf.. 90	98	
Republic Ry. & Light.. 90	92	
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf. 64½	66	
Southern Cal. Edison... 86	88	
South. Cal. Edison pf.. 100	104	
Standard Gas & Elec.... 42	46	
Standard Gas & El. pf.. 33	38	
Tampa Electric	110	
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pow.. 4	5	
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.. 23	28	
Texas Power & Lt. pf.. 97	100	
Tri-City R. & L. pf.... 89	91	
Un. Gas & El. 1st pf.. 50	50	
United Gas Improve.... 88	89¼	
United Light & Rys.... 36	38	
United Lt. & Rys. pf.. 67	69	
Wash. L. W. L. & P. pf 82	84	
West. P. Ter. & W. P.. 9	11	
W. P. Ter. & W. P. pf. 63	68	
West. Penn. P. pf.... 100	106	
Western Power 12	14	
Western Power pf..... 52	54	
Wisconsin Edison..... 46	47	
Yadkin River P. 7% pf. 98	100	

Bonds.

Alabama Water 6s, '20.	97¼	98¼	Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	68¾	70¾
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	69	71	Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	86	90
Appa. Power 5s, 1932..	78	82	Nat. Sec. prior lien 6s.	89½	92½
Carolina P. & L. 5s..	89	92	Nat. Secur. deb.....	48	53
Central P. & L. 1st 5s.	95½	98	Nat. Secur. incomes...	10	18
Central Ill. Light 5s..	95	98	New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51.	94	96
Cincinnati Gas & Elec.			N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	96	98½
5s, Cin. Gas & El., 1956	99	101	Nor. States P. 5s, 1926.	96½	98
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27.	82	86	Nor. States P. 5s, 1941.	90	93½
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	77	83	Nor. Texas Elec. col. 5s	82	86
Commonwealth Power			Ohio Gas 1st 6s, 1939..	100¾	103
(Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944...	97	100	Omaha & C. B. 5s.....	90	95
Conn. River P. 5s, 1937.	95	99	P., G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '34	95	100
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st			Portland Gen. Elec. 5s.	99	101
pf. 5s, 1942.....	94	98	Roanoke W. W. 5s, '19	96	96½
Gum. Gas & El. 1st 5s.	100½	101¼	Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '45	94	96
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922..	92½	96	So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939...	95	95
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s.	92	95	Twin States Gas & El.		
East. Ohio Gas 1st 5s.	96	100	5s, 1953.....	88	92
East. Tex. El. col. 5s..	87	91	U. S. R. R. & M. 6s, '25	111	113
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s.	99	100	Un. Light & Rys. 1st		
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s....	87½	90	5s, 1932.....	83	90
Fed. Light & Tr. 6s....	90	93	Un. Light & Rys. deb.		
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46.	94	96	6s, 1926.....	97	99
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '23.	94	98	United Util. cv. 6s.. 45.	95	98¼
Inter-Mt. Ry., L. & P. 6s.	97	100	Utah Securities 6s.....	80	90
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '44	93	96	Wash. L. W. L. & P. 6s	95	98
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36..	85	91	Western Power 1st 5s..	96	98
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	90	95	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
Mich. Light 5s, 1946..	97½	99	West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46..	90	95
Middle West U. 6s, '23	95	99	Wis. Edison 6s, 1924...	91	96
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s..	99¼	100			

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
40	Als. 2d pf..	48	48	48
55	Balt. T. pf..	93¾	93¾	93¾
171	Con. Power..	106½	106	106
625	Coslen Com..	9¼	9¼	9¼
60	Do pf.....	4¼	4¼	4¼
5	Elkhorn pf...	40	40	40

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Hous. Oil pf	58	58	58
50	Mt. Ver. pf..	67¼	67¼	67¼
15	M. V. Trac..	70	70	70
30	Wayland Oil	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	W. B. & A.	19½	19	19

Bonds.

$1,000	Balt. Tr. 5s..	100	100	100
4,500	Con. Coal 6s.	102	102	102
1,000	Con. Pow. 5s.	95¾	95¾	95¾
1,500	Cod. P. 5s...	95¾	95¾	95¾

$10,000	C.P.&s. nts..	98	98	98
1,000	Con. Gas 6s.	92	92	92
1,000	Con. Ry. 4s.	83¾	83¾	83¾
1,000	Un. R. fdg. 5s	83	83	82½

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. Zinc	18	18	18
8	Ahmeek	99	99	99
25	Alaska Gold.	4½	4¼	4½
10	Ariz. Com'l..	11¾	11¾	11¾
850	Butte & Bal.	50c	50c	50c
130	Cal. & Ariz..	78¼	77½	78
27	Cal.& Hecla.	535	530	535
50	Chino	52½	52½	52½
65	Cop. Range.	56¾	56	56
120	East Butte..	12	11¾	11¾
30	Franklin ..	6	6	6
220	Isle Royale..	31	31	31
125	Kerr Lake..	6	6	6
95	Lake	10¾	10	10¾
150	Mass. Con..	10¾	10¾	10¾
50	Mohawk	82¼	81½	81¾
310	Nipissing	9¾	9¾	9¾
350	North Butte.	16¼	16¼	16½

Railroads.

5	Bos. & Me..	23½	23½	23½
5	Bos.&Lowell.	100	100	100
20	Me. Central.	92½	92½	92½

Miscellaneous.

4	A. Ag.Ch.pf.	97½	97¼	97½
50	Am. Pneu....	1¼	1¼	1¼
10	Am. Sugar...	112¾	112¾	112¾
85	Am. Wool pf.	95¾	95¾	95¾
145	A., G. & W. I.	98½	97	98½
20	Ga. Elec	125¾	125¾	125¾
100	Int. P.Cem't	9¼	9¼	9¼
15	Mass. Gas..	88½	88¾	88½

Bonds.

$1,000	Punta Arenas Sugar 6s...	81¾	81¼	81¼

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
56	Am. Shipb'g.	88¼	88¼	88¼
20	Booth. Fish..	23¾	23½	23¾
10	Do pf.....	84¾	84¾	84¾
50	Canal & D...	53	53	53
125	Cudahy	115	115	115
10	M. Ward pf.	108¾	108¾	108¾
180	Nat. Carbon.	75	74¾	74¾
246	Prest-o-lite .	143	140½	142
76	People's Gas.	65¼	65	65

Bonds.

$1,000	C. Rd. 1st 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼
11,000	Swift 1st 5s.	95¾	95¾	95¾

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alliance Ins.	20¼	20½	20¼
12	Buff. & S...	55¾	55¾	55¾
56	Elec. Storage	57	57	57
10	Ins. Co., N.A	26	26	26
635	Lake S. Co..	16¾	16¼	16¾
10	Lehigh Val..	62	62	62

Bonds.

$500	Lake S.Ins.5s	50¼	50½	50¼
12,000	Lib. bonds..	99.98	99.96	99.98
$5,000	Phila. El. 1st mtg. 5s....	100	99½	99½

$60,150	Lib. 3½s....	99.94	99.94	99.94
1,000	Mut. F. 5s.	94½	94½	94½

50	Q. Oats pf...	96¾	96¾	96¾
128	Sears-Roe ...	159½	158½	159
500	S. Warner...	63½	60	63
4,076	Swift	150¾	151¼	150¾
834	Union Car's..	180	179	179
20	Un. Paper'd.	26	26	26
535	Wilson	63	61¼	63
10	Do ex div..	102	102	102

$19,000	Welsh'n col. tr. 5s.....	95¼	95¼	95¼

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Satur-day. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil.....	15¾	15¾	15¾
Atlantic Refining..	925	950	915
Borne-Scrymser....	410	450	410
Buckeye Pipe Line.	90	93	89
Chesebrough Mfg..	365	385	365
Colonial Oil.....	50	70	50
Continental Oil....	553	575	580
Crescent Pipe Line	34	38	34
Cumberland P. L..	165	195	195
Eureka Pipe Line..	210	215	210
Galena S. Oil.....	147	160	147
Galena S. O. pf....	137	140	137
Illinois Pipe Line..	210	225	215
Indiana Pipe Line..	95	100	98
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd..	12¾	12¾	13
National Transit..	15	15	15
N. Y. Transit.....	195	205	195
Northern Pipe Line	100	103	100
Ohio Oil	342	347	340

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Satur-day. Bid.
Penn.-Mex. F. Co..	88	93	90
Prairie Oil & Gas..	520	530	515
Prairie Pipe Line..	265	290	275
Solar Refining.....	325	340	325
Southern Pipe L...	196	205	198
South. Penn. Oil...	317	322	317
S. W. Penn.....	108	110	108
Stand. Oil of Cal..	240	243	240
Stand. Oil of Ind ..	730	740	735
Stand. Oil of Kan..	520	540	520
Stand. Oil of Ky..	335	345	335
Stand. Oil of Neb..	490	510	490
Stand. Oil of N. J..	530	540	535
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	270	275	270
Stand. Oil of Ohio.	445	455	445
Swan & Finch.....	95	105	95
Union Tank	93	95	95
Vacuum Oil.....	790	805	800
Washington Oil....	30	35	30

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Satur-day. Bid.
American Cigar....	107	110	109
Do pf.....	91	97	95
Conley Foil.....	190	200	175
J. S. Young.....	150	160	153
Do pf.....	105	110	105
MacAndrews & F..	190	230	200

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

In the last hour of trading on the Consolidated Stock Exchange prices advanced sharply. The announcement of the official prices on steel, coke, and iron ore supplied the market with the influence that was necessary to lift it out of the doldrums. Traders and commission house clients were disposed to accept the report that the prices named on steel, ranging from $58 to $65 a ton, really meant an average of about $64. A vigorous buying movement set in a few minutes after the announcement came from Washington.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Alaska Gold.	4¾	4¼	4¾
50	Allis-Chal ...	25	25	25
135	Am. Beet S..	85½	85¼	85¼
170	Am. Can....	43¼	42¾	43¼
80	Am. C. & F..	71¾	71¼	71¾
200	Am. Linseed.	25¼	24¼	24¼
350	Am. Loco'e..	63	62	62
1,530	Am. S. & R..	101	99¾	100¼
100	Am. Sugar..	112¾	110½	112¾
100	Am. S. Tob..	57¾	57¼	57¼
2,970	Aha. Copper.	73	71¾	73
20	A., T. & S. F.	96¾	96¾	96¾
1,900	Bald. Loco..	65¼	61	65¼
150	Bat. Mining.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,700	Bost. Ore....	1¾	1¾	1¾
4,780	Beth. S'l B..	95¼	91¼	95¼
150	Do rights..	¾	¾	¾
10	Brook. R. T.	60	60	60
150	Butte & Sup.	24¾	25¼	24¾
250	Can. Pacific.	150¼	148½	150¼
540	Cent. Leath..	84¼	83¼	83¾
10	Ches. & Ohio	56	56	56
80	C.,M. & St.P.	58	58	58
50	C., R. I. & P.	26¾	26¾	26¾
170	Chile Copper.	19	18¾	18¾
100	Col. F. & I..	46	46	46
2,440	Corn Prod....	30¼	29¾	30¼
4,150	Cru. Steel...	74¾	71¾	74¾
500	Cuba Cane S.	33¾	33¼	33¼
10	Del. & Hud..	100¾	100¾	100¾
100	Dist. Sec....	31¼	31¼	31¼
100	Erie	22¾	22¾	22¾
10	Do 1st pf....	31¾	31¾	31¾
1,000	Carwen Steel	10¾	10	10¾
400	Chev. Motor.	79	75	79
3,600	Curtiss Aero.	42	40	41
1,000	Ev. H. Inc..	24	23¼	23¼
100	Kath. B. pf..	1	1	¾
5,000	‡Maxim Mun.	1¾	1	1¾
450	‡S. S. Kresge	88	85	85

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West Point....	11:50
Newburgh	12:15
Poughkeepsie....	1:10
Kingston....	3:10
Catskill	3:25
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NEW HAVEN LINE, Str. lvs. Pier 28, E. R., near Catharine St., wk. days, 2 P. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22nd St., 2:15 P. M.
BRIDGEPORT LINE, Str. lvs. Pier 37, N. R., wk. days, 2 P. M. Lv. Pier 10, E. R., ft. E. 22nd St., 2:15 P. M.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application of BROADWAY TRUST COMPANY for authority to change its name to IRVING TRUST COMPANY.—Notice of motion.

Sirs: Notice is hereby given that Broadway Trust Company, a corporation organized under the Banking Law of the State of New York, having its principal business office in the City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of said State, at a Special Term, Part I, thereof, to be held at the New York County Court House, in said County, on the 26th day of October, 1917, at 10:15 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing the said corporation to change its corporate name from Broadway Trust Company and to assume instead the corporate name of Irving Trust Company.

New York, September 13, 1917.
BROADWAY TRUST COMPANY,
By FREDERIC G. LEE, President.
BREED, ABBOTT & MORGAN, Attorneys for Petitioner, 15 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

TO OPEN JUNGLE RAILWAY.

Passengers on Siam Road Will See the Sacred White Elephants.

Walter H. Morrison, an English engineer who has arrived from Siam on his way home to England, says that the new railroad from Bangkok to Penang, in the Malay Straits, has just been completed and will be open for passenger traffic next April. The distance of the new road is about 700 miles and has been laid through tropical scenery where tigers, monkeys, parrots, elephants, and rhinoceroses lurk in the jungle on every side. The journey will occupy from thirty-six to forty hours and the trains will be equipped with sleeping and restaurant cars similar to the express trains between Bombay and Calcutta.

It will open the capital of Siam, which is little known to tourists on account of its inaccessibility, and American round the world travelers after the war will be able to see the sacred white elephants resting under the sacred Bobo trees and hear the royal purple crested wuzzermuts whistling on their branches. The palaces, temples, and the great statue of Buddha are also worth seeing, he said.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Forecasts:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Rain Tues; Wed. probably fair and warmer; moderate n. e. winds.

Ga.—Rain Tues.; warmer in n. w. Wed. fair, warmer; moderate n. e. winds.

Fla.—Showers Tues. and probably Wed.; moderate n. e. to e. winds.

Ala.—Fair in n., showers in s. Tues.; Wed. fair; moderate n. e. winds.

Miss.—Fair Tues.; Wed. cloudy, probably showers in s.; moderate n. e. winds.

Tenn.—Fair Tues.; Wed. fair; warmer in e. Ky.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Ind.—Fair Tues.; warmer in s. w. Wed. cloudy, probably showers in n. and cent.; moderate s. e. to s. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair and warmer Tues.; Wed. probably showers; moderate s. e. to s. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Tues.; Wed. probably showers; cooler in w.; moderate s. e. to s. winds, shifting to w. Wed.

Ohio—Fair and warmer Tues.; Wed. fair; moderate s. e. to s. winds.

Upper Lakes—Moderate s. e. to s. winds Tues., with fair.

Lower Lakes—Gentle to moderate e. to s. e. winds Tues., with fair and warmer.

Ill.—Fair and warmer Tues. Wed., unsettled, with probably showers and cooler by night.

Wis.—Cloudy Tues., with probably showers in w. and warmer in e. Wed., unsettled and cooler with showers in e.

Minn.—Showers and cooler Tues. Wed., fair, with cooler in s. e.

Iowa—Showers Tues. or Tues. night; cooler in w. and cent. Wed., cloudy and cooler, with probably showers in e.

N. Dak.—Cloudy Tues.; cooler in e. and cent. Wed., fair and warmer.

S. Dak.—Unsettled and cooler Tues. Wed., fair and warmer.

Kan.—Showers and cooler Tues. Wed., fair, with cooler in e.

La., Ark., and E. Tex.—Cloudy Tues. Wed., unsettled.

Okla.—Unsettled Tues.; cooler in n. w. Wed., probably showers, cooler.

W. Tex.—Fair Tues.; cooler in n. and w. Wed., probably fair.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.
US<Jacobson et al., (on trial.)

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM.—For hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Courts.—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Rosenthal<Rosenthal, Rohrer<Quinn, Jr. Re Tilton, Jr. May Assn, Inc<Williams. Darmano<Whitridge. Wells<Reppetti Co. McCarthy<Wells. Koehler<Union Ry. Feder<NY Cons RR. Barrett<Brickson. Shipbuilding Co. Nash<Eppenstein. Barnett<C I & Bklyn RR. Bigham<Bigham. Rothschild<Rothschild Dies<North American Products Co. Guaranty Trust Co<Second Av RR. (2.) Hudson Metal Bed Co<Holland Furniture. Baucus<Weatherall. Barker<Standard Gas Light Co. Dixon<Union Ry. Van Buren<Trustees of Columbia Univ of CNY. Meyer Strasbourger & Co<Hangley. Dunnman<P H Appleton & Son. Stanton<Curth. Gelber<Gelber. David<42d St Manh, &c. Ry. (2.) Durant<Durant. McNamee<Union Ry. Re Prince Hall Bldg Association. Straus<Parker, Stearns & Sutton. Carlson<Morden. Orth & Hastings Co. Junghaus<Blumenthal. Same<Greenwald. Same<Rosenfeld. Purcell<NY Cons RR. (2.) Meyer<Deutsch. (2.) Stern<T B Harms & Francis. CNY<Nassau-Beekman Inv Co. Hopf<Hopf. Mariag<Erie RR. Salant<Engel. Billson<Geisinger. Pratt<Rock. Marvin, Jr<Ream. Re Baum, (Gedula.) Kenny<White Hoist & Machine Co. De Luca<Lenox Sand & Gravel Co. Sameth<Speicer. Schiffer<Jones. Kassan<Kassan. Lathers<Maze Realty. Gabrielle<Gabrielle. Bodin<Shoninger Bros. Laurina<Laurina. Paternostri<Herschwitz & Raynes, Inc. Sugranis<McGovern, (2.) Miller<Miller. Hackett<Astna Life Ins Co. Re Harrigan. Curtis<Curtis. Weidler<Weidler.

PART II.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Bankr. cases: Matter of Sisson, (2.)

PART III.—Recess.

PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART IX.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, Motion calendar:
George L. Goldberg, Adelaide Cahn, Abraham Ratner, Harold G. Moller, George S. Lynde, Catherine M. Reed, John A. Krauss, John Schreyer, Abraham Teicher, William T. Bull, Michael Curley, Moses Ezekiel, Katherine Faulhaber, Evan Jones, John Fox, Sarah Cohen, Patrick Hayes, Charles Martine, Mildred Dagger, Johannes D. E. M. De Ridder, Alfred Scott, John H. McGurk, Mary Liebler, N. Kranich, Mary Cognisa, Barnet Lieberman, Abraham Wolbarst, Isidor Silberman, Victor Wellisch, Mary E. A. Kern, C. A. Freer, Frank L. Koelger, Robt. J. Wurzel, Amalie L. Muller, &c., Samuel Schwartz, Charles M. Dunlop, Ella Nelson, Martin Engel, Hellmuth Kranich, Max Gobeaux, James Gillies, Amelia Macdona, James Forrester, Annie E. Furiey, Henri Iskowitz, Nora Rooke, Catharine Fischer, Charles Decker, Silas C. Force, H. McK. Perriday, Maria C. King, David J. Barry, Henry H. Tyson, Mary Lee, C. Patterson, &c., Catharine Trudi, Margaret L. Munson, Elizabeth Du Puy Walther, Catherine M. Dreezer, Samuel Brown, G. M. Braunschweiger, Josephine Ade, Anna Deville.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Driscoll<Simmons. Tessler<Sklamberg. Aaronson<Crone. Morgan<Massey. Davies<Mallady. Weil<Boulevard. Andrews<Moore. Marks<Mahler. Commissioner of Bell, MacLennan<Rosher. Hirschfeld<Hunkins. Miller<Siebert. Gahanter<Kerr. Josefsky<Great Atl. Brooks<Mendel. Stoner<Hechner. Bloch<Fischer.

PART II.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII. adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—The German Bk<Anfelbaum; Edward H Kelly, Jr., Referee (Greenfield)—Wm A. Farrell.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Excellent Rity Co<Mueller—Felix Muldoon, Hyde<Lackat—Rugby Freyer.

Referees Appointed.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Cohalan, J.—Walter J Tompkins & Lewis Stewart & Mabel Gratwick, Referees (Greenfield)—Estate of Mary Ann Hall, deceased, No. 89 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 9:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar.

Slason<Prisco. Same<Hallfeld. Re CNY, (2.) Huntington<Henderson, Jr. Wheeler<Sheldon. Scudieri<Scudieri. Re H W G Corp. Wolf<W G Const Co. Smyth<Smuth. Silverman<Silverman. TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Tierney, J.—No day calendar.

Stuber<Stuber. Re Pfaff, (2.) Galant<Silverman. Ex rel Zeidler<Zeidler. Mazzanaro<Samuels, (2.) Re Grand Iron Wks. Inc<Home Union Bldg Corp. Dittmarr<O'Neill. Barry<Conroy.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Aronson<Boulevard Auto Co.
TRIAL TERMS—Gibbs, J.
McKenzie<Inter R. T.
Davidson<Cent Union Gas Co.
Mullen<Gluck.
Trautner<Zahn. (2.)
Grodin<Union Rwy.
Welgand<same.
Mannie<NYC Inter Ry
Kohen<UnionRy.

Schlemeyer<Burns Bros.
Elsele<Se Blvd RR.
Skabner<Westchester Electric RR.
Unger<R Carvel Co.
Buck<same.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Empire City Gerard Co<J L S Building Co, Inc—Francis S McAvoy.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—George H Fraser<Union Bedstead Co, et al—John J Mackin. Anna M Helffenstein<Otto Geetsel et al—John J Mackin.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Motions, at 10 A. M.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Van Siclen, J.—Motions, at 10 A. M.

Re E. 26th St., Canarsie Lane, (Block.) Iverson<Int Ry Co. Dougherty<Dale, Inc. Re Van Pelt Av. Ryder<Ryder. Zublinsky<L I RR Co. Dalton<Gaffney. Ward<same. Bogdanffy<Internat Cork Co. Moore<City. Sorg<Sloup. Re Ashland St.(Mers.) Re Broad St, (Hallaran's.) Palumbo<Bolognesi. Black<Elevator Supply and Repair Co. Cornell<Klyn Union Gas Co. Wells<E H RR Co. Hawkins<same. John Thaler & Son<Hamsley. Southard<Southard. East B'klyn Savings Bank<Bulwinkel. Re Lawrence Av, (St. Rose Roman Cath Church.)

Sniegoski<Sniegoski. Murphy<Lyons. F. S. Willard Co<Lundy. Burke<same. Bruegner<Bruegner. Kitching<Serota. Re Jo Kelly. Halsted<Hendrickson. Appleyard<Gardner. Austin Nichols & Co<Thaler. Clark<Chapin & Bushnell Inc<Klenka. Bates<McQueeney. Maydrite Prod Mfg Co<Peerless Tool and Machine Co. Nat Nas Bank<Pendas Nurse<Trinks. Murray<Eastmead. Christi<Christie. Naughton<Giovanitti. Freedman Bros<Altman Bros. Barker<Barker. Lenion<McGlynn. Re Gerstenschlager.

PART II.—Callaghan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelby, J.; Part II., Kelly, J.; Part III., Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Heaton<Shewan & Sons. Xranc<C I & B RR. Arnold<same. Brsive<NY Cen RR. Holdt<Hanan. Packner<B, Q Co & S RR. Sackett Coal Co<Link Belt Co. The following causes will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Meyer<Bleibm. Peterson<Thompson. Smith<Fredericks. Rod<Dworetsky. Quiel<L I RR. Bussard<B & O RR. Jovine<Watson. Hammer<CNY. Kaufsky<Inerfield. ex rel Fiscina<86 Vito Society. Highest number reached on regular call, 2276.

Heslin<Union Ry. Fleischner<Taylor. Swain<Bush Terminal. Murgatroyd<NY Cons RR. La Regina<Hertz et al Fichti<Hamilhan. Mendalis<CNY. Motler<Nassau RR. Freedman Bros<Weiss. Boyson<B. Q. Co & S RR. Meisel<B H RR. Honeyman<NY Cen RR. Horowitz<Brooklyn Daily Eagle. Israel<NY Rys. Chaiet<B. Q & S RR. Umbach<NY Con RR. Roth<B H RR Co. Kessler<same. Legros, an infant< Willick. Haas<Nesist et al. Clarky<Peck Slip Trucking Co & ano. Lambert to Mrs. J. C. Fairchild the three-story dwelling at 702 Lexington Avenue.

Thomas J. O'Reilly has rented for Mrs. Julia G. Lyle Samuel the four-story dwelling at 9 West Eighty-seventh Street to Mrs. Caroline Lilliard.

The Houghton Company has leased the three dwellings at 172 to 176 West Ninety-fourth Street for Joseph Paterno and Anthony Campagna to Margaret D. Scott for alteration into bachelor apartments.

Elect McGuire Director in Alliance Realty.

At the meeting yesterday of the Directors of the Alliance Realty Company, of which William H. Chesebrough is Chairman, Lawrence McGuire was elected a Director. The usual 1½ per cent. quarterly dividend was declared.

Denies Bronx Sale Report.

The John B. Haskin Estate, Inc., denies the report that it has sold the block front on the south side of 102d Street, with a frontage on both the Grand Boulevard and Concourse and Creston Avenue, comprising about seventeen lots.

Realty Notes.

Rachel Levine was the buyer of the two-family dwelling at 394 East 170th Street, opposite Claremont Park, sold by the Bond and Mortgage Guaranty Company through Fred Oppenheimer.

Harry J. Rogers was the broker in the sale of 10 West Eighty-fourth Street to the Nason Realty Company.

The Jere Johnson, Jr., Company will sell today at auction in the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, 189 Montague Street, the northeast corner of Cropsey Avenue and Bay Twentieth Street, occupied by two three-story brick buildings.

The September meeting of the Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association will be held on Friday evening at 558 West 158th Street, southeast corner of Broadway.

There were no auction offerings yesterday in either the Vasey Street or Bronx Salesrooms.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley, Inc., have leased for its suburban realty headquarters from F. J. S. Flint the office building on the Boston Post Road, Larchmont, formerly occupied by Alexander Bradley.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Alterations.

Items Under $5,000 Omitted.

48th St., 139 and 186 West, for a four and five-story lodging house; Charley Maran, 22d West 46th St., owner; Thomas W. Lamb, 644 5th Av., architect; cost, $12,000.

Dutch St., 9 and 11, for a four-story restaurant and dwelling; the Minister, Elders, and Deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York, owners; Albert E. La Velle, Rockville Centre, L. I., architect; cost $15,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, SEPT. 24.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,621, s e s, 74.11 ft n of 150th St, 32x100; Max Hallier to William L. Solomon, 150 Oak St., Binghamton, N. Y.; attorney, Emil Sol, Broadway.....$1

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,621, s e s, 74.11 ft n of 150th St, 32x100; Max Hallier to William L. Solomon, 150 Oak St., Binghamton, N. Y.; attorney, Emil Sol, Broadway.....$1

174 31st St, Brooklyn, all liens, Sept. 7; attorney, William L. O'Connor, 3 Rector St.....$1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 486 ft s of 38th St, 24.8x100; Nelson C. Douglas, (Speir,) Philadelphia, Penn., to Charles C. Speir, 107 S. Throop St, Chicago, Ill., trustee, 1-5 part, Aug. 25.....$1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 982, e s, 16 ft s w of 188th St, if prolonged, 15.6x86.10x15x88; John H. Ryan to Mary Ryan, Lake Mahopac, Town of Carmel, N. Y.; attorney, Daniel M. Hayes, Yonkers, N. Y.....$1

STANTON ST, 265, s s, 75 ft w of Columbia St, 25x100; Columbia St, w s, 50 ft s of Stanton St, 25x75, foreclosure Aug. 23, 1917; Aaron Morris, referee, to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 176 Remsen St, Brooklyn, Sept. 24; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway...$23,000

WATER ST, 85, s e side, 95.4 ft n e of Old Slip, 23.10x72.8x irregular; May R. Nichols (Phelan) to Young & Griffin Coffee Co., 97 Water St, all liens, Sept. 24; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

STANTON ST, 265, s s, 75 ft w of Columbia St, 25x100; Columbia St, w s, 50 ft s of Stanton St, 25x75, foreclosure Aug. 23, 1917; Aaron Morris, referee, to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 176 Remsen St, Brooklyn, Sept. 24; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway...$23,000

WATER ST, 85, s e side, 95.4 ft n e of Old Slip, 23.10x72.8x irregular; May R. Nichols (Phelan) to Young & Griffin Coffee Co., 97 Water St, all liens, Sept. 24; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

12TH ST, n s, 140 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100.8; Annie Elseman to Nason Mortgage Corp., 160 5th Av, mtg $250,000, Sept. 24; attorneys, Marx & Marx, 61 Park Row.....$100

19TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of 7th Av, 25x92; Isabella V. Cunningham to Leybrick Co., 344 Broadway, b. and s., all liens, Sept. 24; attorneys, C. P. & W. W. Buckley, 141 Broadway.....$50

19TH ST, 234 West, s s, 312.7 ft w of 7th Av, 15.5x92, foreclosure; William A. Sweetser, referee, to J. Van Gordon, 23 Clinton St, Brooklyn, Sept. 20; attorneys, Almy, Van Gordon, E. & Kelly, 46 Cedar St.....$5,000

70TH ST, 62 West, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.5; Mariano L. Mora y Ledon and another, executors, &c., to Aimee de Veles, 1,776 45th St, Brooklyn, Sept. 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$15,000

118TH ST, 503 East, n s, 75 ft e of Pleasant Av, 24.2x100.11; Delta Holding Corp. to Aaron Weiss, 215 Audubon Av, mtg $12,000, all liens, Sept. 19.....$100

188D ST, 555 West, n s, 295 ft e of 11th Av, 15x74.11; Trio Holding Co. to John W. Springer, on the premises, mtg $7,000, Sept. 24.....$1

Bronx.

EDGEWATER ROAD, w s, 572.7 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x100; Honora Kingston to Edge Holding Co., Inc., 1,495 Edgewater Road; Aaron Weiss to Edge Holding Co., Inc., 1,495 Edgewater Road.....$100

HUNTS POINT ROAD, e s, being interior plot, begins 150 ft n of Lafayette Av x19 and 106 ft w of Falls St, runs N 100.8w 50x n 70x w — to Hunts Point Road x s 179.7x e 122.1; Ellen T. Kingston to Edge Holding Co., Inc., 1,495 Edgewater Road, mtg $5,000, Sept. 21; attorney, Edge Holding Co., Inc., 1,495 Edgewater Road.....$100

LOTS 179 to 181, map of Van Cortlandt estate; Aaron Weiss to Marie Kahrs, 1,493 Edgewater Road, mtg $7,125; attorney, Marie Kahrs, 1,493 Edgewater Road.....$1

LOTS 185, 188, and 189, map of 214 lots of Mock homestead; James Oxtin to John J. Moeller, 1,494 Mayflower Av, Sept. 17; attorney, L. G. Mapes, 1,469 Williamsbridge Road.....$1

OLINVILLE AV, e s, 94.11 ft n of Ades Av, 50x95.4x31.5x104.6; Estelle McCarty to Joseph von Rehder, 811 East 230th St, mtg $2,700, Sept. 24; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

SOUTH, 15 ft of n ½ of Lot 74, amended map of Bronxwood Park; Sadie L. Center et al to Charles D. Steurer, 3,305 Wallace Av, Dec. 20, 1916; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Martha E. Robertson to same, April 19; attorney, same.....$1

UNDERHILL AV, w s, 150 ft s of Eastern Boulevard; Elizabeth Dietrich to Emil Hermann, 1,444 St. Nicholas Av, mtg $750, Oct. 1, 1913; attorneys, Kadel, Van Kirk & K., 370 East 149th St.....$100

VAN NEST AVE, 230 s e s Crosby Av, 41.8x100; Francesco Sarno and another to Francisco Barbiere and another, 1,418 Van Buren St, March 21; attorney, E. J. Treacy, 80 Maiden Lane.....$1

151ST ST, n s, 104 ft e of Jackson Av, 50x101.4; 86th Street & West End Avenue Co. to Alessandro di Palma, 753 East 151st St, mtg $2,500, Sept. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

154TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Courtland Av, 25x100; Charles Suker et al. to George V. Grainger, 1,492 Edgewater Road, Sept. 19; attorney, G. V. Grainger, 150 Nassau St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; George V. Grainger to Charles Suker et al., Sept. 22; attorney, same.....$1

183D ST, 740 to 746 East, s s, 75x100; Ellen or Ellen T. Kingston to Edge Holding Co., Inc., 1,495 Edgewater Road, mtg $7,000, Sept. 21; attorney, Edge Holding Co., Inc., 1,495 Edgewater Road.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent, unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

40TH ST, 226 West, s s, 320 ft e of 8th Av, 20x100.5, Sept. 24; Michael A. Boldt to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St.; due and int. as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$15,000

70TH ST, 63 West, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.5, Sept. 22; Aimee de Velez to Florence B. Biggs, 138 West 71st St, due and interest as per bond; attorneys, Reeves & Todd, 165 Broadway.....$40,000

Bronx.

BAILEY PLACE, 3,410, e s, 50x irregular; Cath. A. C. Hetterick and another to Johanna Hauptman, 1,919 Loring Place, Sept. 24; 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

LOT 102, map of Allen estate; Giuseppe Como to Ernesto Marciani, 302 East 119th St, Aug. 29; 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, S. De Vita, 2,165 1st Av.....$200

WOODYCREST AV, e s, 75 ft n of 165th St, 50x100.8; Woodycrest Building Corporation to Ernest Schmidt, 1,080 Woodycrest Av, Aug. 24, due Jan. 1, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorney, L. J. Schwartz, 320 Broadway.$1,000

ZEREGA AV, n s, 141.1 ft w of Westchester Av, 25.2x94.4, Louis Weydas to Louise Ebling, 805 Eagle Av, Sept. 22, demand 6 p. c.; attorney, E. Cohn, 32 Broadway.$1,500

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

2D AV, 2,062, store and basement; Ida Loventhal to D. Loventhal & Sons, on the premises, 5 years from May 1, 1917, 5 years' renewal.....$750

53D ST, 52 West, store and basement; Mary J. Odell to E. P. Corbett, 2,000 Webster Av, 5 years from Aug. 1, 1917, 2 years' renewal at $3,900; attorney, Edward H. Thompson, Brooklyn.....$3,900

84TH ST, 61 West, store, first floor and fifth loft; Wendell L. Nichols to F. J. Durham Co., 244 West 49th St, 5 years from Feb. 1, 1918; attorneys, Lord, D. & Lord, 49 Wall St.....$10,625

58TH ST, 216 East, all; Lawrence J. Michaels et al. to Hare Realty Co., 11 East 125th St, 10 years from Oct. 1, 1917; attorney, Louis J. Gold, 123 Nass

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STATE OF NEW YORK

Auction Sales of Real Estate

Authorized by the Supreme Court

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1 House at Morsemere, N. J.
920 Lots at Morsemere, N. J.
109 Lots at Palisades Park Boro, N. J.
31 Lots at Ridgefield, N. J.
29 Lots at Teaneck, N. J.

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On TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, at 10:30 A. M., at Carney Hall, Columbia Avenue and Trolley.

219 Lots at Grantwood, N. J.
429 Plots at Palisade, N. J.
40 Lots at Hudson Heights, N. J.
10 Houses at Hudson Heights, N. J.

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On THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, at 11 A. M., near Kensico Avenue and Main Street, at a vacant house on the property.

216 Lots and 2 Houses at White Plains, N. Y.

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1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms, bath.
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Near Central Park West,
Large Studio & Bath. $900

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Near 82d Street,
One 4 room apartment. $1,500

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At 113th Street
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Superb Apartments
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Extra Maids' Rooms.
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2 ROOMS Kitchenette and Bath $720 to $1000
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5 ROOMS 2 BATHS
6 ROOMS 2 BATHS
7 ROOMS 3 BATHS
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COME TO VIRGINIA.
"Pinecroft," near Norfolk and the Country Club; 1,000 feet waterfront; 14-room house, 4 baths, 5 acres. Landscape by moon. Excellent climate, aristocratic community. Furnished or unfurnished. Price $45,000.00.
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FOR RENT
Attractive and Prominent Corner
Store and Basement,
B'way, N. E. Cor. 109th St.
PARTICULARS FROM
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Desirable Basement & Parlor Floor Stores.
Rent $600 to $720.
Large One Room & Bath Apartment.
Rent $600.
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5-STORY BUILDING,
BETWEEN 5TH & MADISON AVS.,
Within 600 ft. of Grand Central Station.
WILL ALTER TO SUIT.
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First floor, rent only $75.
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Third floor, rent only $30.
All large and light.
APPLY TO JANITOR.

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66 East 78th Street.
Private Dwelling For Rent.
17 Rooms—4 Baths—2 Lavatories
Completely renovated. Hot water and steam supplied from the adjoining building; new plumbing and electric fixtures; windows on 3 sides; exceptionally deep house; ready October 1st; will decorate to suit.
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313 WEST 139TH ST.
PRIVATE HOUSE
11 Rooms—in perfect order.
Near "L" Station. Reasonable.
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APARTMENTS OF
3 ROOMS,
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Spacious elevator apartments, extra large and light; delightfully situated.
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4 & 6 West 50th St.
NEAR 5TH AVE.
New, Modern, Up to Date Apartments,
3 & 4 ROOMS.
Elevator and Maid Service.
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Sublet 8-Room Apartment
2 BATHS, UNFURNISHED.
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Subway at 168th; 7 rooms, 2 baths; 5 rooms and bath; elevator, hall service, telephone; every modern improvement.

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6 ROOMS.
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All outside rooms, facing south.
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High-Class Elevator Apartments
6 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS VERY REASONABLE.
Apply on premises.

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"THE BERWYCK"
Also Doctor's Apartment
2 ROOMS AND BATH $480 to $800
Apply Supt. on Premises, or
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625 West 156th St. at Riverside Drive
Highest type fireproof Apartment. Southern exposure. Overlooking the Hudson and Hispanic Museum grounds.
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Only 2 Apartments on a floor.
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High-Class Elevator Apartments.
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2 Rooms and Bath—$35-$75
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7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS and arrangements of rooms, every one being outside and large; abundance of closet room; modern in every detail; first class in every respect; elevator, all night service.
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265 West 81st St.
NEAR WEST END AVE.
9 ROOMS
RENT $1,650.

The Langham

78d St.—Central Park West—74th St.

Offers Two Desirable Suites of 10 Rooms

ONE OF WHICH MAY BE HAD FURNISHED

This house was built under the supervision of Messrs. Clinton & Russell. It is luxuriously finished, no money having been spared in its construction.

The unexcelled service is one of its attractions.

IT IS ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

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344 West 72d Street, at Riverside Drive

Suites of 3 to 10 Rooms

Rental, 1,000 to 3,000 per Annum

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182 W. 58th Street.

A Corner Residential Building

Overlooking Central Park and Readily Accessible to the Business and Amusement Centres

SUITES OF 10 TO 14 VERY LIGHT ROOMS, WITH 5 BATHS

One Suite of 9 Rooms, 3 Baths

Unusually Large Entertaining Space—Appointments and Service Unexcelled

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THE MAXIMUM OF SUNLIGHT AND AIR AND A BEAUTIFUL OUTLOOK FROM EVERY WINDOW.

3 Rooms & Bath, $30 to $40
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6 Rooms & 2 Baths, $54 to $64

Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys, Basket Ball Courts, Playgrounds, etc.

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Every Room Flooded With Sunshine, Brightness and Cheer.

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Novel Devices Throughout, Laundry and Dryers on Roof, Open Wood Burning Fireplaces, Luxurious Plumbing, Enclosed Radiators, Marble in Elevator Shafts, Etc.

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A MODEL FURNISHED APARTMENT NOW ON EXHIBITION.

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New Apartment House
Entirely completed
Overlooking the Park
Light on all sides
Suites of 12 rooms, 4 baths
Booklet on request
RENTS $7,000 TO $10,000

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New House.—Will sacrifice high-class suburban home; $2000 down and $45 a month; 7 rooms and tiled bath; large parlor; 9-ft. brick fireplace in living room; parquet floors; built-in bookcases; additional breakfast room; unique kitchen facilities sure to please housekeeper; steam heat, gas, electricity, telephone; 21 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; 60 trains daily. Telephone, write, or call H. D. Lewis, Jamaica 1128, 47 West 34th St. Tel. Greeley 885.

COZY small home with two full acres of fine cultivating farm land; fruit and shade trees; makes an ideal home for small family wanting a place to raise vegetables, fruit, poultry, &c.; good locality; stores, schools, &c.; price $1,250, on easy terms to right party. For details to visit, write to COZY HOME, 277 Times Downtown.

HANDSOME 7-ROOM HOME.

Large, airy rooms; heat, gas, electricity; modern kitchen and bath; porch; beautiful plot, all planted with variety of vegetables and flowers; near trolley, stores, & schools, and station; owner will sell reasonable to interested party for $200 cash and balance monthly. Park, 253 Times Downtown.

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AN EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN.

Six unusually large rooms, bath and butler's pantry; combination kitchen, gas water heater, hot-water heating system, open fireplace, combination gas and electric lights, hardwood double floors and trim; handsomely decorated throughout; all screens, awnings; over ¼-acre slightly terraced plot; fine lawns and shrubbery; beautiful, restricted residence section, 3 minutes station; splendid train service, 40 minutes N. Y.; price $6,000, or beautifully furnished, $7,500; terms arranged; photo on request. Owner, X. B., 96 Times Uptown.

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JUST COMPLETED—OWNER MUST SELL his seven-room house; sleeping and dining porch, parquet floors, tiled bath, steam heat, open fireplace, model kitchen; gas, electricity; veranda two sides; large plot; 25 minutes out; commutation 7c. daily; price and terms too low to mention. Call, write or phone owner, M. D. Ayres, 146 West 38th St. Tel. Greeley 4583.

IF YOUR RENT is $300 a year or more you can buy my modern 6-room-and-bath home, all improvements, fully decorated, at a less monthly outlay, and in a few years you own it; 30 minutes out on Erie, near station and trolley. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

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For rent, furnished or unfurnished, ten-room house; all improvements; large grounds; will rent at low price to desirable tenants; photograph on application. Mrs. Butler, 41 Mountain Av., Maplewood, N. J.

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Farms at all prices. Write for pictures and details. Slocum Agency, 141 Broadway.

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For Sale or Rent.
Chas. Field Griffen & Co., 11 E. 42d St., N. Y.

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Will exchange double three-story building, with stores, renting at $1,800 per year, for country home on the waterfront of Long Island Sound or the ocean. John Fox, 1,903 Bathgate Av.

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Farm.—Want 10-20-acre, with house, near city; vegetable. Write Yake, 111 West 134th St., New York.

FARMS.

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FIVE-ACRE FARM, $500, YAPHANK. Big money supplying camp; chickens, fresh vegetables. Owner, 1519, 140 Nassau, N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

28th St., Northwest corner 1st Av.—Lofts, also ground floor and basement; plot 100x100; light on four sides; steam heat, power, sprinklers, large elevator, suitable for manufacturing. Apply on premises. Risser, (owner.) Tel. Madison Square 5330.

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OFFICES AND LOFTS TO SUBLEASE.—Large and small, uptown and downtown most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 120 Broadway. Phone 5644 Rector.

OFFICE facing Columbus Circle, overlooking Central Park, with or without telephone and stenographer; all conveniences. Francard, 2 Columbus Circle.

Part of large, light, first floor office on 57th St., near Park Av., for rent to professional or refined business; all accommodations. 7 130 Times.

Corner loft building, 4 stories, 15,000 square feet; 1st Av., in the 20s; suitable for factory, storage, and business; cheap rent. Address E 108 Times.

Chiropodist store space to let in first-class custom shoe business; good opportunity; rent reasonable. Charles Lapp, 974 Lexington Av.

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Fireproof lofts for rent. Bushwick section, 17,000 square feet; will divide. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, N. Y. City.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Garage wanted; storage without service; Ford car, east side, 50th to 90th St.; state charge. K 42 Times.

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COMPLETELY FURNISHED 8-story American basement dwelling; a few doors from 5th Av., in the fifties; all modern improvements. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Telephone John 5700.

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For rent, for immediate possession, because of war conditions, a small house, newly furnished, perfectly appointed, with 10 rooms, 2 baths; fine sunroom on roof; electricity. Apply 135 West 87th.

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An exceptional opportunity to obtain immediate possession of 4-story house, hardwood floors, electric lights, 3 baths, and all modern improvements; the house is particularly adapted for doctor; reasonable rental. Apply to owner, next door, 809 West End Av., or to your own broker.

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43D, 241 WEST.—One and three rooms, bath, kitchenettes, thoroughly and handsomely furnished, $45 to $65 monthly; $12 up weekly.

46 WEST 77TH ST.—Attractive suite, large rooms, bedrooms all having southern exposure; large living room overlooking park; unusual appointments and decorations; handsomely furnished; modern fireproof building. Apply to Superintendent.

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72D, 156 WEST.—Apartments, season or year. E. K. Van Winkle.

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Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences, apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
119TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.

We have 2, 3, 5, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

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Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to each suite; rates, $80 monthly and up; weekly rates; breakfast and dinner, $8 weekly additional.
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HERBERT GULICK CO., INC.,
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TWO bachelors, modern apartment, will consider third man to share exceptional opportunity; references given and expected. Y 210 Times Annex.

VERY elegant private house, facing park, 2 or 3 rooms, non-housekeeping apartment, very highest references required. Tel. Schuyler 8606.

WEST END AV., 686, (94th St.)—Two blocks from subway express; private home; will rent entire or part of house to refined occupants; 14 rooms, 2 baths. Riverside 2397.

WEST END AV., 410.—Beautifully furnished in mahogany; 8 rooms, Schuyler 2253. Apt. 5M.

WEST END.—9 rooms, 4 baths, beautifully furnished; new building. Columbus 3974.

WILL SELL FURNITURE of attractive 7-room apartment; 3-5 years lease; rent $60. Schuyler 7218. Call mornings.

Unfurnished—West Side.

2D Av., 304, (Near Stuyvesant Square.)—Seven rooms, bath, fireplace, steam heat; sublet to May 1 if desired.

4TH AV., 460, (near 32d St.)—A two-room and bath apartment, $45; new, modern; maid service included; central location. Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., 10 East 33d St. Tel. 1100 Murray Hill.

17TH, 325 EAST.—Attractive apartment, 2 or 3 large rooms and bath; private house, near Stuyvesant Park; heat, gas, and electricity free; $50. Owner.

28TH ST., 32 EAST.
Skylight studio apartment; all improvements.

29TH, 48 EAST.
Extra large floor, 2 rooms, bath; moderate.

59TH ST., 114 EAST, (at Park Av.)—7 rooms, bath, steam heat; $50; better than $2,000 elevator apartment.

70TH, 219 EAST.—3 and 6 large rooms; hot water; tiled bath; $25-$37.

83RD ST., 142 EAST, near Lexington Av. 7 exceptionally large, light rooms, bath. Parquet floors; newly decorated.
All improvements; $42 and $50.

90TH, 30 EAST.—Seven large, light rooms; ground floor; $75.

96TH, 48 EAST, (corner Madison Av.)—Corner apartment, eight bright rooms, parquet floors; electric lights. $60; also seven rooms, $50.

96TH, 62 EAST.—Elevator apartment, electricity, 6-7 rooms, $56-$60-$65.

CORNER APARTMENTS.

5, 6, 7 rooms, 1, 2 baths, southern exposure. N. W. cor. Broadway and 186th St. The Carrollton.

ATTRACTIVE UNFURNISHED APARTMENT,

entire floor, one flight up, private house, six rooms, bath, steam heat, $450; immediate possession; reduction small family. Phone 1052 Stuyvesant, before 10 A. M., or apply on premises, 310 East 18th.

MADISON AV., 780, (bet. 69th and 67th Sts.) Attractive non-housekeeping apartments, two rooms and bath; rents $750 to $1,500. Superintendent, on premises, or Malcolm E. Smith and Rudolph C. Culver, Inc. Tel. Murray Hill 2985.

MADISON AV., 924, (78d.)—Two large rooms, all modern; rental $47.50.

Unfurnished—West Side.

NO. 44 WEST 10TH ST.
Washington Square Section.
New nine-story fireproof apartment house, 5 and 6 rooms; $1,800 to $2,700; open fireplaces; separate maids' rooms.

53D, 56 WEST.
Beautiful extra large 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette.

57TH, 329 WEST.—Three rooms, with large bathroom, exclusive house; excellent location; exceptional apartment for couple; $60. Goodwin & Goodwin, 148 West 57th St.

57TH, 150 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, with maid service; convenient location; moderate price.

57TH ST., 104 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $45; maid service.

58TH ST., 125 WEST.
7 ROOMS & BATH, $1,200.
Fireproof building; all-night service.

71ST, 47 WEST.
Two rooms, bath, kitchen; select; $65.

77TH ST., 44 WEST.
Eight rooms and three baths on the eleventh floor, near Central Park and Metropolitan Square; living room, 18x28; all bedrooms face south; high-class fireproof building. Apply to Superintendent.

84TH, 17 WEST.
One flight up; seven large, light rooms; bath, electric light; $65.

92D, 237 WEST, Between Broadway and West End Av.—Seven rooms and bath, $70; one block from Subway station.

96TH, 243 WEST, (CORNER BROADWAY.)
NINE LARGE ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS.
CORNER APARTMENT; $1,500.

104TH, 304 WEST
Two-room apartments and baths.
Inquire Leon Sobel, 215 Manhattan Av.
Telephone 1047 Academy.

104TH, 244 WEST, (West of Broadway.) Exceptional 7-room doctor's apartment; $900.

124TH, 533 WEST.—Choice six-room apartments, having every improvement, including elevator service; rent $50. Apply Supt.

130TH, 708 WEST.—APARTMENT, 7 ROOMS, ALL CONVENIENCES. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

BROADWAY, 3,601-3-5, (at 148th St.)—3-4-7 rooms and bath; elevator apartments; Broadway and river view.

DUPLEX, 8 rooms and bath apartment, S. E. corner Broadway and 142d St.; $75. Y 301 Times Downtown.

ELEVATOR, 5 ROOMS, $50.
Fashionable, convenient neighborhood. 509 West 112th St.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 288, Corner 170th.—Five large outside rooms, corner; elevator; up-to-date, refined house; choice locality; $35. Telephone 2816 Audubon, Apt. 4L.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 53, (144th.)—Apartment; fine outside rooms; southeastern exposure. Gross.

HAVEN AV., 120, (Cor. 172d St.)—Hudson Cliff apartment, 4-room apt., front, all modern improvements.

HIGH-CLASS
Elevator Apts., 6-8 rooms, two baths; rent reasonable. 41 Convent Av.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—To sublet, 5 rooms, 2 baths; all large, outside rooms.

THE CLARWIN, 651 West 169th St., cor. Fort Washington.—Something new in modern elevator housekeeping apartments; 4 rooms and bath, (large living room, 2 bedrooms, and kitchen;) hardwood floors, enameled woodwork; prefer small American family; references required.

TO SUBLET
IN NEW BUILDING,
19 WEST 69TH ST.,
2 ROOMS AND BATH.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
261 COLUMBUS AV.,
Tel. 7755 COL.

WEST END AV., 708.—Eight large rooms; bath, improvements. Janitor on premises.

Brooklyn.

I WISH TO RENT OR LEASE IN WESTCHESTER OR PUTNAM VICINITY OR STORY BUILDING, ABOUT 25x100, FOR MANUFACTURING OF ART WORK. K 46 TIMES.

BROOKLYN.

864 Nostrand Av., near Eastern Parkway, one apartment only 5 spacious rooms, 3 bedrooms, 2 large closets; all improvements; modern house, filled with select tenants; sunny; exceptionally located; best transit facilities; fully heated; cool in for the year; service; can be seen; condemned by Board of Health; $40.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

42 East 66th St.
7 Rooms, 3 Baths
Living Room and Dining Room in One. 30 ft. x 25 ft.
$2,500

23 East 63d St.
Cor. of Madison Avenue.
2 Rooms and Bath
$540 to $900
Parlor Floor Store $1,080

30 East 68th St.
Cor. of Madison Avenue.
2 Rooms and Bath
$780

Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
414 Madison Avenue
Telephone Murray Hill 5600.

Apply on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 WEST 40TH ST.

64 East 86th St.
New Building
4 & 6 Rooms
$1,350 TO $2,000
Subway EXPRESS Station at 86th Street and Lexington Avenue

Apply on premises, or to
Samuel A. Herzog, 299 Madison Ave.
Telephone: Murray Hill 7454

Choice Elevator Apartments.
1261 Mad. Ave., Cor. 90th Street — 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 B'ths, $1800-2100
1326 Mad. Ave., Cor. 94th Street — 7 Rooms, $1600 to $1400.
120 E. 85th St., Near Park Avenue — 7 Rooms, $780
138 E. 94th St., Cor. Lexington Av. — 6 Rooms, $760
16-20 E. 97th St., Near Fifth Avenue — 7 Rms. $660-720
Duff & Conger Inc., Agts., Mad. Ave. & 50th St.

1155 Park Avenue
Corner 92nd St.
8 rooms, 3 baths
Rental $2,800
Only One Apartment Left.
REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

LA SALLE CHAMBERS
26 East 60th St.
2 Rooms, suitable for doctor....$1500
1 Room, 21x25, and Bath.....$1100
Studio 21x29, 12 Ceiling.....$1500
Studio 16x31, 12 Ceiling.....$1200
Apply on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 WEST 40TH ST.

34-36 East 58th St.
Desirable Two-Room and Bath Apmts. Rent $510 to $540, Including Service.
RULAND & WHITING CO.
110 Madison Ave. Tel. 4951 Plaza.

THE STRATFORD,
1,070 MADISON AV.,
SOUTHWEST CORNER 81ST.
HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS, EIGHT AND FOURTEEN LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, THREE BATHS. INQUIRE SUPT., ON PREMISES.

RUTHERFORD
206 East 17th St.
4 & 5 Room Apartments; high-class elevator house; steam heat, telephone, and all modern improvements; rent $36 to $45; inquire on premises.

944 PARK AV.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,400
Excellent service. Owner on premises.

109-111 EAST 56TH STREET,
Near Park Ave.
Two rooms and bath; select elevator apartment; maid and hall service; references required; $40. Superintendent, on premises, or HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 Fifth Ave. Tel. Vanderbilt 1722.

GRAMERCY PARK.
Attractive Studio Apartments, two rooms and bath. Facing the Square.
INNES & CENTER, 30-32 E. 20th.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—Harlem.

ATTRACTIVE ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
Van Cortlandt
71 East 96th Street
Northwest Corner Park Ave.
7-8-9 rooms and 2 Baths
Rents $85 to $115
The Melba
424 Central Park West
North Corner 102d Street.
7-8 rooms . . . $65-$75
See Superintendent, on Premises, or
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.,
30 East 42d Street.
Telephone 500—Murray Hill.

MAPLE COURT
1229 PARK AVE., COR. 96TH.
High-Class Elevator Apartments
7 & 8 Rooms, $1,000-$1,350
2 baths.
A very choice 8-room corner Suite also Dentist's Apartment, 4 Rooms. Must Be Seen To Be Appreciated.
Apply Premises or A. BRANDSTEIN, (Harlem—1518), 133 East 118th St.

BRONX.

OPEN FOR INSPECTION
174th St. & Nelson Av.
3-4 Extra Large Rooms
With every conceivable improvement. Equal to the highest class houses of Park Avenue section.
Moderate Rentals.
3 minutes from 161st St. station, N. Y. Central, one block east of University Av., two blocks from the new Jerome Av. subway.
Now Running.
Renting Agent on Premises

NEARING COMPLETION,
1,706 Nelson Avenue
University Heights, Bronx.
2, 3 & 4 ROOM APARTMENTS
$21 TO $38
Restricted, very high class, excellent views. Take Jerome Av. to Belmont St. or University Av. car at W. 181st St. to Tremont Av. Renting agent on premises.
FRENCH MANAGEMENT CORPORATION,
200 Madison Av., Cor. 41st St.
Phone Vanderbilt 3227.

MOST MODERN APARTMENTS
4-5-6 NOW LEASING
extra large rooms; all conceivable imp. $34, $42, $52, $54
12 Min. to 42d St.
183d St. and Teller Ave.
NIEWENHOUS BROS., Owners,
393 E. 183d St. Tel. Melrose 8196.

BROOKLYN.

Flatbush Garden Apts.
Southeast Corner Ave. H & E. 19th St.
Ave. H Station, Brighton "L."
3-4-5 Rooms—$36 to $62.50
Built for People Accustomed to Luxury and Refinement.
Apply to Superintendent on premises, or
Pohl-Abbott Construction Co.,
180 Montague St., Brooklyn.

"THE DANDRIDGE"
415 Washington Ave.,
5-room apartment in this high-class elevator building, with all latest improvements; telephone service day and night. Convenient to all transit. Apply to Superintendent on Premises.

"THE MILRAE"
573 ST. JOHN'S PLACE.
4 and 5 room apartments for people who desire a modern apartment at exceptionally low rent; located near Eastern Parkway and Prospect Park; convenient to all car lines and subway. Telephone service.
RENT, $36 and $45.
Apply to Janitor on Premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—Harlem.

166 West 72nd St.
An Apartment of FOUR ROOMS, all outside, consisting of large living room, 24x15.6; bedroom, 13.6x13.6; also dining room; tiled kitchen, with ice refrigeration, and particularly fine bathroom, with alcove shower and needle bath; if two bedrooms are required, the living room can be utilized as a combination dining and living room; this apartment is sumptuously furnished, and will be leased for the Winter months at $225 per month.
ALSO A THREE ROOM APARTMENT, consisting of bedroom, combination living and dining room; tiled kitchen, with ice refrigeration and large bathroom, with shower and needle bath; this apartment is handsomely furnished, and will be leased at $130 per month; maid service will be supplied if desired.
APPLY TO MANAGER ON PREMISES.
Telephone 7640—Columbus.

HOTEL CALUMET
340 West 57th St.
Near Central Park; centre all transit facilities. High-class, fireproof residential hotel. Refined patronage. Attractive outside non-housekeeping apartments, one room and bath and larger suites; unfurnished or furnished. Leases from Oct. 1. Large closets. Superior restaurant; polite service; sensible rates.
GROUND-FLOOR APARTMENT, SUITABLE PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

LOTON H. SLAWSON CO.,
REAL ESTATE,
171 MADISON AV.

Desirable residence, 24 West 76th St., having every improvement, and offered at a great sacrifice, free and clear; suitable terms; immediate

BOARDERS WANTED.

Brooklyn.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 869.—Large room, adjoining bath, shower; $15; two $20. Payne.

TWO BACHELORS, modern apartment, will consider third or share exceptional opportunity; references given and expected. F 800 Times Annex.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th St.)—Floors, suite; private bath; excellent table; references.

BOARD WANTED.

GENTLEMAN desires cheerful room and bath, west side preferred, including simple breakfast and dinner, if desired; terms must be moderate. F 44 Times.

Spanish gentleman desires good room and board with strictly private family; from West 150th St. up; references. M. Suardiaz, 163 West 80th St.

THREE YOUNG MEN, Christians, wish room and board with private, refined American family; please give particulars. R 870 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, away in day, wants room and board New York, west; private family or pot; particulars. P 42 Times.

ROOM, board, with cultivated couple only; particulars; 70th-100th. Bachelor, F 58 Times.

Wanted, board in refined home, girl, 7. Box 72, 163 East 126th.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

Rockledge Manor Hotel and Cottage.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to N. Y. City., 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers. Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family Home of High Standard.
20 Minutes' Delightful Sail, Manhattan.
20 Cozy Rooms, Suite. Exquisitely furnished. Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables. Abundant Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness. Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Comforts. Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

New Jersey.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
45-45 South Walnut St.,
East Orange, N. J.
Accommodates 100; fifty bathrooms; Thirty minutes from Broadway. Room with private bath and first-class table board for two, $20 to $30. Room with private bath and first-class table board for one, $13 to $17. Parlor, bedroom, and private bath with table board for two, $81 to $39. All rooms handsomely furnished; special attention to permanent guests.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, N. J.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."
A parlor, bedroom, and private bath in a delightful family hotel, together with excellent meals for two persons, from $30 to $60 per week; situated in beautiful East Orange; 150 trains a day. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange station. Write for Booklet.
W. T. READE, Resident Prop.

Hotel Francis, 66 Prospect St., East Orange.—One or two desirable suites to offer to season's guests; excellent table; appointments first-class. Phone 3240 Orange.

"Cedar View Inn," North Caldwell, N. J.—Rest cure for refined convalescents and nervous people; home cooking; fresh eggs and milk. Apply H. A. Looney, Manager.

South Orange, N. J., (117 Scotland Road.)—Beautiful home; description; large rooms, bath, and board; references.

New York State.

The Hill-Air, Highland, N. Y.—Large modern home; open all year; high elevation; private baths; superior accommodations. Booklet.

Hill Crest Sanitarium.—Medical convalescents; rest cure; nervous and invalid cases. White Plains Av., East 232d St., Wakefield.

Beautiful Modern Country Place.—$11-$14; 88 mile, Spindler, LeFever Falls, Ulster County, N. Y.

Country Board Wanted.

GENTLEMAN desires board in suburbs with private family; full particulars; widower. F 202 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

127TH, 30 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Large room, suitable two; steam heat; electricity.

129TH, 106 EAST, (Apt. 94.)—Opposite Union Square Hotel; charming parlor, bedroom, bath; scrupulously clean; telephone; elevator; handsome, fireproof building; bachelors, $50 monthly; subway.

129TH, 146 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Furnished large, small rooms, private baths; electricity; park privileges; steam heat; board optional; references.

36TH, 29 WEST.—Newly decorated, large room; private bath, steam heat, electricity, telephone.

44TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; phone, elevator, electric light; well furnished; excellent service; $8 weekly up; including elegant meals, $15 weekly up; front room, with bath, $15 weekly; women only.

51ST, 114 EAST.—All attractively, newly furnished; twin beds, private baths, electricity.

54TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room; electricity; private bath; $5.50; another $4.50.

57TH, 20 EAST, Near Madison.—Desirable room, adjoining bath; $5-$7; gentlemen.

63D, 151 EAST.—Desirable large room, with, without bath; also single room; reference.

66D, 52 EAST.—Two large rooms, with or without private baths; electricity; gentlemen.

65TH, 71 EAST.—Rooms, running water, electric light, adjoining bath; phone; reference.

67TH, 17 EAST.—Bachelor's suite, with bath; residence art collector; references.

68TH, 506 EAST.—Well furnished rooms; quiet neighborhood; private house.

69TH ST., 233 EAST.—Comfortable furnished rooms; all improvements; private house; gentlemen; references.

71ST, 70 EAST.—Comfortable accommodations, second floor, private house; moderate terms.

71ST, 80 WEST.—Double rooms with bath, also small room; exclusive house; gentlemen.

71ST, 80 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; private bath; electricity.

71ST, 80 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; private bath; electricity.

72D, 8 EAST.—Attractive, large, southern room; private bath.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

72D, 261 WEST.—High-class reservations for Winter; handsomely furnished single, double rooms; private baths; southern exposure; table optional.

72D, 58 WEST.—Attractive rooms; electricity, shower; reasonable. De Bernyz, Col. 8558.

73D, 102 WEST.—Large and small; newly decorated; running hot, cold water.

73D, 113 WEST.—Nicely furnished sunny rooms, running water, near bath, quiet.

73D, 272 WEST.—Large double room; also private bath; electricity; references.

73D, 178 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms.

74TH, 33 WEST.—A few light, sunny rooms for single man, in my modern, luxuriant steam-heated house; bath optional; breakfast included; $10 to $15 weekly.

74TH, 111 WEST.—Beautiful large room, private bath; medium and small rooms; electricity; ideal for gentlemen.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Comfortable room for gentleman; electricity; private family; high class; references.

74TH, 25 WEST.—Luxurious, completely furnished rooms, suites; private baths; electricity, steam, service.

75TH ST., West End Av., Northeast Corner.—Suitable studios with bath; large and small rooms with bath.

76TH, 46 WEST.—Large, comfortable back parlor; private bath; electricity; select; $12-$14.

76TH, 147 WEST.—Attractive home; handsome second floor; references exchanged.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Choice rooms in private house; electricity, steam heat; references.

76TH, 3 WEST.—Front parlor connecting bedroom, electricity, convenient "L," $10.

78TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive room; exclusive house; parlor for guests' use.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large sunshiny rooms, private bath, parlor floor; suitable doctor's office; electricity.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean, private baths, electricity, back parlor, kitchenette privileges; references.

76TH, 224 WEST.—Exclusive rooms in newly renovated, up-to-date house; every convenience; elegantly furnished.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large room; bath on same floor; electric light; telephone; references.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Exceptionally large room; select location; convenient all cars.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Large outside room, well furnished; opposite Natural History Museum; park; modern elevator apartment. Telephone Schuyler 5703. Leonard.

77TH, 233 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Two connecting front rooms, southern exposure. Seeley.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Private house; latest conveniences; rooms, single or en suite; references.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive large and medium fine rooms, single or en suite; references.

78TH ST., 209 WEST.—Large living room, two bedrooms; southern exposure, private bath; electric lights; lease suite $100; references.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms, connecting shower baths; small room; exclusive house.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Two beautiful rooms and bath; another large room and bathroom; electricity; references.

78TH, 115 WEST.
En suite, single, bath; private home; electricity; gentlemen.

80TH, 104-147 WEST.—Large, beautiful rooms, private bath; steam, electricity; reference.

80TH, 132 WEST.—Attractive, homelike, large and small rooms; electricity; references.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Room, four windows, facing park; southern exposure; porch; private bath; modern home, service. Schuyler 7352.

81ST, 169 WEST.—Suite, kitchen, living room, bedroom, small rooms; references. Apartment Jacobsen.

81ST, 133 WEST.—Newly furnished, large front room; private bath; near "L."

82D, 146 WEST, (Anderson Annex.)—Large outside rooms, running water, electricity, switchboard, elevator.

82D, 20 WEST.—University professor's home; large front room, dressing room, electricity; references.

82D, 107 WEST.—Large, medium, attractive rooms; sunny, homelike, refined; references. Rollen.

82D, 33 WEST.—Newly furnished decorated large, small rooms, adjoining bath; phone; references.

82D, 64 WEST.—Two-room suites, bath, kitchenette, furnished, unfurnished.

82D, 74 WEST.—Large and small rooms; each floor; private house.

83D, 67 WEST.—En suite, single, private bath, also parlor floor; piano.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Few exceptionally desirable rooms; elegant dwelling; continuous hot water; electrics cars, different makes and models, to be sold to the highest bidders. If you are looking to buy a good car reasonably, attend this sale. IF YOU HAVE A CAR TO SELL THIS AUCTION SALES HELD EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR, ARE THE BEST MEDIUM FOR QUICK AND SATISFACTORY RETURNS.

Automobiles for sale, various makes and finest bodies at reasonable prices. Universal, 602 West 52d St.

A 1915 FIAT (FOREIGN) TOURING, beautiful 7-passenger, looks like new car, 55 H. P., electric self-starter, lights, slip covers; perfect condition guaranteed; cost $5,000. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

BARGAINS.—Mercer Brougham, 1917 runabout, racebout, and touring. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 Little-six Touring; perfect. DODGE 1916 Touring; fine condition; cheap. OVERLAND 1915 Touring; bargain at $250. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 Seventh Av. Morn. 9367.

BUICKS, 1917-1916.
Tourings, roadsters, closed. Flack, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC.
Limousine, New Haven Body, 1917 model. All refinements and thoroughly up-to-date. Condition Guaranteed.

DETROIT CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO., BROOKLYN BRANCH, 8 LAFAYETTE AV., BROOKLYN. PHONE MAIN 627.

CADILLAC, 1916, TOURING CAR, EXCEPTIONAL CONDITION, "RIGHT PRICE."
Car has been refinished and has the appearance of being new; mechanically O. K.; shoe equipment good, one extra; all tools, &c.; open to mechanical inspection and demonstration 8a.m. every evening, or Sunday. On exhibition at THE BRIGHTON, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

CADILLAC 8, TOURING, 1916.
STUTZ BULLDOG, a dandy.
HUDSON SEDAN, 1917.
The above cars and many others mechanically perfect, at attractive prices.
LOBELL-LABORN, 239 West 55th St., 8 doors from Broadway. Remember name.

CADILLAC limousine, 1916, Model 53, 8-cyl., special Amesbury; this car has been repainted and overhauled and renickeled, and is in especially fine condition.
DETROIT CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO., 536 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Tel. 3240 Mulberry. Used Car Dept.

CADILLAC 1913 7-passenger touring car in excellent condition; a bargain. C. H. Minder, 340 West 85th St.

CADILLAC limousine for sale, $1,000; splendid condition. Strong, 153 East 53d St.

CADILLAC (1917) landaulet; like new. F. Turner, Phone 5475 Broad.

CHALMERS 1916 five-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

CHANDLER ROADSTER, 1915, in good shape, with slip covers. Telephone C. E. Stanley, 3156 Branch Brook.

CHUMMY Roadster, 1917. Lexington four-passenger, slightly used, sold with discount and guarantee. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

DODGE, 1917, TOURING CAR, LITTLE USED.
At the right price; fully equipped; shoe equipment exceptional, one extra mounted; bumper and many extras; open to mechanical inspection and demonstration day, evening, or Sunday till 1 P. M. THE BRIGHTON, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

EXCELLENT CARS PRICED LOW.
1916 Overland Touring, model "82."
1916 Overland Touring, model "75."
1916 Willys-Knight, wire wheels.

OVERHAULED AND GUARANTEED, CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS. WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC., BROOKLYN, 1,224 Bedford Av., cor. Hancock St.

HUDSON, 1916, 7-passenger touring; very fine condition; price is right. Telephone C. E. Stanley, Branch Brook 3156.

LIBERTY Brougham, 1917; condition perfect, basement. 136 West 52d.

LIMOUSINE 1914 MERCER.
HOLBROOK BODY.
Handsomest limousine ever offered for sale; cost over $5,000; has been refinished; looks like new; price $1,500; can be seen day, evening, or Sunday till 1 P. M. On exhibition THE BRIGHTON, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car; guaranteed the same as new. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Phone Columbus 1023.

MARMON 1916 Model 41 seven-passenger limousine. Marmon Auto Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1023.

MARMON 1917 four-passenger club roadster; like new. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

MAXWELL 1917 touring, mechanically perfect, newly painted. Phone Bryant 8361.

MERCER 1916 five-passenger brougham; like new. Marmon Auto Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1023.

OLDSMOBILE.—Contract for Model 45, reasonable. George Mosher, 16 West 111th St.

PACKARD twin six, also 3-38 touring cars; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

A.—A.—A.—BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 MARMON CHUMMY ROADSTER.
1917 SINGER TOURING.
1917 REO SEDAN.
1917 ROSS "8" TOURING, $850.
1917 BUICK SEDAN.
BRAND NEW SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE. Big discount.
BRAND NEW SCRIPPS-BOOTH CHUMMY ROADSTER. Big discount.
BRAND NEW SCRIPPS-BOOTH ROADSTER. Big discount.
1917 OVERLAND COUNTRY CLUB. Like new.
1917 MITCHELL TOURING.
HUDSON SEDAN.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1916 STUTZ ROADSTER.
1916 FRANKLIN LIMOUSINE.
1916 CHALMERS, $625.
1916 KISSEL KAR; Victoria Brougham.
1916 Winton Speedway, at 70% value.
1916 BUICK LITTLE "6."
SERIES "17" STUDEBAKER, 6-cylinder.
1916 CADILLAC "8."
1916 OLDSMOBILE BABY "4."
1916 DODGE TOURING, $525.
BRAND NEW SAXON ROADSTER, $310.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE, 237 WEST 55TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays & Evenings. Phone Circle 4061.

AN UNUSUAL CAR LIST.
1917 CADILLAC TOURING.
1917 CADILLAC LANDAULET.
1917 CADILLAC VICTORIA.
1917 CADILLAC ROADSTER.
1917 STUTZ BULLDOG SPECIAL.
1917 STUTZ 16-VALVE SPEEDSTER.
1917 HUDSON SPECIAL RACEABOUT.
1917 PAIGE SEDAN.
1917 KISSEL TOURING.
1917 LIBERTY TOWN CAR.
1917 LIBERTY TOURING.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

A SELECT USED CAR LIST.
RENAULT Special Boat Roadster, 1915.
CADILLAC 1917 SEDAN, wire wheels.
CADILLAC 1917 LANDAULET.
STUTZ 1917 "16-VALVE" SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1916 BEARCAT, wire wheels.
S. G. V. 1916 FLEETWOOD ROADSTER.
MERCER 1916 SPEEDSTER, "22-72."
MARMON 1916 CLOVERLEAF.
BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, Cor. 54th.

A SPECIAL SALE WEEK.
OVERLAND AND WILLYS KNIGHTS, ALL MODELS, FROM $850 UP.
ALL OVERHAULED AND GUARANTEED. CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS. WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC., BROADWAY AT 50TH ST.

A MERCER LIMOUSINE.
Looks like new; car been used privately; electric self-starter and lights; mechanically perfect; guaranteed. 150 West 55th St.

AUCTION SALE OF AUTOMOBILES TODAY at 12 o'clock noon, Van Tassell & Kearney's Mart, 126-128 East 13th St.—Several electrics and cars, different makes and models, to be sold to the highest bidders. If you are looking to buy a good car reasonably, attend this sale. IF YOU HAVE A CAR TO SELL THIS AUCTION SALES HELD EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR, ARE THE BEST MEDIUM FOR QUICK AND SATISFACTORY RETURNS.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

PACKARD small limousine town car; beautiful condition; suitable for private family. Wm. J. O'Donohoe, 224 West 57th St. Circle 3863.

PACKARD 1914 1-38 limousine. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

PEERLESS 1915 touring car de luxe; excellent tires and paint; cost $2,000; sell quick $475. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

PEERLESS TOWN CAR, $1,100.
Beautiful limousine; seats 5 inside; cost $5,000; condition perfect. 305 West 79th.

PIERCE-ARROW 6-38 TOWN CAR.
Practically new, used two seasons, self starter and electric lights; must sacrifice. 150 West 55th St.

LOCOMOBILE 6-38 LIMOUSINE.
Gentlemen will sacrifice at your own price; car been used private two seasons; electric self starter and lights. 150 West 55th St.

REGAL 1917 light touring; 2,500 miles; bargain for cash. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
MILEAGE, 2,100.
Can be bought at the right price; practically new, with every equipment and many extras; seats three; open to mechanical inspection and demonstration day, evening, or Sunday. THE BRIGHTON, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 1916, 5-passenger roadster; good condition; $450. Telephone Hunters Point 3379.

SCRIPPS 1918, newly painted, mechanically perfect. Phone Bryant 8861.

SIMPLEX four-passenger; like new; self-starter; completely refinished. Harlem 1632.

STEARNS-KNIGHT light 4 Holbrook limousine; most desirable town and country car; walnut panelling, upholstered in blue broadcloth; overhauled, remodeled, and restivered, repainted blue and black; electric lighting and starting; new car equipment; sold with new-car guarantee. J. H. Driscoll, 415 West 55th St.

STEARNS KNIGHT CABRIOLET, equipped with wire wheels and starter, and sold under 90-day guarantee; excellent car for physician. Silent Knight Motor Repair Shop, 549 West 53d.

STUTZ 1916, victoria top, two extra wheels and shoes. Biltmore Garage, East 47th.

STUTZ roadster, Bulldog model, special body. A. Vriana, 146 West 23d St.

Town car, 1917, very classy, run 3,500 miles, $1,200; also small Lancia; must sell. 136 West 52d, basement.

"WHITE" Used Cars.
Rebuilt 4, 2, 3, 5 Ton Trucks.
Rebuilt Touring Cars and Taxicabs.
Other Well-Known Makes Also.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. C. A. Smith, Mgr.

WILLYS-KNIGHT roadster; present model; in good condition; run 9,000 miles. For demonstration phone Columbus 9909.

WINTON 33 H. P. convertible sedan; condition like new; has made very little mileage. Winton Speedway, at 70% value.

'16 DODGE Sedan. '18 REO Sedan, Simplex. '17 Chandler Chummy. '16 Pullman, Pierce. Limousine bodies. One-man tops. Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC or Packard 7-passenger limousine; careful and reliable chauffeurs; excellent service. Schuyler Garage, 249 West 80th St.

CADILLAC.—Exceptionally handsome private limousine; monthly, season. Frankman, 201 West 84th St. Schuyler 8910.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARDS. — Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 8818 Riverside.

RENAULT landaulet, day, week, month. Vanriest, 220 West 41st St. Bryant 2547.

Automobiles Wanted.

CHAUFFEUR, with car, for weekly use; state your price. International Merchandise Corporation, Flation Building, Room 809.

WILL pay good price for high-class cars or bodies; cash. Herman N. Karp, 1,790 Broadway; Columbus 9023.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. classes. "Founded on Honesty at Broadway. 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U. S. Send for booklet and pass to N. Y. M. C. A. school. Telephone Columbus 9200. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. 235 West 50th St. Ladies' classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST.—Young lady, experienced bookkeeper and typist, wishes position from 8:30 A. M. to 2 P. M.; best references. P 52 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager; good executive; over 15 years' experience; university training; legal, commercial. R 204 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, possessing exceptional executive ability, desires engagements evenings. T 281 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, Correspondent.— Wholesale, retail clothing for women; sales, advertising experience. G 63 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Take entire charge double entry, controlling account; $18. H 431 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—Five years' practical experience; reference former employer. T 268 Times Downtown.

DRESSMAKER.—Late Lucile, Ltd.; finest work by day or gown. Lohne, 558 West 158th. Audubon 8414.

DRESSMAKER, seamstress wishes engagements for day or week. Hanlon, 307 West 40th.

DRESSMAKER.—Gowns, blouses, peignoirs; home, out. Giannie, 131 West 56th. Circle 8086.

GIRL.—Competent; light colored; part time, evenings. Perry, 40 West 136th St.

GOVERNESS.—French lady as governess to one or two American children; Southern home preferred. P 64 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER, COMPANION, HOUSEMOTHER.—A lady of refinement and experience desires position as working housekeeper in home where servants are kept; capable of taking full charge; the duties of companion and housemother may be added; references exchanged. Address Competent, Y 342 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION to lady, by middle-aged American woman, with light duties, where one servant is kept. A. L. R., care Bragg, 307 West 20th.

OFFICE ASSISTANT. — Young lady, high school, college education, desires position with large concern; $15. D. M., 2,960 3d Av.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER. — College education; experienced; executive ability; knowledge of French; references; salary $18-$20. Box 30, 2,726 Broadway.

SECRETARY.—Thoroughly experienced in stenographic and secretarial capacities; salary $23. R 806 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, competent, proficient in handling office details. B 100 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—(23;) confidential assistant; 8 years' technical experience; knowledge bookkeeping; versed up-to-date office methods; accustomed rapid dictation; high school graduate; $18. S 324 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Clean-cut Christian, 5 years' advertising, real estate, mechanical experience; quick, grasping, eager; willing; ambitious, conscientious worker; high school education; references. S 399 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Long, valuable experience; rapid and accurate; familiar with office detail; excellent references; $18. R 372 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Law and commercial, experienced, well recommended, neat, rapid, accurate, willing worker; $18-$20. H 430 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced, good penman, accurate at figures; connect reliable firm. Rose Brown, 37 East 58th. Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, neat, ambitious, high school graduate; work hard for advancement. Elsie Kanemann, 37 East 58th St. Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER. — Beginner, bright, conscientious, business school graduate; chance for advancement. Marion Mallin, 37 East 58th St. Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Competent; legal, commercial experience; college education; knowledge Spanish. P 65 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and dictaphone operator.—8 years' experience; references; $17. T 298 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; 19; 3 years' experience; high school graduate; handle correspondence; $17. H 434 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; rapid dictation, fast typist; willing worker; $14. Miss P., 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1816.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced live wire; possesses business brains, initiative, ambition; $15. T 303 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Commercial; experienced; transcribe accurately; $14. T 307 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and clerk; very competent; executive ability; $30-$35. R 226 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; competent; initiative; also office routine; $18. P 28 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, educated, and refined, for literary, commercial or social work; $18. P 42 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; high school worker; reference; $15. T 296 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, general office assistant; experienced; high school education. P 45 Times.

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ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. 235 West 50th St. Ladies' classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; salary, $20. F. W., 163 West 78th St.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR and office clerk; busy board; reliable; $12. T 808 Times Downtown.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—Parisienne college graduate, visiting governess; French, German, English, kindergarten; pianist. 2,720 Broadway.

WOMAN, cultured, desires position where personality and good taste will be appreciated; would consider care of motherless girl; references exchanged. P 85 Times.

Employment Agencies.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks; investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5163. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 50th.

COOKS, waitresses, nurses, houseworkers. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

Berta Carlson, Swedish Agency, supplies first class servants. 2,415 Broadway. Riverside 9463.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY. — Help by month, week. 1,253 W. 180d St. Morn. 6916.

COLORED HELP, city, country; references. Hope's Agency, 432 Lenox Av. Harlem 5049.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, possessed of sound judgment and good personality, 19 years' practical commercial experience; accustomed taking full charge of credits, collections, and large office force; good general business training, which can be adapted to any line; Christian; married; 38. F 43 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Gentleman possessing 15 years' experience with large manufacturing corporation as chief accountant, office manager, and secretary desires connection with public accountants. Y 254 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems; arrangements firms without bookkeeper, $2... weekly. 347 5th Av., Room 703. Telephone Vanderbilt 5815.

ACCOUNTANT.—Opens, closes, audits, systematizes books; charges moderate; personal service. W. H. Smith, 149 Broadway. Telephone 2141 Cortlandt.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 52 Broadway, Room 832. Telephone Broad 7227.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, credit man; 20 years textile line; salary $2,500. T 284 Times Downtown.

AUDITOR and ACCOUNTANT, for seven years in office of leading metropolitan newspaper, seeks re-engagement; has practical experience in every branch of accounting and general accountancy and would prefer to associate himself with publishing house, in which his training and knowledge would be of value; married; age 27. G 496 Times Annex.

AUTOMOBILE SHOP SUPERINTENDENT and shop efficiency engineer desires position with high-grade organization; best references; long experience. P 90 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly at home with modern bookkeeping technique and accounting principles, with plenty of energy and initiative, seeks position with go-ahead concern that wants a man who will climb to the top. Y 226 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, office manager, thorough, energetic, desires to connect with reliable firm; excellent correspondent; balances, statements; excellent references; available immediately; $30. T 809 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and office assistant, attending New York University evenings, thoroughly experienced, wishes position; excellent references. F 40 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, 20; experienced; high school graduate; stenographer, typist; highest recommendation; $17. Leyatt, 611 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Ten years' experience; employed daytime; wants work nights, also Saturday afternoons; clerical work any kind. T 278 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; wants work evenings, salesman, anything. T 302 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 19, experienced all ledgers, trial balances, stenographer, educated; reference. B 354 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, office manager; 5 years' experience; take full charge. P 46 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (exempt,) experienced controlling accounts, balances; $22. Morningside 8854.

BOOKKEEPER, ledger clerk, 22; exempt from draft; 3 years' experience. Harlem 4653.

BUYER.—Young man, 26 years, willing to make change; eight years' experience in ladies' wearing apparel for mail order; will consider position as assistant to merchandise man; highest references furnished. P 51 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, strictly temperate, reliable, single young man, at present employed on Cadillac 8, with 6 years' experience private family, careful driver, unquestionable references, desires steady position, any car. F 33 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—14 years, expert driver and machinist, any high-grade car, best references, wishes position with private family; city, country. Kenneth, 448 West 52d.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, English, wishes position with private family; 12 years' experience; any car; references. Niven, 965 Amsterdam Av.

CHAUFFEUR of ability, with ten years' shop, driving experience; references. Carl Lagergreen, 179 West 85th. Phone Schuyler 5684.

CHAUFFEUR, married, mechanic, wishes private position; 10 years' excellent reference from last employer; 2 yrs. last St.

CHAUFFEUR, 24, formerly tester for Page, wishes position, any car; private preferred. Gerald Miller, 989 Summit Av., Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR, neat, 28, one you will appreciate; 10 years' experience, private, all cars; best reference. Phone Orchard 5611.

CHAUFFEUR.—American, married, (28;) 8 years' experience; careful driver; city, country. W. N., Plaza 3694. 118 East 66th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Careful driver; good mechanic; several years' experience; reliable; references. F 27 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Personal city references; wishes steady position; private. Abbott, 101 West 91st St.

CHAUFFEUR, 28, wishes position private family; careful driver; best references. P 37 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 25; six years' experience; private family. Box 22, 1,506 3d Av.

CHAUFFEUR, A1 mechanic, wishes position with private family. Hols, 134 West 67th St.

CHAUFFEUR, English, 33, wishes position private family; city, country. F 41 Times.

CHIEF CLERK, 28 years of age, married, eight years with present employer, food manufacturer, desires to make change; best references; familiar with bookkeeping, office systems, &c.; salary desired, $25 week. S 378 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Young man, 18, desires position as clerk in office, mercantile house preferred; best recommendations. S. Marks, 1,715 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.

CLERK, 24; typist; experienced bill and order clerk; state salary. T 305 Times Downtown.

CLERK, 31, 4 years' experience wholesale dry goods; chance for advancement. T 279 Times

HELP WANTED—Male.

BRIGHT EXPERIENCED MEN wanted immediately for the following temporary positions:

ACCOUNTANTS,
BOOKKEEPERS,
CASHIERS,
PAYMASTERS,
STATIONERY CLERK,
STENOGRAPHERS.

10 hours a day, 7 days a week. Call in person (do not write or telephone) on A. J. Hudson, Camp Upton, Long Island. Salaries dependent on proficiency.

BUILDER OR REAL ESTATE MAN to solicit alteration work for contractor, on small salary and large commission; mail particulars. J 21 Times.

CLERK for production department wanted at once; good opportunity for a bright, willing, and energetic young man to develop into a department head. Sphinx Fuel Devices Co., 32 33d St., 4th floor, Brooklyn.

CLERKS, several, wanted, between ages of 18 and 20; must have knowledge of stenography and be able to operate a typewriter; salary, $15. C. C., 261 Times Downtown.

CLERKS wanted by large corporation; good future; experience not necessary; salary $9. General Baking Co., 46 East 17th.

CLERK.—Young man to be useful in office, visit banks, assist with mail; $6 to $10, depending ability. Apply 110 Worth St.

CLERK.—Young man about 18 as junior clerk. Reply by mail, in own handwriting, to Dizon, 146 Lafayette St.

COMPTOMETER OPERATORS WANTED; TEMPORARY WORK; SALARY $25 PER WEEK; NO FEES. CALL AT ONCE, JOHN M. RANSON, 30 CHURCH ST.

DESIGNERS wanted; experienced structural steel and reinforced concrete, with industrial plant experience; none but first-class men need apply; submit with first letter complete details of age, training, experience, salary desired, and when able to report for work in New York City. Y 258 Times Annex.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—Good, rapid operator wanted; must be neat and have real ability; salary, $15-$20 to start. Willys-Overland, Inc., 851 West 57th St.

DRAFTSMEN,
FIRST-CLASS EXPERIENCED
TOOL DESIGNERS AND
TOOL DRAFTSMEN
FOR WORK ON
AERONAUTICAL MOTORS.
APPLY TO
EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,
GENERAL VEHICLE COMPANY,
BERDEN AND STAR AVS.,
LONG ISLAND CITY.

DRAFTSMEN.—Men experienced in the design of small mechanical or electrical apparatus; to men of ability and technical education we offer permanent positions with excellent opportunities for advancement. Call or write Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

DRAFTSMEN experienced in the design of tools, jigs, fixtures, and medium weight machinery; desirable opening for capable men; in answering please outline general experience, state age, compensation expected, nationality, and when available. Y 227 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN for experimental work wanted at once; applicants with experience on small electrical apparatus preferred. Sphinx Fuel Devices Co., 32 33d St., 4th floor, Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMEN, SEVERAL, A1 TOOL AND AUTOMATIC MACHINE DESIGNERS, CALL AT ONCE, AMERICAN MACHINE AND FOUNDRY, 5,520 2D AV., BROOKLYN.

DRAFTSMEN, two electrical; also one mirror at once; permanent positions. 54 Dey St., 4th floor, city.

ELECTRICIAN as inspector; must be familiar with industrial power and light wiring, competent to check up contractors' time and material and responsible for the proper installation of electrical equipment. Answer by letter, giving references and experience, and how soon available. Address T 314 Times Downtown.

ELECTRICIAN'S HELPER.—One with experience in testing and repairing small motors; answer by letter, stating age, nationality, experience, salary expected. J. A. R., Box 1,867, New York City.

ENGINEER for erection and sales work, 526 Woolworth Bldg.

FURS.—BRIGHT YOUNG MAN FOR STOCK; MUST HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE IN RAW FURS. KOHN & BAER, 56 West 28th.

HEAT TREAT FURNACE MAN.—Experienced in treatment of alloy and carbon steels, for work in heat-treating plant. Employment Dept., General Vehicle Co., Berden and Star Ave., L. I. C.

JANITOR.—Five (5) apartment; 50 families; steam heat; telephone; must do small repairs; rent free, $65 per month. Apply Tuesday, 8:30 A. M., Areco, 1,029 East 163d St., corner Southern Boulevard.

LABORERS—300.
WORK ON AVIATION FIELD, MINEOLA, L. I. VERY ACCESSIBLE TO NEW YORK. WAGES, $3 PER DAY FOR EIGHT HOURS AND TIME AND A HALF OVERTIME. APPLY MINEOLA OFFICE ONLY. CLOUGH-BOURNE CORPORATION.

MACHINISTS, moulders, an around man, engine lathe, planer, boring mill, steady work; no labor trouble; good wages. Apply Room 6, Barge Office, Battery Park, New York City.

MACHINIST'S HELPER, automobile work; good opportunity for ambitious worker. Apply Union Truck Co., 250 West 54th St.

MAIL CLERK, &c.—Young man, about 18 years of age, American, must be well educated, as mail clerk and general office assistant; must come well recommended; state salary expected and experience, if any. T 217 Times Downtown.

MEN between 23 and 30 years old, over 5 ft. 9 in. height, proportionate weight, to work in furnished uniform; apply Wednesday, Oct. 9 and 10 only; must have best references; describe yourself; give street and telephone address; answer on postcard only. K 268 Times Downtown.

MANAGER.—Wanted, experienced man as manager of municipal employment bureau, capable of hiring toolmakers, skilled mechanics and common labor; one only of the highest integrity and experience will be considered; permanent position; answer, stating qualification and compensation. Box Y 261 Times Annex.

MESSENGER.—Young man, 16 to 17 years old, as messenger in Bronx bank; good chance for advancement; state salary expected. S. W., Times Harlem.

MODEL wanted; size 37; clean-cut young man; dandy salesman on road. Brandegee, Kincaid & Co., 853 Broadway.

MOLDERS WANTED AT $5.50 TO $7.50 PER DAY; MUST BE A1; FIRST-CLASS FLOOR MOLDERS ON TROTTELLER WHEELS, &c.; STEADY WORK; SHOP CONDITIONS GOOD; NO LABOR TROUBLES. APPLY COLUMBIAN BRONZE CORP., 216 NORTH MAIN ST., FREEPORT, L. I.

OFFICE BOYS, not over 19, for desirable positions in our credit and auditing department; experience is unnecessary; liberal starting salary, with exceptional opportunities for advancement. Call Tuesday morning before 10 A. M., Bloomingdale Bros., 59th St. and 3d Av.

OFFICE BOY for art concern; splendid opportunity for bright, neat boy, who wants to become an artist. The Ethridge Company, 35 East 29th St.

OFFICE BOY wanted, 16 years of age; American. R 860 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY for mercantile establishment. Address Glass, R 871 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO. REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF AN EXPERIENCED OFFICE MANAGER WITH PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE OF ACCOUNTING. WRITE OR CALL AT 33 WEST 34TH ST.

OUTSIDE MECHANICAL HELPER, jobbing; state age, experience, references, and wages. P 48 Times.

PACKER.—Experienced in the druggist sundries and toilet article line; state full particulars, salary, and references in application; good position. Write "S. S. H.," 1,364 Broadway.

PACKER.—Young man as packer in shipping department; asbestos materials; give details as to experience, salary desired, &c.; good opportunity. K 267 Times Downtown.

PACKER for general merchandise; good salary to experienced man. Apply 126 Mercer St., 4th floor.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN,
MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

LORD & TAYLOR
REQUIRE SEVERAL

EXPERIENCED
MEN'S FURNISHINGS
SALESMEN.

ONLY THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO THE VERY BEST TRADE NEED APPLY.

CALL BETWEEN 9 AND 11 A. M., SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, 7TH FLOOR.

SALESMAN.

OPTICAL MERCHANDISE, OPTOMETRIST PREFERRED, WANTED AT WANAMAKER'S. APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, FOURTH GALLERY, NEW BUILDING.

SALESMEN
TO TRAVEL FOR ONE OF THE LARGEST MANUFACTURING CONCERNS IN THE COUNTRY; GOOD OPPORTUNITY; WILL ADVANCE DRAWING ACCOUNT TO LIVE WIRES. APPLY
ROOM 644,
1,328 BROADWAY.

SALESMAN, neat appearance and selling ability; opportunity to make from $6 to $8 a day selling our special $10 accident and sickness and automobile accident policies; big commission; get in touch with our proposition immediately. Fred J. Schaefer & Co., Managers, 1,123 Broadway, New York.

SALESMAN, DOLL,
for city and surrounding territory; most excellent opportunity for high-class man with past experience; liberal drawing account to man who can make good; state details. Address Permanent, 300 Times.

SALESMAN FOR MEN'S AND WOMEN'S BATHROBES, MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND MIDDLE WESTERN STATES; EXPERIENCE ESSENTIAL; SALARY AND COMMISSION; REPLIES CONFIDENTIAL. BOX H 433 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMEN.—Fine proposition for two live salesmen on commission basis; drawing account if you have experience in automobile line; complete line, cash or easy terms. Apply between 9 and 10 A. M., Burford Co., 42 West 48th St.

SALESMAN wanted; several high-grade producers, to sell Graham Brothers' All Three Motor Truck Attachments; a money-making proposition for hustlers; liberal commission. Graham Brothers' Sales Co., 1,902 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—Two experienced handkerchief salesmen; one for South and one for West; write, stating experience and salary wanted; lace or embroidery salesman might answer. Long Handkerchief Co., 78 Werth St.

SALESMAN.—City and traveling salesman to sell silks, dryers, and varnishes on commission basis; state experience, age, references, section traveled and commission expected. Y 241 Times Annex.

SALESMEN, several, to sell building lots in fastest growing city in U. S.; big commission. Parkside Real Estate Imp. Co., 527 Welsh St., Chester, Penn.

SALESMEN.—Experienced in stationery line, neat in appearance, for Middle West. Apply after 9:00 A. M., Tower Manufacturing and Novelty Co., 18 East 23d St.

SALESMAN, experienced soliciting photograph orders preferred; salary, $10 week; commission; evening opening; references required. Room 271, 1,354 Broadway, city.

SALESMAN for grocery trade to call on hotels and restaurants; one with trade preferred; state experience; commission. K 262 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—If you can sell public utility securities we have an opening offering a liberal commission. T. C., 66 Times.

SALESMAN, with thorough knowledge of pictures and frames, in exclusive retail art store. Braus, Inc., 358 5th Av.

SALESMAN.—Electric signs; salary and commission. Fahl, 494 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

SECRETARY.—Young man, good stenographer, pleasing personality and appearance, to act as secretary; salary consistent to ability. T 220 Times Downtown.

SHEET WRITERS for our delivery department; good salary and rapid advancement to competent men. Apply immediately. Supt., J. Vantine & Co., Inc., 5th Av. and 39th St.

SHIPPING CLERK, 16 or 17, strong, active, good references, wanted as assistant in shipping department. Apply in own handwriting, giving age and wages expected. Box H, 161 Bast 75th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Large firm has opening for competent stenographer and correspondent with two or three years' practical experience; state age, experience, references, education, salary desired. Box 48, Station G, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER. — Young man, 18-19, clean-cut American, for growing concern; opportunity for advancement; state salary wanted. S 271 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, who has worked in law or real estate office; $12. Acme Leasing Co., 505 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper wanted; give particulars and salary expected. M. K., 249 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant in shipping department; very good chance for advancement; salary $10. Call R. M. Bohwarz, 41st St. and East River.

YOUNG MAN wanted to work in stock of wholesale artists' material house; must be strong; reference; $15. Apply mornings, Winsor & Newton, 31 East 17th St.

YOUNG MAN wanted for assistant bookkeeper; experienced; splendid opportunity; good figurer, adding machine operator preferred. Call Thursday Room 1702, 215 4th Av.

YOUNG MAN as assistant to advertising manager on trade publication; knowledge stenography desirable; state wages expected. Y 245 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN of good education, 18 to 21, in mill's sales office; excellent opportunity for a thorough business; start, $8. J 46 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 17 or 18, with some high school education, to start as runner in bank; K 259 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 17 or 18 years of age, in office of wholesale hardware firm, to learn hardware business for which thorough training is necessary; high school graduate or attendant preferred; fixed line of promotion, starting on mailing desk at $7 per week with advance in pay and position in three months and again in six months. Address R 287 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN with some experience in hardware; salary $10. K 264 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 115 BROADWAY.
J. J. McLAUGHLIN, C. P. HASSON.
Bank cashiers, (3,) $2,600-$2,500; accountant, export experience, $2,000-$2,500; accountant, experienced in public utility work, $2,400; traveling auditor, (permanent,) $2,400.
Many good positions for experienced bookkeepers, stenographers clerks, at salaries from $10-$50.

EFFICIENT Employment Exchange Agency, 10 East 45d.—Accountant for Panama, (banking experience;) experienced furniture salesmen. Miss Budenbender, Prop.

NUMEROUS miscellaneous office openings; bookkeepers, clerks, $10-$45. Mighill Agency, Flatiron Building.

Instruction.

MEN—EARN $25 TO $75 A WEEK.
BE A MECHANICAL DENTIST.
Big demand. 8 months' course.
No book study. Easy payments.
Practical work. Start any time.
Write for free Day or night.
BOOKLET 19. SESSIONS NOW.
BOOTH'S DENTAL TRADE SCHOOL.
The Leading School—Est. 25 Yrs.
NEW YORK BROOKLYN
15 W. 44th St. 15-17 Flatbush Av.
Supervision University of N. Y. State.

YOUNG MEN.—Preparation is the watchword these days; keep your eye on your future and prepare now for things worth while; Regents and college preparatory courses, (day and evening,) business courses; Central Br. Y. M. C. A., 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn; every man needs such training. Write today for booklet 78.

MEN WANTED IMMEDIATELY
to be trained as MECHANICAL dentists; big demand; big salaries; remarkably short and thorough course; no book study; simply laboratory training; attend any time of day or evening. Write us today for free Booklet 60. Dentical Laboratories School, 29 West 40th St. Finest in America. First licensed by Regents.

Earn $25 to $100 a week as motion picture, studio, commercial photographer. Three months' course covers all branches. Enlistments leave good positions vacant. Day or evening classes, easy terms. New studios. Call or write for free booklet. N. Y. Inst. of Photography, 97, 141 West 36th St., N. Y.

PREPARE for executive positions in business; unparalleled demand now throughout the country for trained men and women; can you qualify? Send for complete outline of training course adopted by leading corporations. Ask for booklet 25. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St. N. Y.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course,
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required.

SPANISH and FRENCH
for men and women in business. Classes at close of business hours. Groups now forming. Send for booklet 61. Pace Institute, 30 Church St., New York.

SALESMEN.—Usable knowledge of the principles underlying successful salesmanship will increase earning power. 23d St. Y. M. C. A. course now opening 11th yr. Write for booklet and pass to opening lectures.

$12
this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS wanted; staple articles; good sellers; state particulars. Broom Co., 91 Christopher St.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Party in city limited time holds option on Kansas oil property, 635 acres, now producing 100 barrels per day; can be paid for in installments; desires conference for organizing and financing company to take over property and completely develop it. H 428 Times Annex.

Gentleman with $15,000 for half interest in centrally located New York City hotel, showing annual profit of $15,000; past hotel experience not essential but preferred; principals only. H 427 Times Annex.

Seventy-room apartment house in one of camp towns, Piedmont section of South, for sale, account present owner's health. Y 220 Times Annex.

Paint company with good connection throughout United States would consider agency for high-class enamels, varnishes, and baking japans; also steel lacquers. Y 213 Times Annex.

Corporation desires a man with sales ability in a position to invest $1,000 and take active part in organization. F 37 Times.

LADY, with 20 years' experience in doll and doll heads manufacturing, desires partner with $2,000 to invest. S. & M., 318 Canal St., N. Y.

$3,200 required monthly financing shipments, paying freight, duty, insurance; also $1,800 investment required. F 67 Times.

Will invest three thousand dollars, with services, to established concern. R 868 Times Downtown.

Like to manufacture some product of sheet metal; own equipment. F 47 Times.

Business Notices.

ACCOUNTANT; $5 monthly, upward; trial balances, auditing; books opened, closed; tax reports free. Friedlander, 19 Cedar, John 5656.

FACTORY WANTS ARMY, NAVY WORK; experienced hands. Celeste, 436 E. 158th St.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
For immediate delivery, in excellent condition, rotary printing and folding machines formerly used in printing Magazine and Picture Sections of Sunday's New York Times and now displaced by Rotogravure process.
ONE COTTRELL ROTARY MAGAZINE PRESS, WITH DOUBLE FLAT DELIVERY.
Size 40x62 inches, 16 7-column newspaper pages delivered in two 8-page sheets, 32x40 inches; size of paper roll, 46 inches.
Speed—6,000 8-page papers per hour.
Equipped with 15-horsepower Crocker-Wheeler motor and Kohler push button control, shifting and traveling tympan, tympan winder and motor.
Extra ink rollers and delivery trucks.
ONE COTTRELL ROTARY MAGAZINE PRESS WITH FLAT DELIVERY.
Size 32x46 inches, eight 7-column newspaper pages; speed, 4,000 8-page papers delivered in sheets 32x46 inches.
Size of paper roll, 33 inches.
Equipped with 10-horsepower Sprague motor and Kohler push button control, shifting tympan, tympan winder and motor.
Extra ink rollers and delivery trucks.
ONE CHANDLER & PRICE PRESS.
Size 22x33—36x49.
Equipped with five Dexter automatic pile feeders, one Dexter automatic pile feeder for folding half sheet in addition to full size sheet.
Capacity, 4, 8, and 12 page newspaper sections, 3,000 per hour.
Each machine completely equipped with motors and starting boxes.
For further particulars address The New York Times.

Account of going South will sell dark oak dining room set, Circassian walnut dresser, davenport, mahogany fancy bookcase; no dealers; can be seen evenings. 47 Fort Washington Av., Apartment 5d.

WHITE ENAMELED AND CANE BEDROOM SUITE PURCHASED "HAMPTON SHOPS." CALL WEDNESDAY P. M., 179 MADISON AV. CRIPPA.

Lace, velour curtains, furniture, china, &c.; inspection: 9-6 until Tuesday. 276 Riverside Drive, Apt. 12C.

Almost new mahogany dining set, library table, leather library set, lamps, bed, baby carriage; bargain. 3,920 Broadway, Hayes.

Desks, partitions, railings; new, slightly used business furniture. Finn Brothers, 250 Broadway.

Typewriters.

Brand new; latest model Oliver 9; fully guaranteed; standard keyboard; exactly the same machine used by largest industries; direct from factory; former price $100; before getting even a second-hand, rebuilt, or rental machine, investigate latest Oliver plan to save $31; easy payments if you wish. Telephone or call Oliver Typewriter Mr. Price, 310 Broadway. Worth 1780-1-2-3-4.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
1 month, $5; non-visibles.
3 months, $7; visibles.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St. Tel. Barclay 4738.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Wanted—Metal planer, 7 ft wide, 6½ ft high or larger; modern lathe, 30"x15 ft between centres. Send full description, location, and price. Henry H. Wiegand, Machine Works, 700 S. Caroline St., Baltimore, Md.

Columbia second-hand dictating machine; also a Columbia second-hand transcribing machine; must be in good condition; advise price and place where machines can be inspected. K 269 Times Downtown.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

F.—Will comply with your request; write at once. Mlle. A. G.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The following army orders were issued today by the War Department:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Miller, 1st Lt. T. E., jr., to Ft. Des Moines for inst.
Proctor, 1st Lt. H. L., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.
Dozier, Capt. R., to home, then to Camp Greenleaf for inst.
Little, 1st Lt. A. W., to home.
Gere, Capt. J. B.; Gaylord, 1st Lt. H. R., and Bodley, 1st Lt. J. W., previous orders revoked.
Price, 1st Lt. A. S., previous orders amended to read Price, Capt. A. S.
Lafkowitsh, 1st Lt. H. M., previous orders amended to read Lafkowitsh, 1st Lt. H. M.
McKay, 1st Lt. W. G., previous orders revoked.

Following to Camp Mills:
CAPTAINS.
Cole, C. S., Deming, N. L.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Barlucci, W. G. Dellett, A. F.
Barone, F. J.

Keenan, 1st Lt. W. H., to Camp Sheridan with 10th Regt., Ohio N. G.
Wilson, Capt. O. E., to 2d Mo. F. A., Kansas City.
Gammon, 1st Lt. J. E., to Camp Shelby as member of board for special tuberculosis examinations.
Adkins, Capt. R. E., and Mulky, 1st Lt. C., to Camp Shelby as member of board for special tuberculosis examinations.
Williamson, Capt. W. T., to Camp Lee, 80th Div.
Schenck, 1st Lt. C. P., to Camp Bowie.
Tarnell, 1st Lt. C., to Camp Greenleaf for inst., then report by telegraph to Chief Surg., Av. Sec., Sig. C.
Walker, Capt. J. B., to report to Surg.Gen. as Surg. in Chief of Special Fracture Hospital about to be organized.
Reier, 1st Lt. A. W., to Camp Meade.
Wagner, 1st Lt. M. A., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.
Mackey, 1st Lt. F. W., and Peters, C. E., to Chicago County Hosp. for inst.
Ritchie, Capt. F. C., to Camp Upton, in charge of ophthalmic div.
Rose, 1st Lt. C. F., to Camp Greene, re diseases.
Shreffler, 1st Lt. A. R., to Kansas City for inst.
Lutz, 1st Lt. E. H., to Ft. Snelling.
Keesling, 1st Lt. L. J., to Camp Gordon, with 82d Div.
Lademan, Capt. G. E., to Camp Funston to make examinations in his specialty, then to home.
Loewe, 1st Lt. L. J., to Camp Devens.
Freeman, Capt. A. H., to Camp Gordon, with Div. Ord. Surgeon.
Babcock, 1st Lt. W. L., previous orders revoked.
Hazlitt, 1st Lt. F. P.; Gandill, 1st Lt. W. C.; Kissel, 1st Lt. P., Shelbyville, 1st Lt. J., and Marbury, 1st Lt. C. C., to Newport News, with 301st Stevedore Regt.
Kirkman, 1st Lt. J. H., previous orders amended to read Kirkham, 1st Lt. J. H.
Lebovitz, 1st Lt. J., previous orders amended to read Lebowitz, Capt. J. J.
Crawford, 1st Lt. B. L., previous orders revoked.
Cheyne, 1st Lt. W., hon. discharged.
Forster, 1st Lt. A. M., and Hoagland, H. W., to Camp Sheridan to examine the command for tuberculosis.
Black, Maj. N. M., previous orders amended; to Camp Jackson.
Connely, Capt. C. L., previous orders revoked; to Walter Reed Hosp. for inst. in tuberculosis examinations.
Browne, 1st Lt. P. S., previous orders amended; to Camp Wadsworth.
Haynes, 1st Lt. F. E., previous orders amended to read Haynes, Capt. F. E.
Strohm, 1st Lt. G., to be designated asst. to Div. Surg. at Camp Lewis.
Wescoat, Capt. A. S., to home.
Bartholomew, 1st Lt. H. S., and Campbell, 1st Lt. J. D., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.
High, 1st Lt. D. L., to Camp Meade.
Wilkinson, 1st Lt. J. C., to Dallas.
Gray, 1st Lt. C. D., to Portland, Me., in charge of physical examining unit, Av. Sec., S.O.R.C.
Harris, 1st Lt. A. E., to Base Hosp. 36, Detroit.
Higgins, 1st Lt. P. F., to Camp Greenleaf.
Law, 1st Lt. H. D., to Ft. Ethan Allen.
Karpas, Capt. M. J., to Camp Mills to examine troops in his specialty.
Weints, 1st Lt. S., to Camp Sherman, in Div. of Otolaryngology.
Bull, Maj. R., ret., and Parker, Capt. H. P., are detailed as examiners and witnesses before the army retiring board at Wash. on the case of Brig. Gen. Geo. W. Goethals, vice Lieut.Col. W. C. Borden and Maj. W. D. Webb, ret., relieved.
Lenker, 1st Lt. J. L., previous orders amended; to Ft. Benj. Harrison for inst., instead of to Ft. Oglethorpe.
Lenker, 1st Lt. J. L., previous orders amended to relieve him from Ft. Benj. Harrison instead of at Camp Gordon; to his home and stand relieved from active duty.
Halsey, Capt. J. T., to Base Hosp. 24, Ft. McPherson.
Hazlett, 1st Lt. J. A., previous orders revoked; to Army Med. School for inst.
Terry, Capt. M. C., jr.; Bierson, 1st Lt. R. L., and West, 1st Lt. F. C., previous orders amended to assign them to temp. duty at laboratory of Letterman Gen. Hosp., San Fran.
Drummond, 1st Lt. W.; Cringle, 1st Lt. E. W.; Hoskins, 1st Lt. J., and Wilhelmi, 1st Lt. O. J., previous orders revoked.
Bureh, Maj. L. E., to Phila. Neurological School for training in brain surgery, then to his home.
Knapp, Capt. H. C., to Camp Mills.
Kinberger, 1st Lt. A. G., and Lippincott, 1st Lt. L. S., to Rockefeller Inst. for inst.
Allport, Capt. W. W., previous orders revoked; to Ft. Riley, with base hosp.
Stevens, Capt. H. W., previous orders amended to relieve him from duty at Rockefeller Inst. on Oct. 1.
Campbell, Capt. A. J., and Bancroft, 1st Lt. G. W., to Camp Mills with Col. Field Hosp.
Smith, Capt. H. H., previous orders amended; to active duty, confirmed and approved.
Smith, 1st Lt. S. C., previous orders revoked; to Camp Hancock as asst. to Med. Chief in care of cardio-vascular diseases.
Yeaman, Capt. M. H., previous orders revoked; to Camp Greenleaf for inst.

Following to Ft. Ontario with Field Hosps. and Ambulance Companies 28 and 30:
Wiggin, Capt. C. C. Lang, N. H.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Bennett, W. S. Lochner, G. M.
Bookmyer, R. H. McCormick, D. R.
Briggs, A. A. Martin, S. H.
Cavenah, R. E. Mozingo, A. E.
Genge, F. P. Tousey, T. G.
Hill, R. C.
Huth, L.

Wagner, 1st Lt. J. H., to Philadelphia Neurological School for training in brain surgery.
Edwards, 1st Lt. E. G., hon. discharged.
Brenizer, Maj. A. G., previous orders revoked, to Rockefeller Inst. for inst., then to Camp Greenleaf for inst.
McElfresh, 1st Lt. C. H., hon. discharged.
Blackbery, Capt. P. E., previous orders revoked.
Braun, 1st Lt. E. J., previous orders amended, to Camp Jackson for duty in connection with venereal diseases.
Wiggin, Capt. R. C., to home.
Caplinger, 1st Lt. C. F., to Camp Funston.
Otrich, 1st Lt. G. C., to Mineola Military School of Aeronautics.
Tennant, Capt. C. E., and Pressley, 1st Lt. G. W., hon. discharged.
Caplinger, 1st Lt. T. F., to Camp Funston.
Otrich, 1st Lt. G. C., to Mineola Military School of Aeronautics.
Tennant, Capt. C. E., and Pressley, 1st Lt. G. W., hon. discharged.
Rothrock, 1st Lt. H. A., to Camp Lee.
Clark, Maj. H. D.; Thomas, Capt. C. D.; Wright, Capt. M., and McCoy, 1st Lt. J. C., to Phila., Neurological School for training in brain surgery.
Lambert, 1st Lt. A. C., to Newport News, duty with 302d Regt.
Cook, 1st Lt. T. W.; Caffrey, 1st Lt. J. J., and Olmstead, 1st Lt. A. R., to Army Hosp. No. 1, N. Y.
Hindman, Capt. S., to Walter Reed Gen. Hosp. for inst.
Eagan, 1st Lt. H., to Camp Greene, 41st Div., to examine for tuberculosis.

Following to Washington for inst.
CAPTAINS.
Chollet, B. G. McChesney, G. J.
Culley, A. H. Dudley, J.
Dickson, F. D. O'Ferrall, J. T.
Fraley, F. M. Plemmer, W. W.
Jones, A. S.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Doe, C. H. Steele, F. B.
Dunn, G. R. King, E. S.
Galka, E. Lewis, E. G.
Magruder, T. V. Semterine, H. J.
Moore, C. H. Thaxter, L. F.
Skinner, M. Van Gerden, G. W.

Judge Adv. Gen. Reserve Corps.

Easby Smith, Maj. J. S., will report for duty.
Kenney, Maj. R. R., will report for duty.

Ordnance Department.

Following to camp indicated for duty pertaining to machine guns:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Stone, D. D., to Camp Lewis.
Jeffery, G., to Camp Meade.
Frame, F. H., to Camp Jackson.
Helm, F. W., to Camp Funston.
Long, W., to Camp Taylor.
Reese, P. A., to Camp Lee.
Joachim, W. T., to Camp Grant.
Mitchell, E. M., to Camp Dix.
Saltright, E. W., to Camp Upton.
Evans, C. J., to Camp Greene.
Holmes, T. W., to Camp Wadsworth.

Councilman, Capt. P. H., previous orders amended so as to relieve him from duty at Watertown Arsenal on Oct. 15.

Cavalry Reserve Corps.

Reno, 1st Lt. H. L., previous orders amended so as to read Capt. Henry L. Reno.

Veterinary Reserve Corps.

Lillyman, 2d Lt. F. G., to Camp Travis.
Dappen, 2d Lt. B. E., to Camp Shelby.
Casey, 2d Lt. J. W., to Camp Hancock.

Veterinary Corps.

Following appointments asst. from Sept. 4:
Caldwell, G. J. Herbert, W. K.
Harman, J. D. Martin, A. G.
Hickner, J. H. Morrise, L. V.
Timmons, jr., J. W.
Brolly, S. D.
Wagner, C. A.

Corps of Engineers.

Following promoted to First Lieutenants:
Kolyn, M. D. H. McSweeney, J. F.
Burn, W. Lagsardis, G. R.
Neuman, D. L. Albert, F. G.
Lehr, L. R. Cather, D. R.
Curry, jr., T. M. Nortner, S. R.
Johnson, F. M. S. Donaldson, J. R.
Hoyt, G. T. Guiterez, J. G.
Fuller, C. M. Fish, G. D.
Skerry, H. A.

Following temporarily promoted to be Lieutenant Colonels:
Rand, L. H. Jackson, T. H.
Markham, E. M.
Gotchais, Capt. G. R., promoted to be a Major.

Field Artillery Reserve Corps.

Guernsey, Capt. O. L., to Camp Lee.

Cavalry.

Baer, Capt. J. A., to Camp Jackson in Insp. Gen. Dept.

Following commissioned as Second Lieutenants from Aug. 15:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Devine, T. J. Leggett, E. H.
Barr, J. H. Hastings, V.
Duddleson, W. J.

Chitty, Maj. W. D., to Camp Kelly, relieving Col. Wilson Chase, Inft.
Wash, Capt. C.; Peabody, Capt. G. H., and Houghton, 1st Lt. J. H., to make aerial flights.
Denson, 1st Lt. J. T., to Washington for examination to determine fitness for Av. Sec., Sig.C.
Ryan, Chaplain W. J., to 20th.
Van Natta, Capt. T. F., jr., to Chief of Staff.

Infantry Reserve Corps.

Murph, Lt. B. O., 2d, hon. discharged.

Medical Corps.

Lyster, Lt. Col. T. C., to make medical and san. insp.

Following appointed First Lieutenants:
Kelly, J. P. Farrow, E. J.
Freeland, H. L. Archer, W., M., Jr.
Phillips, H. F.

Kirkpatrick, Col. T. J., to Ft. Oglethorpe as Surg.
Baker, Lt.Col. F. C., to Ft. Oglethorpe as Camp Surg.
Williamson, Maj. L. P., previous orders revoked.
Gregory, Lt.Col. J. C., to Ft. Benjamin Harrison as inst.

Quartermaster Corps.

Gaddis, 2d Lt. F. C., to Ft. Sam Houston, in command Motor Truck Co. 1.
Martindale, 2d Lt. O. C., to Camp Sherman, in command Motor Truck Co. 24, relieving Besnah, Capt. A. N., Qm.O.R.C., who will report to Cmdg.Gen., 83d Div., for duty as Asst. to Camp Qm., Camp Sherman.
Prince, 2d Lt. A. B., previous orders revoked.
Clarke, 2d Lt. H. J., to Camp Cody as asst. to Camp Qm.
Montgomery, 2d Lt. P., to Camp Taylor as asst. to Qm., Auxiliary Remount Depot.
Nelson, Capt. C. J., to Fort Logan as Qm.
Green, Lt.Col. W. P., to Qm.Gen.
Hadley, 2d Lt. J. B., to Jacksonville as Qm. of freight transport Edward N. Pierce.
Watkins, 2d Lt. W. B., to duty as asst. to Qm. of Auxiliary Remount Depot, Camp Meade.
Linthicum, 2d Lt. W. C., to Baltimore as asst. to Depot Qm.
McDonald, 2d Lt. M., to Camp Lee as asst. to Qm., Auxiliary Remount Depot.
McGovern, Capt. J. S., to Madison Barracks.

Signal Reserve Corps.

Peters, 1st Lt. H. R., to Mt. Clemens.
Wilson, 1st Lt. L. M., to Memphis.
Ortmayer, 1st Lt. A. C., to make aerial flights.
Yarrow, 1st Lt. H. C., jr., to Ft. Wood, and thence to Harrisburg for duty as Cmdg. Officer, supply depot.
Boernstein, 1st Lt. S. G., to Camp Alfred Vail.
Fuller, 1st Lt. W. P., previous order amended so as to direct him to Chief Signal Officer for duty.
Lowe, 1st Lt. C. O., to make aerial flights.
Gillette, 1st Lt. L. P., and Cooper, 1st Lt. E. H., to Ft. Wood.
Dominick, Capt. L., to Richmond, in command of General Supply Depot.
Mills, 1st Lt. D. E., to Ft. Sill.
Ferguson, Capt. J. E., to Buffalo.
Hill, 1st Lt. L. C., jr., to Cmdg. Gen. Sou. Dept. for duty as asst. to aeronautical officer.

Following to Mineola:
CAPTAINS.
Woolley, G. D. Wright, T. K.
Rankin, J. O. Meeks, J. D.
Baetcke, G. G. Kearney, G. F.

Schermerhorn, Capt. S. S. V., to Camp Kelly.
Smiley, 1st Lt. H. D., jr., to make aerial flights.
Foote, 1st Lt. J. M., to make aerial flights.
Fisher, 1st Lt. B. F., hon. discharged.
Yarnall, 1st Lt. C., to Camp Devens, orders amended so as to direct him to report to Chief Signal Officer.
Lowe, 1st Lt. E., jr., previous orders amended so as to direct him to report to Chief Signal Officer.
Jewett, Maj. F. B., to official business pertaining to Signal Corps.
Campbell, 1st Lt. W. L., to Chief War College Div. Gen. Staff.

Field Artillery.

Hammond, Lt. Col. J. S., to Camp Dodge for duty with lt. a. regt.
Stanford, Lt. Col. A., to service to fill vacancy in Insp. Gen.'s Dept.

Ordnance Reserve Corps.

Pratt, Capt. C. L., to Watertown.
Jones, 1st Lt. N. P., to Camp Sherman as asst. to Ord. Officer.
Davenport, 1st Lt. H. L., to Springfield Armory.
Batchelder, 1st Lt. G. F., previous orders revoked.
Brush, jr., 1st Lt. C. F., to Wash.
Curtis, 1st Lt. W. B., to Wash.
Fiske, 1st Lt. C. F., to Wash.
Whitlock, 1st Lt. A. B., to Frankford Arsenal.
Earle, 1st Lt. L. H., previous orders revoked.
Earle, First Lt. L. H., to Peoria, for inst.
Vivian, 1st Lt. H., to Charleston as asst. to Dept. Qm.
Robinson, Capt. G. M., to Ft. Des Moines as asst. to Camp Qm.

Coast Artillery Corps.

Townes, Capt. J. E., jr., to Fort Dade.
Muller, Capt. C., detailed for asst. recruiting service at Fort Thomas, instead of Fort Crockett, as previously ordered.
Reinmiller, Temp. 2d Lt. H. J., to Cmdg. Off.,

OUR FIRST WOUNDED ON THE WEST FRONT

Two Who Were Hit the Envy of Comrades Working Near the Fighting Line.

MUSTN'T GO TO TRENCHES

Strict Order Required to Keep Americans from Joining Tommies in Minor Skirmishes.

By The Associated Press.

SOMEWHERE ALONG THE BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE, Sept. 23, (Delayed.)—On a historic battlefield which merges into the fighting lines are encamped many American troops, far removed from the rest of their compatriots who form the vanguard of Uncle Sam's expeditionary force in France.

For military reasons it is impossible to tell the world just where these men are, who they are, or what they are doing to further the interests of the allied cause, but it may be said on authority to friends at home that they are a credit to the Stars and Stripes, which for the first time in history fly over a camp of American soldiers in this part of the war-wrecked world.

Some of them have been working continually in a zone covered by German guns, and already two of their number have been wounded, a fact of which they are exceedingly proud.

The Associated Press heard these men were here and sought them out. The visit involved a long motor trip; but the sight of their bronzed faces and the sound of their cheerful, determined voices more than repaid the correspondent for his long journey. They are a fine, healthy-looking lot, and nearly two months of hard work in the open under real campaigning conditions has put them in shape, and they are ready for anything.

Especially are they prepared and anxious to try conclusions with the Germans. In fact, their only grievance is the fact that they are not permitted, except where necessity demands, to expose themselves to the enemy's big guns. They want to feel the thrill that one experiences when explosives of various sizes all about, and when shells herald their approach across No Man's Land with a wicked whine which gives notice that in a fraction of a minute deadly bits of ragged steel will be flying in all directions.

Ran Away to the British Front.

In fact, until a stringent order was issued recently, the American officers had a hard time keeping their men out of the British front line trenches. It is said that more than one American soldier has crept away when off duty, and, after making friends with the Tommies, has taken his place beside them for a few glorious minutes while a minor battle raged.

It would have been unwise, perhaps, for the correspondent to inquire too closely whether any of the American officers had "done their bit" in this manner. Nevertheless, he had grave suspicions that some of them had been "over the top" with their allies in early days before orders forbade it. However, they are good disciplinarians, and nobody is disregarding the edicts which have been issued by the higher command, although the sound of the artillery brings a wistful look into their eyes.

The correspondent visited two different camps, and in each there were the same scenes of methodical activity. Things were moving smoothly, and no false motions were being made. Efficiency was the watchword everywhere.

Hearty Welcome to Officers' Mess.

It was noon when the second camp was reached, and the officers and men were preparing for mess. Several clean-cut young officers came out to greet the correspondent, and it was a cheery welcome, with a firm hand-grip and a hearty "I'm mighty glad to see you." One would have known the visit to an American camp had been blindfolded. An invitation was extended to mess, and it was accepted.

"I'm afraid we can't offer you very much to eat," said one officer. "You see, our cook is ill, and just at this moment we are getting along as best we can. But we can give you plenty of beans, and—well, plenty more beans," he ended, with an apologetic laugh.

So Boston baked beans were served, the first the correspondent had seen in two years of knocking about, which had taken him from revolution-torn Dublin to the Mohmsand revolt on the northwest frontier of India. And there were the best beans ever canned, or that ever will be canned.

While the meal was in progress the correspondent fell into conversation with a young officer who comes from one of the famous and wealthy families of the United States.

"How do you like it out here?" asked the correspondent.

The officer gazed reflectively through the open door of the mess room out across the open and beyond the camp. As far as the eye could reach there was a scene of devastation and desolation. Here and there the shattered walls of a building reared themselves to mark the spot where a farmhouse or perhaps a village had stood. For miles could be seen shattered trunks of trees that had been smashed by great shells, as though rent by lightning. Occasionally the eye met a little graveyard with its wooden crosses, some for German soldiers and some for British who had died in the sanguinary fighting which had taken place over this ground. In places there were still remains of German dugouts, for the enemy had held this territory at one time.

Anxious to Get Into the Fighting.

Grass was growing over all this waste, but the green carpet could not conceal the myriad of mounds that marked the lips of great shell craters which pitted the entire zone. The officer returned from his contemplative gaze to the conversation and answered:

"Well, if isn't exactly the same as Forty-second Street and Broadway here, but we didn't come out looking for the Great White Way. We are here for business, and like it—partly for itself and partly because we ought to like it. We want to do our bit, and we are more anxious to do it than ever before.

"I think that some of our boys who have crept up and stolen a look at the fighting lines have been a little disappointed in a way. Of course, they realized that it was like over here, but it did not seem quite right not to see banners flying on the battlefield and not to witness troops moving out in the open. But they all are tremendously impressed with things in general. They realize more than they did what a vast business this is. And they are all anxious to do a bigger part.

"The health of the camp is excellent, and the men are as hard as nails. We are all ready for the call to real action."

The American quarters are very simple. One officer proudly displayed a shack that he had built out of airplane wings which had been discarded by the British and had been presented to him by a Colonel. It was an ingeniously constructed little house, and certainly made of unique material.

The reported high reward offered by a German officer for the first American soldier brought into the German lines, dead or alive, has immensely amused the members of the expeditionary force.

"We aren't worrying about it any," laughed one officer. "We are here, and Fritz can come after us any time he is ready. We will be waiting."

This contingent of Americans is learning all the while, and should make a valuable addition to the American fighting front. All the officers are loud in praise of the fine welcome and treatment accorded them by the British.

"They are mighty fine folks," is the unanimous conclusion of the Americans.

AMERICAN DOCTORS AT YPRES.

Did Splendid Work, Under Heavy Shellfire, for Haig's Wounded.

By The Associated Press.

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Sept. 24.—American surgical teams have again been doing magnificent work in advanced casualty clearing stations since the latest offensive began, a number of surgeons and helpers being under heavy shellfire at times.

At one station, out in the neighborhood of the Lores-Menin road, several surgeons and assistants have been laboring steadily since Thursday morning. Those who have seen them at the operating table, while shells were breaking about them, declare that they have never witnessed a demonstration of greater coolness than was shown by these men, who wielded the knife to save life during those nerve-racking times.

Those who are acquainted with the ordinary hospital operating room and know how much care is taken to prevent noise and interruption can well realize what it means to carry on a delicate operation while great shells are exploding close at hand.

Another American surgical team has been working in a German prisoner camp, where wounded captives are taken. There are still others scattered about at various points.

American Casualties on West Front.

OTTAWA, Sept. 24.—The Canadian casualty list today contains the names of the following Americans: Killed in action, G. P. Knight, New York. Wounded, H. Campbell, Detroit; W. J. Imesson, Salt Ste. Marie, Mich.; Lieut. Lenard, W. Seneca, N. Y.; Lieut. H. C. Lewellyn, Piketon, Wash. Gas poisoning, J. Williams, Gouverneur, N. Y.

War Crosses for Two Americans.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—Dennison Nash of Syracuse, N. Y., and Herbert E. Bigelow of Cherry Valley, Mass., both attached to the American Ambulance Service, have received awards of French War Crosses for removing wounded under a heavy fire on Sept. 13.

7,761 MORE IN DRAFT CALLED TO SERVICE

Another 20 Per Cent. Will Leave This Week for Camp Upton.

The red cards calling to the colors this week another 20 per cent. of New York City's selective draft men were mailed by the Chairmen of the 189 local district boards last night. The number of men called is 7,761, and they will go to camp in three contingents instead of five, as was the case last week.

The following table, given out at the State Arsenal yesterday, gives the number of men called in each district, the date of each contingent's departure, and the place and hour of entrainment:

Leave Friday, Sept. 28.

ENTRAIN FLATBUSH AV., 10 A. M.

Dist.	Men.	Dist.	Men.	Dist.	Men.
23	37	31	45	39	44
24	38	32	44	40	44
26	33	33	44	41	47
26	38	34	44	42	53
27	45	35	39	43	40
28	46	36	54	44	40
29	45	37	41	45	42
30	46	38	40		

ENTRAIN LONG ISLAND CITY, 10:30 A. M.

Dist.	Men.	Dist.	Men.	Dist.	Men.
89	46	98	50	107	51
90	51	99	57	108	53
91	41	100	39	109	42
92	39	101	34	110	36
93	47	102	47	111	33
94	43	103	42	112	60
95	37	104	42	113	50
96	41	106	35		
97	44	106	32		

ENTRAIN PENN. STATION, 11 A. M.

Dist.	Men.	Dist.	Men.
114	40	116	57
115	54	117	35

Leave Saturday, Sept. 29.

ENTRAIN PENN. STATION, 11 A. M.

Dist.	Men.	Dist.	Men.	Dist.	Men.
118	42	126	51	134	46
119	33	127	39	135	47
120	34	128	59	136	41
121	38	129	48	137	50
122	44	130	50	138	51
123	45	131	34	139	42
124	34	132	36	140	23
125	33	133	36	141	35

ENTRAIN FLATBUSH AV., 10 A. M.

Dist.	Men.	Dist.	Men.	Dist.	Men.
46	44	54	34	62	39
47	43	55	48	63	40
48	49	56	46	64	45
49	47	57	41	65	51
50	51	58	50	66	42
51	43	59	52	67	34
52	53	60	49	68	39
53	56	61	27		

ENTRAIN LONG ISLAND CITY, 10:30 A. M.

Dist.	Men.	Dist.	Men.	Dist.	Men.
142	58	149	34	156	43
143	37	150	36	157	42
144	44	151	42	158	34
145	42	152	46	159	39
146	41	153	25	160	40
147	47	154	32	161	42
148	41	155	43		

ENTRAIN WHITESTONE, 8:58 A. M.

Dist.	Men.	Dist.	Men.
173	54	176	46

Board 174 will entrain at Woodside at 9:47 A. M. and Board 177 at Elmhurst at 9:12 A. M.

Leave Sunday, Sept. 30.

ENTRAIN PENN. STATION, 11 A. M.

Dist.	Men.	Dist.	Men.	Dist.	Men.
1	38	162	34	169	32
2	48	163	40	170	30
3	43	164	39	180	38
4	45	165	41	167	38
5	35	166	44	168	40
6	42	167	22	189	34
7	39	168	33		

ENTRAIN LONG ISLAND CITY, 10:30 A. M.

Dist.	Men.	Dist.	Men.	Dist.	Men.
8	44	14	47	20	39
9	46	15	41	21	44
10	45	16	40	22	45
11	40	17	39	177	35
12	34	18	39	178	37
13	48	19	44	179	39

ENTRAIN FLATBUSH AV., 10 A. M.

Dist.	Men.	Dist.	Men.	Dist.	Men.
69	38	76	47	83	61
70	29	77	41	84	36
71	44	78	49	85	41
72	40	79	37	86	36
73	42	80	29	87	33
74	36	81	37	88	39
75	35	82	48	181	31

It was stated yesterday that revised figures show that 339 men failed to report for mobilization, at the times and places specified, last week, and that of these more than 100 have been found and are now at Camp Upton. Eighteen delinquents who were rounded up by the police were sent to the cantonment under guard of soldiers from the Seventy-first Infantry yesterday afternoon and another batch of about the same number will go to camp today.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—A diamond solitaire, platinum setting; lost in Robert Treat Hotel, Newark, main dining room or ladies' waiting room, Sunday, 23d, about 2:30 P. M., or near Dyckman St. Ferry, New Jersey side; liberal reward offered. K 44 Times.

LOST—Large amethyst brooch, surrounded by diamonds, Sunday afternoon, 4 o'clock, on the west side of Riverside Drive, between 72d St. and 82d St.; liberal reward offered. Greeff & Co., 384 4th Av.

LOST.—Brown fur scarf with tails, Biltmore, Friday evening, or left in taxi from there to Peter's; $20 reward. Rhoades, 60 Broadway, 9057 Rector.

LOST—Pearl circle pin, Wednesday, between Cohan-Harris Theatre and 58th St. and 5th Av. Reward if returned to P. M. G., 104 East 41st St.

LOST.—Sunday night in taxi between Hotel McAlpin and West 58th St., mesh bag, purse, and vanity case, initialed M. C.; reward. C. Manning, 319 West 58th St.

LOST—Diamond solitaire from ring, between Richmond and Cleveland, or Fulton, or vicinity Logan and Elm. Phone Cypress 2021.

LOST—Sunday, on elevated train, handbag, initials "F. C. D." containing photograph negatives; reward $10. P 44 Times.

LOST—Lady's diamond and pearl bar pin, between Knickerbocker Hotel and Astor Hotel; liberal reward to finder. F 32 Times.

LOST—Flat trunk, marked "Helen Lane, Theatre," between Bayonne and Trenton; reward. Call Helen Lane, Gerard Hotel.

LOST—Two green sweaters, River Road, between Bear Mountain and Jones's Point; reward. F 38 Times.

LOST.—Gold wrist watch, Sunday, between East 63d and West 72d; reward. Speght, 255 East 68th.

REWARD.—Pearl necklace, between Rhinebeck and 60th St. ferry. Michell, 47 West 12th.

REWARD.—Diamond domino ring, lost in Loew's, 181st St. Rink. Reisner, Lenox 4870.

LIBERAL REWARD for return of black leather bag containing jewelry, etc., lost between 55d-55th Sts., 5th Av., Monday afternoon. Room 49 Hotel Wellington.

BOMB-THROWING PRACTICE BEGINS

Officers of Seventh Start Course of Instruction at Spartanburg and Prove Adept Pupils.

PREPARING FOR NEW UNITS

Sites for Infantry Regiments Which Will Arrive Soon Already Have Been Readjusted.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S. C., Sept. 24.—Armed with dummy bombs of the same weight and size as those used in France, the officers of the old Seventh, now the 107th, started today an intensive course in grenade throwing. The course, which is preliminary to a course of instruction for the whole regiment, is in charge of Captain Harry Vaughn, a reserve officer, who specialized in this work at Plattsburg.

A ditch, corresponding in every way with the German trench, was dug and each officer was required to stand 90 feet away and throw his grenade among the sand bags in the trench. At first the percentage of misses was rather high, but later the old college baseball training of most of the officers reasserted itself and the grenades began to drop into the trench with a regularity and accuracy that caused Captain Vaughn to say that "if old Hindy could see this he'd start another strategic retreat."

The force of fifty military policemen which has been patrolling the city had its first taste of real business late last night when several of them arrested four young men who unlawfully entered a local department store, located in connecting buildings. All of the military policemen concerned in the arrest were commended by their commander, Major T. Harry Stanton, and by the local authorities.

Work on the preparation of the field artillery range was started this afternoon by Company D of the 102d Engineers, Captain Snyder's men, who were the vanguard of the division at camp, will survey and lay out the ground and will be maintained as guard there until all of the units have finished their home practice. The range is twenty-five miles from camp, in the wildest foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains, and it is planned to have the artillery cover the distance in a two-day hike.

The program of artillery practice, worked out by Brig. Gen. Phillips, includes barrage fire and drill in all the various gun problems that will be faced in France. Plans are being considered to move the entire division to the range later on and hold a mimic war.

In order to take care of the enlarged companies required by the reorganization, Major Kilpatrick, Constructing Quartermaster, has started a big force of carpenters at work putting in the 5,500,000 additional feet of lumber necessary in the alteration of mess halls and company buildings. It is expected that the alteration will be completed within ten days, so that the arriving troops will not be inconvenienced.

The units of the Second and Third Infantry and the Seventy-first and First Infantry and the Third Heavy Artillery have already been readjusted to meet the new demands.

Now that the entire division will soon be in camp, the Y. M. C. A. and commission of training camp activities are very busy mapping out an elaborate program of entertainment for the men. Under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. twenty-four baseball games will be played every Saturday afternoon. The organization has undertaken to supply all the teams with athletic paraphernalia.

Interregimental athletic meets will be staged, and already the One Hundred and Second Engineers and the headquarters troop have organized committees on games and entertainment. Captain J. J. Dieges is in charge of athletics for the Engineers, while the athletic future of the headquarters men is in the hands of Captain Davis T. Dunbar and Lieutenant Douglas Cameron.

The presence of a great many former Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and other university football stars in the ranks of the division has caused plans to be laid for a divisional football league. The opening of the football season at the camp has been set tentatively for the middle of next month.

William Church Osborn, formerly Democratic State Chairman, whose son is a reserve Lieutenant, temporarily attached to the One Hundred and Seventh Infantry, visited the camp today. Mr. Osborn was accompanied by Mrs. Osborn and Miss Margaret Lafarge, whose engagement to Lieutenant Osborn was announced recently.

PENNSYLVANIA GAINS IN ARMY RECRUITING

Furnished 127 Men Saturday, While New York Enlisted Only 63—Day's Total Was 842.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—For the third successive day Pennsylvania led in regular army recruiting Saturday, when it furnished 127 men, or practically double the number furnished by New York. Army recruiting Saturday showed another gain, 842 enlistments being received throughout the country. The daily statement issued by Adjt. Gen. McCain follows:

	Obtained Sept. 22-23.	Total Since April 1.		Obtained Sept. 22-23.	Total Since April 1.
Alabama	12	2,447	*Nebraska	14	3,571
Arizona	1	342	*Nevada	2	1,017
Arkansas	12	1,373	N. Hamp.	1	575
*California	41	8,085	*N. Jersey	9	6,679
*Colorado	4	1,919	New Mex.	2	391
Conn.	4	2,578	*New York	63	23,633
*Delaware	2	515	N. Carolina	32	1,619
Dist. of C.	4	375	N. Dakota	1	828
*Florida	20	1,891	*Ohio	56	10,406
*Georgia	13	5,217	Oklahoma	9	3,289
*Idaho	8	1,109	*Oregon	5	2,145
*Illinois	44	18,047	*Penn.	127	24,150
*Indiana	41	10,094	*R. Island	3	1,124
*Iowa	17	5,480	S. Carolina	7	1,548
*Kansas	5	4,010	S. Dakota	10	1,041
Kentucky	27	3,990	Tennessee	29	3,196
Louisiana		2,209	Texas	10	1,434
Maine	1	1,040	*Utah	3	1,050
Maryland	6	2,184	Vermont	1	143
*Mass.	31	10,642	Virginia	4	1,605
*Michigan	47	9,367	*Wash'gton	21	2,242
*Minnesota	15	4,222	West Va.	15	3,154
Mississippi	5	1,137	Wisconsin	9	2,179
*Missouri	28	8,627	*Wyoming	3	714
*Montana	13	2,249			

*Quota obtained.
Total 183,898.
Total obtained Sept. 22 and 23, 842.
Total obtained since April 1, 214,774.

BAKER ANSWERS PROTESTS.

Says Military Necessity Will Govern Consolidation of Guard Units.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Military necessity will govern the consolidation of National Guard units under the reorganization plans of the army, although wherever it is possible the troops from each State will be kept together, Secretary Baker announced this policy today in connection with protests, particularly from members of the Missouri delegation in Congress, against the consolidation of Missouri and Kansas troops in one division.

The War Secretary called attention to an interesting situation at Camp Mills, where the "Rainbow" division which he reviewed yesterday is mobilized. There are two regular National Guard regiments in the division, he said, one from a Southern State and one from the North. Both have long records of service behind them, including hard fighting in the civil war. They are now camped together and compose one of the brigades of the division. The last time they met was at the battle of Cold Harbor.

Commenting on the work done by the railroads in connection with the mobilization, Mr. Baker said figures now available show that since early in August, when large troop movements began, the roads have transported 502,000 soldiers to various points without any serious derangement of their regular passenger schedules.

"This strikingly illustrates," he added, "the patriotic co-operation of railroads with the Government and also the tremendous capacity of American railways."

KIDNAP DRAFTED BOY SO BROTHER CAN GO

Youth Who Remained Repents and Surrenders to Local Board.

BOTH NOW AT YAPHANK

Chairman Asks General Bell If the 19-Year-Old Substitute Can't Be Sent Home.

Dr. M. Girsdansky, Chairman of Draft Board 93, the headquarters of which are at 220 and 231 East Broadway, has appealed to Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U. S. A., in command at Camp Upton, to help him solve the problems that beset him. The mixup in Board 93 is due, in the first place, to the fact that Private M. Getzhoff, who is No. 437 in the draft call and who was supposed to have gone to Camp Upton last week, failed to show up at the mobilization hour, and, as it subsequently turned out, Getzhoff's 19-year-old brother voluntarily went to Yaphank in his place. Twenty-four hours passed before the board found out about the substitution. Draftee and substitute are now both in the Yaphank army, and the board is unable to release the substitute.

In the second place, the board got in hot water when it sent a "temporary conscript" named Isaacson to Camp Upton in place of the regularly called man. According to the report which Dr. Girsdansky made to General Bell, the regular man was among the missing and unaccounted for at the final roll call. Instead of putting in a regular call for the delinquent, the police that he had failed to appear, Dr. Girsdansky sought out Isaacson, who was listed as an alternative and, asked him to go to the cantonment for a few days while "your look-out, the regular man." As soon as this man was found, Dr. Girsdansky told the "temporary conscript," he would send him to the camp, and then, he added, "you can come on back home."

Appeals to General Bell.

All of these proceedings were irregular, but Dr. Girsdansky did not know that, and subsequent happenings proved that he had acted with only the best and most patriotic intentions.

But instead of clearing up the situation it became more involved, so on Saturday Dr. Girsdansky decided to appeal to General Bell, and that night the following letter went to the commander at Camp Upton:

General Bell, Commanding Officer, Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I.

Dear Sir:

Permit me to ask your advice in the following matter:

As Chairman of Local Board No. 93 I drafted one Getshoff, Serial No. 1,142, Order No. 437, and have already sent him to Camp Upton with the other boys of my second detachment.

I now find to my dismay that the one who answered the roll call was not really the draftee, but a 19-year-old brother of his, who induced some friends to kidnap and detain the real draftee, in order to take his place in Camp Upton, where he is now.

The draftee came to us, and states that he cannot rest, plagued by the thought of his brother's position, and demands to be sent to Camp Upton in his turn.

This I did. Now I am told that neither of the two brothers can be released. If such be the case, it would result in unusually severe hardship for the old folks. Is there no remedy for the situation?

I would not address the matter were I not encouraged by the Isaacson case. Isaacson, Serial No. 2,370, Order No. 721, was one of my alternates, who took the place of a mentally missfit regular upon my promise to have him come back. When my missing regular appeared I sent him to camp with my son Barney, as leader, with an order to bring Isaacson back home.

Now I find that I had no right to make such a promise nor to give such orders, but that, in spite of all, Colonel Booth, desiring to make good my promise, allowed the man a nine days' furlough.

It must be added the boy Isaacson, who parted from me with a breaking heart and eyes full of despair and reproach, came back, his face radiant with happiness and with a heart full of joy, never tiring speaking about the glories of Camp Upton; the fraternal spirit of the boys of the various social and religious groups, and the absence of prejudice, of the comradely relation between officers and men, and, last but not least, of the quality and unchecked quantity of the food. Indeed, he said he would not hesitate to return at once to the glorious scenes of Camp Upton if his mother had not insisted that he stay with her a few days. Similar reports are heard from other boys of No. 93.

I did not know what to admire most, the spirit of these boy soldiers of our army of liberation, or the grand character of such officers as Colonel Booth, Major Brooks, and, of course, yourself, the chief, who created such an enjoying atmosphere at Camp Upton.

What a pity that the original order of Secretary Baker and your own plans were sidetracked by the interference of the well meaning but ill-advised Rabbi, and that the boys were not allowed their furloughs on the 17th and 18th insts. In every corner of the city the true condition of affairs at Camp Upton would have been by now well known, and some of the most heart-breaking scenes that took place here at the time of the departure of the second detachment would have been avoided. All the same the news is spreading, and I hope that the work of yourself and your aides at the camp will be appreciated.

Thanking you for any advice you may give me in the matter above referred to, and with greetings to my boys of "93" and to all the others, I am, respectfully yours,

M. GIRSDANSKY, M. D.,
Chairman Division No. 93.

Roger B. Wood, in charge of the draft in New York, when his attention was called to the troubles of Board 93 said that the matter was now entirely out of the jurisdiction of draft authorities. The decision in the cases is now up to General Bell. At the board headquarters it was said that General Bell's reply to Dr. Girsdansky's letter had not been received up to 6 o'clock last night.

Arrest Woman in Draft Case.

Two men and one woman were arrested yesterday by Department of Justice agents on the charge of having conspired to obstruct the administration of the selective conscription law. The prisoners are Lyman J. Irish of 622 West 137th Street, salesman for an automobile concern; Howard L. Coombs of 39 Post Avenue, the Bronx, and Mrs. Margaret L. Cooke of 458 West 147th Street.

When arraigned before United States Commissioner Hitchcock the prisoners waived a hearing and were held for the Grand Jury. Irish and Mrs. Cooke were held in $1,000 bail each and Coombs in $500.

Irish is charged with having presented perjured affidavits to avoid conscription. The other prisoners are charged with having aided him in his plans. The arrest was the result of an anonymous letter received by Captain W. M. Offley, chief of the local bureau of the Department of Justice. The letter said:

Why should my boy be put in the army when this man, who is better able to go, stays at home?

THE MOTHER OF A CONSCRIPT.

In his application for exemption which Irish is charged with having made to Local Board 141 he alleged he was giving to his mother, Mrs. Anna T. Irish of Crown Point, N. Y., $600 for her support. An investigation made by an agent of Captain Offley's staff is said to have developed that this statement is not true. It is also alleged the mother's signature was forged.

Coombs is charged with having sworn in support of the claim of Irish that he knew Irish "by association with both Mrs. Irish and her son," the facts set forth were true. Irish was examined for military service at Board 141 headquarters, 138th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, Sept. 4. He immediately claimed exemption, which was granted.

Draft Board Doctor on Trial.

The trial of Dr. Henry Seligman, a volunteer examining physician for District Board 52, who was arrested a month ago charged with accepting a bribe to release a conscript from military service, was started yesterday before Judge Veeder and a jury in the United States District Court, Brooklyn. Testimony given by Dr. Phillip Brennan and Dr. Walter E. Hurley, the regular physicians of the board, showed that Dr. Seligman had examined and found unfit for service a man named Nathan Erlich, who, on re-examination, easily passed all physical tests.

MITCHEL LOSES BROOKLYN VOTES

Continued from Page 1.

of New York, on the 24th day of September, 1917.

Present: Hon. Daniel F. Cohalan, Justice.

In the matter of the application of John Purroy Mitchel for an examination of the ballots cast in the City of New York at the Republican primary election of Sept. 19, 1917.

On reading and filing the petition of John Purroy Mitchel, verified the 22d day of September, 1917, and the order to show cause made thereon, dated the 22d day of September, 1917, and the affidavit of William M. Bennett, verified Sept. 24, 1917, and after hearing A. S. Gilbert of counsel for petitioner, and Hamilton McInnes of counsel for William M. Bennett, and George P. Nicholson, Assistant Corporation Counsel representing the Board of Elections, and there being no opposition, it is on motion of Gilbert & Gilbert, attorneys for petitioner, ordered

First—That both said John Purroy Mitchel and said William M. Bennett are entitled, and hereby are permitted and authorized to examine, in the manner hereinafter provided, all the Republican ballots upon which their names appear as candidates for the office of Mayor of the City of New York at the primary election held on Sept. 19, 1917, in the City of New York, including void, protested, blank, defective, and unused ballots, and spoiled ballots, if any, and the stubs of voted ballots.

Second—That such examination be made forthwith in the office of the Board of Elections of the City of New York in the Municipal Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, or at such other place as the Board of Elections and the parties hereto may agree, and the Board of Elections of the City of New York is hereby directed to produce and to have at such time and place all of the aforesaid Republican ballots and records hereinbefore mentioned.

Third—That John Purroy Mitchel and William M. Bennett be and they hereby are authorized to have three representatives present at all times at the examination of said ballots and records, together with one attorney to represent each of said candidates, and that no other persons excepting the candidates, an Assistant Corporation Counsel, and representatives of the Board of Elections of the City of New York and official press representatives be permitted to be present.

Fourth—That no person other than one of the members of the Board of Elections of the City of New York or a representative of said board duly designated be permitted to touch or handle said ballots upon such examination, and that no ballot boxes be opened except in the presence of duly authorised representatives of said John Purroy Mitchel and William M. Bennett.

Fifth—That this order is granted upon condition that John Purroy Mitchel stipulate to pay the expenses of conveying such ballot boxes as may be examined to the office of the Board of Elections in the City of New York, and of returning the said ballot boxes to the stations or other place whence they came or to storage warehouses designated by said board.

Enter, D. F. C. J. S. C.

Mr. Bennett set his case before the court in a statement in which he said in part:

"At the bottom of one of the night slips signed by the four Inspectors of Election, returned from the Twelfth Election District of the Fourteenth Assembly District, Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, (now filed in the office of the Board of Elections of the City of New York, in the Municipal Building), there appears a notation in ink that two votes on Democratic ballots were counted by such Inspectors as Republican votes in the Republican primary. I have received from other election districts reports to the effect that Democrats in certain instances have written in the name of John Purroy Mitchel on Democratic ballots, which were counted by the Inspectors as votes in the Republican primary against me instead of being counted in the Democratic primary as votes against John F. Hylan, the candidate for Mayor in the Democratic primary.

Did Not Get a Vote.

"In the Second Assembly District, County of New York, the night slips, signed by the Inspectors of Election, on file as aforesaid, set forth that in thirteen election districts not a single vote is recorded as having been cast for me, and that in the Fourth Assembly District of the County of New York, in fourteen election districts not a single vote is recorded for me. But various persons have reported to me that they cast ballots for me in these districts.

"I believe that a correct statement of the result of said primary election will show that I was nominated, and therefore do not oppose, but, on the contrary, welcome the granting of such relief under Section 88 of the election law."

The narrowing of the Mitchel majority set politicians speculating yesterday as to the probable effect upon the election in November. Should the Mayor's margin be reduced to only 200 or 300 majority, it was considered as almost a certainty that Mr. Bennett would run as an independent candidate. Even the Mitchel forces admitted that with four tickets in the field, Democratic, Fusion, Republican, and Socialist, the chances of a Tammany triumph would be enormously increased. At the same time, it was pointed out, even should Bennett win the Republican nomination, a three-ticket campaign would be unavoidable, as the Fusion Committee has made the pledge that it would run a complete ticket.

The result of the Brooklyn official count was given out by a clerk in the Brooklyn office of the Board of Elections, without the knowledge or consent of President Boyle. It has been the rule of the Board of Elections not to make the official count public until the count in all the boroughs has been completed. Jacob A. Livingston, who backed the Cropsey boom for Mayor, and who was opposed to Mayor Mitchel's nomination, is the Brooklyn Elections Commissioner. He declared that the result of the Brooklyn count was given out without his knowledge. The Brooklyn official count began on Saturday, while the Manhattan count was not started until yesterday morning.

Wants a Recount, Too.

Still another recount of the votes cast in one district at the primaries will probably be asked for. Mark H. Ellison, candidate for the nomination for Municipal Court Justice on the Republican ticket, announced that he would file an application for a recount in his district if the official count should show that he received less votes than Frederick Spiegelberg, one of the other contestants for the two nominations on the Republican ticket for that office. William Young, one of the Republican candidates, appears to have been nominated beyond doubt, but the race between Ellison and Spiegelberg was exceedingly close, according to unofficial figures. Ellison received 1,644 votes and Spiegelberg 1,725, a difference of only eighty-one votes. Mr. Ellison charged that fraud was committed.

The Irish-American League, of which Dr. Joseph P. Brennan is President, has unanimously adopted resolutions indorsing the Mitchel administration and pledging the support of the organization to the Fusion ticket. The resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the league held in Emmet Arcade, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, and a copy was sent to Mayor Mitchel, who replied as follows:

"It is most encouraging at the outset of a political fight, in which the opposition is already attacking only with abuse and misrepresentation, to receive this assurance from a body of men such as I know comprise the membership of the Irish-American League—men whose purpose I know to be patriotic, honorable, and unselfish. I appreciate heartily your offer of service and I accept it cordially."

The Mayor received congratulations on his nomination from Myron T. Herrick, former Republican Governor of Ohio and former Ambassador to France. The telegram read:

"Heartiest congratulations on your nomination. Shall follow your campaign with special interest, confident of your election. Regardless of politics, people of the country are behind you and believe that you will succeed because they believe in the future of our nation."

KIDNAP DRAFTED BOY SO BROTHER CAN GO

Youth Who Remained Repents and Surrenders to Local Board.

BOTH NOW AT YAPHANK

Chairman Asks General Bell If the 19-Year-Old Substitute Can't Be Sent Home.

Dr. M. Girsdansky, Chairman of Draft Board 93, the headquarters of which are at 220 and 231 East Broadway, has appealed to Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U. S. A., in command at Camp Upton, to help him solve the problems that beset him. The mixup in Board 93 is due, in the first place, to the fact that Private M. Getzhoff, who is No. 437 in the draft call and who was supposed to have gone to Camp Upton last week, failed to show up at the mobilization hour, and, as it subsequently turned out, Getzhoff's 19-year-old brother voluntarily went to Yaphank in his place. Twenty-four hours passed before the board found out about the substitution. Draftee and substitute are now both in the Yaphank army, and the board is unable to release the substitute.

In the second place, the board got in hot water when it sent a "temporary conscript" named Isaacson to Camp Upton in place of the regularly called man. According to the report which Dr. Girsdansky made to General Bell, the regular man was among the missing and unaccounted for at the final roll call. Instead of putting in a regular call for the delinquent, the police that he had failed to appear, Dr. Girsdansky sought out Isaacson, who was listed as an alternative and, asked him to go to the cantonment for a few days while "your look-out, the regular man." As soon as this man was found, Dr. Girsdansky told the "temporary conscript," he would send him to the camp, and then, he added, "you can come on back home."

Appeals to General Bell.

All of these proceedings were irregular, but Dr. Girsdansky did not know that, and subsequent happenings proved that he had acted with only the best and most patriotic intentions.

But instead of clearing up the situation it became more involved, so on Saturday Dr. Girsdansky decided to appeal to General Bell, and that night the following letter went to the commander at Camp Upton:

General Bell, Commanding Officer, Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I.

Dear Sir:

Permit me to ask your advice in the following matter:

As Chairman of Local Board No. 93 I drafted one Getshoff, Serial No. 1,142, Order No. 437, and have already sent him to Camp Upton with the other boys of my second detachment.

I now find to my dismay that the one who answered the roll call was not really the draftee, but a 19-year-old brother of his, who induced some friends to kidnap and detain the real draftee, in order to take his place in Camp Upton, where he is now.

The draftee came to us, and states that he cannot rest, plagued by the thought of his brother's position, and demands to be sent to Camp Upton in his turn.

This I did. Now I am told that neither of the